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THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD IN THE PUNJAB

by
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THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD IN THE PUNJAB

1849-1886

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PREFACE

"THE cost of the road is great, but it is justified by the importance of the line and the substantial goodness of the work itself. It is of value both to Government and the people of India". So says one of the Punjab Administration Reports. So might Chandra Gupta, consolidating the Mauryan Empire, have well said. So might Asoka, Sher Shah, Akbar and a host of others have repeated. From the very dawn of Indian History to modern days, all great Emperors who have held the destiny of India in their hands, have realised the vital importance of this great highway of India - perhaps the 'greatest highway in the world'.

It is with the history of a portion of this great highway that this monograph is concerned. The Punjab is the gateway of India, and the Grand Trunk Road has a special significance here, linking up as it does all its importance military stations. Its importance during the Munity can hardly be over-estimated. In fact, along with the Telegraph, it can claim to have saved India for the British. Troops had to be brought hastily to the siege of Delhi; stores and ammunition sent to them; constant communication kept up with the head-quarters. All this would have been impossible, indeed the capture of Delhi itself would have been impossible, at least for a considerable length of them, without this roadway. No less significance has been its utility in later frontier wars.

I have endeavoured to give in the following pages a consistent history of the construction and completion of this grand road-way of the Punjab. In the introductory Chapter I have given a brief account of the entire route (from Peshawar to Calcutta) from early times to modern days. The proper, scientific construction of roads may be said to have begun with the establishment of the Public Works Department in India—the first experiment of a Department of this kind being tried in the Punjab. Even during the early days of the Company and the rule of the Military Boards, not much progress in this direction was made. Progress began with the much needed reform in the management, and was accelerated later on by the stimulating influence of the Railway, and with the extension of local self-government the golden age of roadmaking might be said to have commenced in India.

Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, who had previously served under the Council of Regency was appointed Civil Engineer to the Board of Administration in the Punjab in 1849. The chief item on the programme which was soon drawn up by him was the reconstruction of this ancient roadway right up to Peshawar to facilitate communication between the important military stations of Northern India. Dalhousie was greatly interested in the work and from time to time encouraged and congratulated the Engineers working on the line, fully appreciating the thousand and one natural difficulties which they had to encounter. Napier was an energetic worker and was fortunate in having an able and competent staff of officers working under him. It was due to their combined efforts that the Grand Trunk Road had made sufficient progress to facilitate transport during the Mutiny. By 1866 the Grand Trunk Road was completely metalled throughout its whole length. Some of the bridges over difficult streams, however, took some more years to finish.

In the concluding chapter, some account of the *serais* and Dak bungalows, the trees on the roadside, the means of transport during the years preceding and following the Mutiny has been sketched. A brief reference has also been made to the laying of the Telegraph along the Grand Trunk Road just in time to be of service during the Mutiny and the important part played by the Grand Trunk Road itself in preserving British rule in India. It has not been possible to give any estimates as to how much the road cost, because the figures given in the Reports are very confusing and are generally for all the roads taken together, sometimes including, sometimes excluding the cost of repairs, bridges, etc. To juggle with them, as we have been constrained to admit later on, is simply to make confusion worse confounded.

This monograph has cheifly been based on the original records of the Government of the Punjab, Colonel Napiers Report (1853-54), and the Administration Reports of the Province. My thanks are due to Professor H.L.O. Garrett for giving me permission to handle these records and for valuable suggestions and an encouragement and above all the personal interest he has taken in the work. A list of books consulted is given in the Appendix.

Lahore. K. M. SARKAR.

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"These be the joys of the Grand Trunk Road;
A cheery heart and an easy load;
The sun by day and the stars by night;
And the blaze of the evening firelight;
The songs and the tales of a travelling band;
While the *hookah* passes from hand to hand;
The lips that smile by the warm, red fire;
While the silver smoke curls higher and higher;
The white moon rising behind the palm;
The evening hush with its soothing charm;
The crimson dawn on the field of wheat;
The clink of harness and the ring of feet;
The c eak of bullock-cart crawling along;
The morning fresh as a new heard song;
The hope of adventure along the way,
And the sights and the sounds of another day."

F.M. VELTE.

"Were marchin'"on relief over Injia's coral strand,
Eight 'undred fightin' Englishmen, the Colonel and the Band.
Ho ! get away you bullock-man, you've' eaid the bugle blowed.,
There's a regiment a comin' down the Grand Trunk Road."

KIPLING.

CHAPTER I.

"FROM EARLY TIMES TO MODERN DAYS."

ONE of the things which must have impressed Megasthenes when he crossed over the frontier into India was the 'Royal Road', extending from the far end of the Mauryan Empire to their Capital at Pataliputra. It was constructed, we are told, in Eight Stages and ran from Purushpur to Takshashila; from Takshashila across the Indus to the Jhelum; then to Beas near the spot where Alexander raised the 12 altars to mark the end of his victorious campaign; then across the Sutlej and the Jumna *via* Hastinapur, the ancient Capital of the Kurus, to the sacred Ganges; from the Ganges to the town of Rhadopha and thence to Kanya Kaubja, the modern Kanauj. From Kanauj the road leads to the sacred town of Prayag at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna, and thence to Pataliputra the famous Mauryan—Capital built by 'no human hands.' From the metropolis it continued its course down to the very mouth of the Ganges at Tamluk. And along this great highway, right upto the capital, Megasthenes "had travelled into lands never before beheld by Greek eyes."[1]

The 'Board of Works' organised by the Mauryas was responsible for the upkeep of the road. At every mile, along its whole length, stones were placed to indicate the by-roads and the distances. Not only did these milestones prove useful to the travellers, but they were also of immense value to Geographers interested in computing the distances between different places. Probably this high-road was conceived by the great Chandra Gupta to facilitate his scheme of a consolidated empire in India, though it is likely that he utilised many of the already existing routes. Some scholars are of opinion that the idea may have been suggested by the Royal Road in Persia, and consider it to be one of the many signs of Iranian influence in Mauryan India.

One can hardly over-estimate its importance from a Commercial or military point of view. Troops could easily be moved from one place to another—even from the capital to the far confines of the frontier; it linked together all the important cities and commercial centres—Taxila, Kanauj, Hastinapur and Prayag with the seat of government. "Goods from the Golden Chersonese and beyond, silk from the Seres, Gangetic muslins, spices from Arabia, species from the west, all poured into the bazaars of Pataliputra, and the caravans could pass

[1] Page 12, Rawlinson "India and the Western World".

uninterrupted from the Ganges to Khyber"[1]. The prosperity of the foreign trade is proved by the elaborate regulations made by Chandra Gupta for the entertainment and supervision of foreign traders.

What Chandra Gupta had begun his grandson Asoka perfected. Trees were planted on the roadsides and wells constructed at every half koss. Serais and hostelries were built at suitable intervals for the benefit of the travellers.

During the centuries that followed the road underwent various vicissitudes of fortune. Under strong and capable rulers it must have been keptup and protected from the inroads of robbers and brigands. Nothing important, however, is mentioned about this continuous highway in contemporary history till we come to the days of the Sher Shah Suri and Akbar who once more restored it to its former glory. The Moghuls never lost sight of the importance of providing security to life and property on this and other much frequented routes, and considered it a primary duty to mark out the routes and guard them. The old kos minars or brick pillars, which marked the Moghul trade routes still exist in many places, specially between Karnal and Lahore. The embankments in the Margala Pass, of great strategic importance, are said to have been built by Sher Shah Suri. Some people are of opinion that it was Shah Jahan who built these important works to secure the line of communication with the frontier.

II

The writer of the Imperial Gazetteer claims that, before the advent of the British in India roadways, in the modern sense of the word, were practically unknown; and even after its establishment there were few to be found except within urban limits until 1839, when it was decided to connect Delhi with Calcutta by means of a good metalled road, suitable for wheeled traffic, with bridges over small streams and proper ferries across the larger rivers.

The justice of this remark is seen if we consider the type of roads in pre-British days. From the accounts that are available it appears that even in the palmy days of Moghul rule in India, the roads were little better than "mere fair weather tracks, level with the country, and marked with lines of trees, with tall minars dotted through the jungle to indicate the way

[1] Rawlinson "India and the Western World," page 42.

from stage to stage and to mark the distance"[1]. At the time of the advent of the British, of course, the roads must have been in a chaotic condition, for the governer of the Provinces were busy in carving out fortunes for themselves, and could hardly afford to think about the condition of the roads or the security and comfort of travellers. Even the Punjab prior to 1849 was in no better condition. Mr. French, who accompnaied Lord Auckland to Lahore in 1838, formed a very poor opinion of Ranjit Singh's roads. In his journal he gives a description of the route they followed from Ferozepore to Amritsar. "The road was often lost amidst the brush wood," while when travelling from Lahore to Delhi he notes that "the roads were as bad as they generally are in the Punjab, and it would be highly creditable to the Sikh Government if an improvement in the means of communication were established, means which are neglected altogether by a wealthy ruler."[2] Moreover, Ranjit Singh levied heavy transit and custom duties, which together with the badness and insecurity of the roads praralysed both export and import trade. When the British annexed this province these burdensome duties were swept away and commerce was encouraged by improving communication.

But perhaps the chief reason why roads were in so bad a condition was, that, in the level plains of India scoured by numerous streams which were easily fordable for 8 months in the year, communication between different localities was not a very difficult problem. Transport was chiefly by pack animals, while travellers could ride or be carried in palanquins. Even from a military point of view, as Sir G. Chesney pointed out, this state of things had its advantages. The want of roads taught Indian armies how to do without them. The whole system of military transport and supply being necessarily adapted to a roadless country, the ordinary requirements under this head during peace differed in no material degree from the requirements of a time of war.......... To pass from a state of peace to war involved little change of system............on the breaking out of war nothing had to be improvised, and the troops took the field without difficulty or confusion."[3]

The East India Company maintained many of the *old roads*, *e.g.*, the highroad following the alignment of the present Grand

[1] Sohan Lal—Article in the Punjab Economic Journal, page
[2] *Ibid.*
[3] Quoted in the Imperial Gazetteer, page 402, Volume

Trunk Road. These roads were generally guarded at intervals by *Choukis* (posts); between the *Choukis*, the road was marked out by stones, pillars and avenues of trees. The Zimindars, through whose lands the road passed, had to provide the *Choukidars*, while as compensation they were allowed to levy a small toll on the passing traffic. The amalguzars or magistrates were responsible for all goods stolen within their jurisdiction. The security thus given must have been fairly efficient, for when, towards the end of the eighteen century, the Resident of Benares—Jonathan Duncan—abolished the *Chouki* fees on the roads leading to Benares, the merchants at first objected on the ground that they would prefer to go on paying the toll rather than run the risk of being robbed.[1].

In the first few decades of the Nineteenth Century things did not advance very far; the roads were improved chiefly with a view to facilitate postal communication. It was not until the Grand Trunk Road, or rather various sections of it, were commenced that the necessity of providing for wheeled traffic was seriously taken into consideration.

The principal roads were under Military Boards—one for each presidency—without any extensive or even sufficient powers either financial or administrative. Later on the general control of roads in Bengal and Northern India was given to the Military Board at Calcutta. The Reports of this Board to the Governor General (1841—49) bear eloquent testimony to the confusion under which the provision and maintenance of the roads were carried on. The actual work had to be carried out by the Provincial authorities; while the funds were sometimes provided by the supreme government, sometimes by the local government and partly by Zamindars. In the Military Boards, however, were vested extensive supervisory powers.

It was in 1849 that, for the first time, a "properly organized department for carrying out public works" was formed in the recently acquired Punjab by Captain Napier—afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala. This proved so successful that in 1854-55 the Military Boards were abolished, and regular Public Works Departments organized in all the Provinces under the general control of the supreme Government. After this much needed reform the improvement and up-keep of the roads went on in a very much more methodical and satisfactory manner than before.

[1] Imperial Gazetterer, Volume 3, page 403.

The chief object of these roads, which were rapidly covering the face of the country, was to facilitate the export of surplus production. Mr. Malony, talking about the disticts between Nagpur and Jubbalpur remarked that, "for the prosperity of the country cheap and easy communication for the excess of produce was indispensable"[1] But the introduction of Railways soon bagan to have a considerable influence on the "function and character" of the new roads. Whereas the majority of early roads were "mere embankments across low lying places, with easily graded approaches to river banks and cleared and levelled surfaces elsewhere," the Railways necessitated "the construction of bridges and metalled communication which would give access to the Railway line at all times.[2]" Though it is true that in many places old routes were superseded by the Railway, yet, on the whole, the effect of Railways was to stimulate the construction of roads and develop their traffic. In fact, roads were constructed to feed rather than compete with the newer means of communication.

Another great factor in stimulating the construction and upkeep of roads was the extension of local self-government. The primary duty of the District Boards was to apply the funds at their disposal to the maintenance and improvement of local communication. At the same time the labour of workers whom the government had to support in times of famine was largely devoted to roadmaking. The Ambala-Kalka road, an off-shoot of the Grand Trunk Road in the Punjab, might be quoted as an example of an important work in which the labour of faminestricken people was utilised.[3]

Some idea of the nature of the roads is obtained from the figured quoted in the Administration Report of the Government of India for 1848-49. The money spent on the Grand Trunk Road between 1839-49 amounted to 49 lakhs. [4]It was estimated that another 33 lakhs would be required to complete it—a very poor estimate indeed, when we come to consider the large amounts which were to be spent on the Punjab section of the Road alone.

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[1] Quoted in the Imperial Gazetter, volume 3, page 406.

[2] Imperial Gazetter, volume 3, page 406.

[4] Administration Report (1861-62) page 65.

[3] Imperial Gazetter, volume 3, page 406.

CHAPTER II

"THE CONCEPTION OF THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD IN THE PUNJAB"

I.

The route followed by the Grand Trunk Road, especially in the Punjab, was meant by nature to be a great highway, nay, "the greatest highway in the world[1]." To a traveller passing through this portion of the Country the Punjab would appear to be "the Garden of India". "From the base of the Himalayan Range southwards stretches a strip of country 50—80 miles broad, watered by mountain rivulets and for fertility and agriculture unsurpassed in Northern India. In their downward course the rivers spread wealth and fruitfulness on either side and their banks are enriched with alluvial soil and fringed with the finest cultivation. These tracts though unadorned with trees and unrelieved by picturesque features are studded with well-peopled villages, blest with two harvests in the year, and are the homes of a sturdy, industrious and skilful peasantry."[2] Within this tract are situated the two sister capitals of Lahore and Amritsar and many of the other chief cities—Deenanagar, Batala, Sialkote, Wazirabad, Gujranwala, Ramnagar and Gujrat.

The country in the Sindh Sagar Doab in the northwest is, no doubt, much less productive. But the fiscal and the commercial importance of the Salt Range, with its almost inexhaustible veins of rock salt, should not be overlooked. The plateau through which the Grand Trunk Road passes in these parts is abrupt and rocky, in places it undulates into numerous valleys and glens, which are rich in produce especially near Saraikala and Rawalpindi, past both of which the highway runs. Near Sarai Kala, between the Margala Range and the Kala-Chitta Hills is the Margala Pass, commanding the line of communication to the frontier and therefore a position of great importance. Here the embankments, built in Moghul times are still extant, and a noble monument, erected in memory of General Nicholson stands silent and alone overlooking the valley.

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[1] Sir James—"North West Frontier Province, Punjab and Kashmir," page 12?.

[2] Administration Report, volume I, page 2.

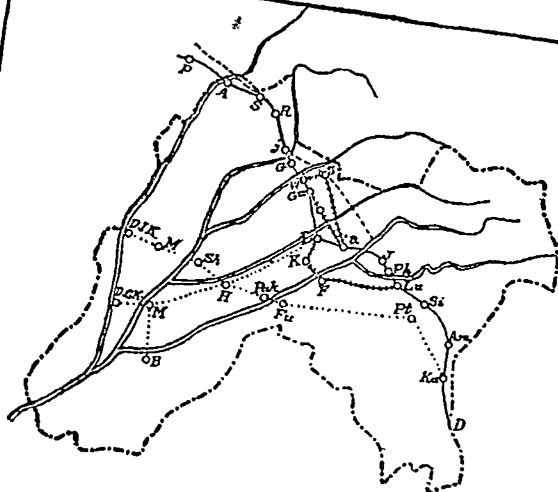
The submontane zone has the most equable and pleasant climate in the plains. The average annual rainfall is about 30″—40″—five-sevenths of which falls during the monsoon months between June and September. The north-western area has a longer and a colder winter and spring. The rainfall becomes less and less as we proceed westwards. Rawalpindi has on an average about 30″ of rainfall while Peshawar gets only 13″. The monsoon winds come much later and are much less abundant.

The numerous streams nallahs and rivers which come in the way are fordable during the greater part of the year. The difficulty, however, comes with the rainy season, when the river swell up to many times their original volume and cause great damage to the bridges, roads and their embankments for miles around. The governmental correspondence of the period under review, and the Administrative Reports are full of the damages done by floods and the consequent loss they entail.

This route the muse of history has claimed for her own. Even Alexander the Great, "carrying out the first scientifically conducted military expedition of the world,"[1] in 326 B.C., followed an almost identical track up to the Beas. Later invaders have utilised it from time to time, and the prosperous cities lying in the vicinity or on the route itself have had many a time to pay the penalty of greatness.

In times of peace the merchants and the Powindahs with their long strings of kafilas (caravans) have for ages been a common sight along this road. The first Administrative Report of the Punjab for 1849-50 (page 7) gives an interesting discription of these familiar figures. "Merchants coming from the west are a remarkable class. They travel with great caravans and long strings of camels. Having to pass through defiles tenanted by the most savage and ferocious tribes, they are armed to the teeth, quite as much warriors as traders they bear about them the marks of many a conflict. With most amazing perseverance they travel over half the length of Asia and exchange the products of Tartary, Kabul and Tibet for the commodities of Europe in the quays and marts of India right down to Calcutta."

[1] Holdich's India, page 13.



The Grand [illegible] Road.
Loops of the G. T. Road.
Alex[illegible] [illegible].
A[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible]
Pr[illegible] [illegible]ary.

P—Peshawar ; A—Attock ; S—Sarai-Kala ; [illegible] ; [illegible] ; [illegible]
W—Wazirabad ; S.—Sialkot ; Gu—G[illegible] ; [illegible] ; [illegible] ; [illegible]
Ph—Phillaur ; Lu—Ludhiana ; K—K[illegible] ; [illegible] ; A—[illegible] ; [illegible]
Ka—Karnal ; D—Delhi ; D I. K.—[illegible] ; D. G. K.—[illegible] ; [illegible]
M—Man-Khera ; Sh.—Shorkot ; H—[illegible] ; [illegible] ; [illegible]
Walpur ; Pt.—Patiala ; Pak—P[illegible]

Not less interesting is the account given by Colonel Holdich "The Powindahs belong to the Ghilzai tribe....Leaving their families and arms encamped within British territory, under the protection of frontier political officers, the Powindah makes his way southwards with his camels and goat hair or sheepskin goods, carpets and other merchandise from Kabul and Bokhara and conveys himself through the length and breadth of India ......He returns to the cool summits of the Afghan hills and the open grassy plains, where his countless flocks of sheep and camels are scatterred for the summer grazing."[1]

It is curious to note that at the time of the British occupation of the Punjab the caravans which travelled from Delhi to Ghazni—the two most important cities of the Muhammadan Empire—followed a most difficult and circuitous route. Emerging from the passes of the Suleiman Range at Dera Ismail Khan, they toiled through the wilds of the Sindh Sagar Doab to Multan and then turned northwards to Lahore; thence they proceeded to Ferozepore and Ludhiana. Sometimes they travelled downwards from Multan to Bahawalpur and other foreign states and became subject to various vexatious taxes. The two *ancient trade-routes* in these regions were—(1) From Dera Ismail Khan *via* Mankhera, Shorkot, Harrappa, Pakpattan, Fazilka, Patiala to Delhi; (2) From Dera Ghazi Khan *via* Multan the route proceeded to meet the former one at Pakpattan. Pakpattan was the famous "Ferry of the Pure" over the Sutlej, where Mahmud and Timur are said to have crossed the river. Almost the very first work undertaken by the British in the Punjab was the construction of decent roadways joining Dera Ismail Khan and Lahore *via* Multan and *via* Jhang. These roads often passed through arid and desolate tracts, and wells and hostelries were provided at suitable intervals without which they would have been useless.

II

Immediately after the annexation of the Punjab, the Board of Commissioners submitted several proposals to the Government of India among which the chief was the appointment of Colonel R. Napier as Civil Engineer of the Punjab. This officer had in November 1847 been appointed chief engineer to the Durbar[2] and had served for the past 2 years under

[1] Holdich's India (pag s 6?-51)

[2] Book 199, page 267.

CHAPTER III

"The construction of the Road (1849-57)".

I

In 1853 several changes were made in the Administration of the Punjab.[1] The 'Board of Administration' was abolished and a ChiefCommissioner appointed in its place who was to be the head of the local executive administration and exercise control over the frontier force and police. Under him were 2 Commissioners—(*a*) Financial Commissioner (*b*) Judicial Commissioner. The former was mainly concerned with the collection, settlement and arrangements connected with revenue while the latter in addition to his judicial duties was given several purely executive functions, *e. g.*, the superintendence of roads, supervision of education, etc.

It has already been noticed that the experiment of a regular Public Works Department was first tried in the Punjab. In May 1854 the organization of this Department was changed according to the recommendations in letter No. 380 (Vol. XIII) of the 17th of December 1853. Previous to this, the control of all military works throughout the Punjab and in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States had rested with the 'Military Board' acting directly under the Government of India; while the control of Public Works in the Punjab Proper and defensive works on the trans-Indus frontier were in the charge of a civil engineer (Colonel Napier) subordinate to the Punjab Administration.[2] Under the new scheme, all engineering work—civil, military or public was placed under one department at the head of which was a Chief Engineer under the supervision, financial or otherwise, of the Chief Commissioner acting through his Judicial Commissioner.

Colonel Napier was appointed as the first Chief Engineer. Under him were two Superintending Engineers each in charge of a circle—one east and the other west of the Ravi.

The territories were divided into 40 Executive Divisions. There were—

Executive Officers ..	44
Assistant Executive Officers ..	33
Civil Engineers	3
Assistant Civil Engineers	30

[1] Administration Report, volume II, page 2.

[2] Administration Report, volume III, page 46.

Conductors and Sub-Conductors (acting as Assistant Executive Officers) ..	5
Overseers	126

"This," as the Administration Report (Volume III) sums up, "constitutes perhaps the most extensive and certainly the most varied and arduous engineering charge in India".

II

Of the 3 classes of Roads (*a*) Military, (*b*) Roads for External Commerce, (*c*) Roads for Internal Commerce we are more directly concerned with class (*a*) The Chief of the roads taken up to facilitate external commerce—routes joining Dera Ismail Khan and Lahore, favoured by the Powindahs,--we have already mentioned. As regards the roads for internal commerce the military roads provided outlets for the import and export trade of the Punjab towards the west. Among other roads which were undertaken for this purpose were routes connecting Multan with the important cities such as Lahore, Jhelum, Sialkot, etc., and others to open up the resources of the Salt Range. Multan was an important city to be considered because its commercial importance was daily increasing on account of the regular steam navigation which plied up and down the Indus. It is interesting to note that in the construction of this road, completed by October 1851, Captain Marsden showed an actual balance of more than eight thousand Rupees[1]—a thing unique in the History of road making in the Punjab.

III

For the sake of convenience, we will divide the Grand Trunk Road into 3 sections while considering the history of its construction—

(*i*) Peshawar to Lahore.

(*ii*) Lahore to the Sutlej.

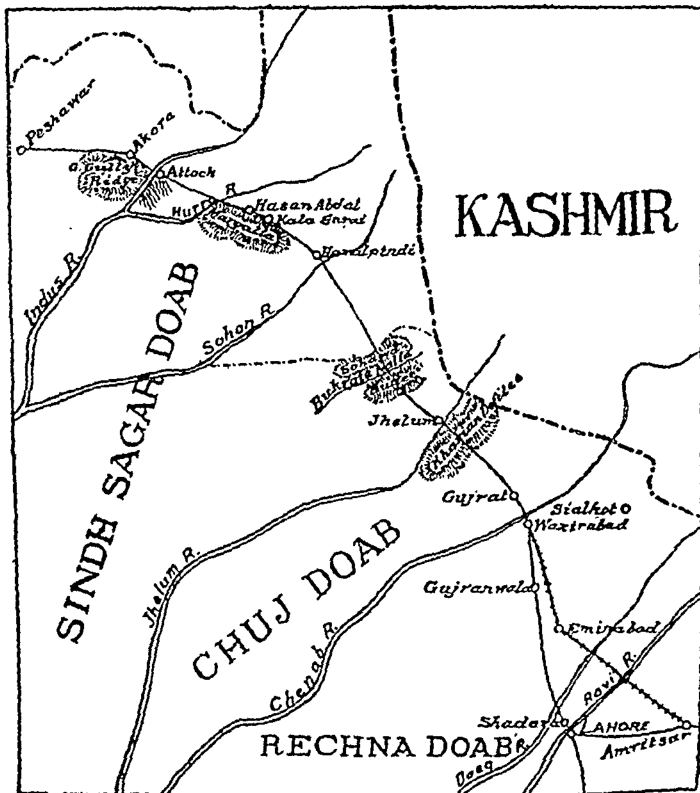
(*iii*) The Sutlej to Delhi.

The total length of the road undertaken at first was 563 miles.[2] Of these 563 miles the first section alone claimed 264 (or 265½ miles according to a later report—Volume III, page 49).

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[1] Letter 8238, Supplementary volume.

[2] Administration Report, volume III, page 47.



1st Section of the Grand Trunk Road (Peshawar-Lahore)

The Grand Trunk Road
Eminabad Road (P)
Boundary bet 1. Rawal
Province

Conductors and Sub-Conductors (acting as Assistant Executive Officers) ..	5
Overseers	126

"This," as the Administration Report (Volume III) sums up, "constitutes perhaps the most extensive and certainly the most varied and arduous engineering charge in India".

II

Of the 3 classes of Roads (*a*) Military, (*b*) Roads for External Commerce, (*c*) Roads for Internal Commerce we are more directly concerned with class (*a*) The Chief of the roads taken up to facilitate external commerce—routes joining Dera Ismail Khan and Lahore, favoured by the Powindahs,--we have already mentioned. As regards the roads for internal commerce the military roads provided outlets for the import and export trade of the Punjab towards the west. Among other roads which were undertaken for this purpose were routes connecting Multan with the important cities such as Lahore, Jhelum, Sialkot, etc., and others to open up the resources of the Salt Range. Multan was an important city to be considered because its commercial importance was daily increasing on account of the regular steam navigation which plied up and down the Indus. It is interesting to note that in the construction of this road, completed by October 1851, Captain Marsden showed an actual balance of more than eight thousand Rupees[1]—a thing unique in the History of road making in the Punjab.

III

For the sake of convenience, we will divide the Grand Trunk Road into 3 sections while considering the history of its construction—

(*i*) Peshawar to Lahore.

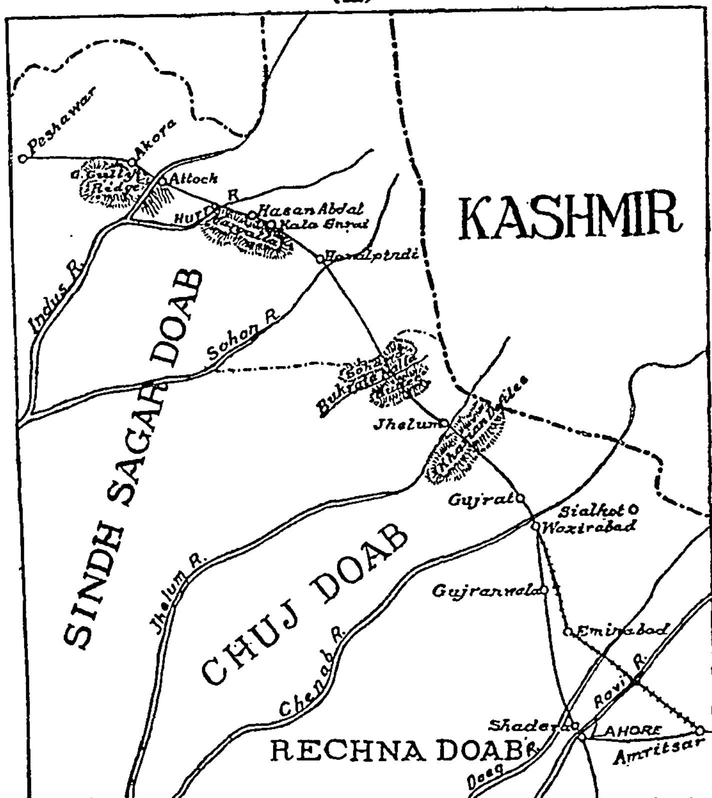
(*ii*) Lahore to the Sutlej.

(*iii*) The Sutlej to Delhi.

The total length of the road undertaken at first was 563 miles.[2] Of these 563 miles the first section alone claimed 264 (or 265½ miles according to a later report—Volume III, page 49).

[1] Letter 2238, Supplementary volume.

[2] Administration Report, volume III, page 47.



1st Section of the Grand Trunk Road (Peshawar-Lahore).

—o— The Grand Trunk Road
+++++ Eminabad Road (P)
-·-·-· Boundary between Jhelum & Rawalpindi Districts.
—·—·— Province Boundary.

To begin then with this first section running from *Lahore to Peshawar*. The very first Administration Report emphasised the 'arduous engineering difficulties' which had to be faced. "The bridging of the Bedh and the Bagh Bacha Rivers in the Rechna Doab; the passing of the Kharian defiles in the Chuj Doab; the spanning of the Deenah, Bukrala Bishundoor, Sohan and Hurroo torrents and the cutting through the crest of the Bukralah Range, the excavation of the Margala Ridge, all in the Sindh Sagar Doab; and the skil ful manner in which the Geedar Gulley Pass is avoided and the rocky ridge over-hanging the Indus is skirted............the crossing and threading of the endless succession of ravines in the Peshawar Valley; all these obstacles denote a country of extreme difficulty and a work of no less magnitude".

This portion of the road was conside
to be most important, and soon after th
Punjab while sanctioning the 5 lakhs of
spent on road-making he wrote to say
commencement of a convenient and p
Lahore to Peshawar............is o
should take precedence over every other
able Court of Directors later on endorse
referred to it as a "highly desirable ob
it to be not only "important" but "a
Both Dalhousie and the Honourable Cour
the commercial importance of the road
"military purposes."For this reason it w
all seasons and that there should be no
at any point".[5]

be disconnected during the rainy season and the boats used as ferries.[1]

For executive purposes the entire line was divided into seven Divisions, each having its own distinctive features.[2]

(i) The first division comprised that part of the road which runs through the Rechna Doab with its lower terminus at Lahore and upper terminus at Wazirabad.

(ii) The second included the road through the Chuj Doab—between the Chenab and the Jhelum.

(iii) the third division extended from the River and City of Jhelum to a little beyond the Bukrala Pass and River.

(iv) & (v) Divisions 4 and 5 both lay in the Rawalpindi Division—the road was carried on past the important military station of Pindi to within 26 miles of the Indus.

(vi) The sixth division continued the road to the Indus; then crossing that mighty river conducted it some ten miles towards Peshawar.

(vii) The last division completed the road to Peshawar.

As is obvious the first two divisions embracing the Rechna and the Chuj Doab (i. e.. between the Ravi and the Jhelum) were the two least difficult to manage. The whole of this line from Lahore to Peshawar was 'traced, surveyed and put well in order' by the time the first Repot of the Province was ready (1851). The next convenient year to consider the progress of the road is 1853—the second Report being published early in 1854.

(i) *The first division*, comprising the section of the Grand Trunk Road running through Lahore and Gujranwala districts was 59 miles long. It was almost completed and opened through out by 1853. The road intersected the drainage of the Doab. The ground for the first 35 miles being rather low considerable embankment had to be constructed. Six large bridges were completed by that year, of which one had 3 arches of 30 feet span. Of the 31 drain bridges required all were completed except one, on the extreme edge of the division—an improved

[1] Letter 3223, Supplementary Volume.

[2] Administration Report, volume II, page 49.

lattice bridge, with 3 openings of 65 feet each over a stream which ran immediately under the city of Wazirabad.[1]

(ii) From the *Chenab to the Jhelum* was a distance of 40 miles of comparatively easy country except for the last few miles through the Kharian Pass on the left bank of the Jhelum—a low range of light clay and friable sandstone running parallel with the river. This portion was also completed by 1853 and opened up for traffic. The earthwork was completed while cuttings, embankments and bridges through hilly places, and the causeway up to the Jhelum were strongly made. Of the 3 large bridges, one near Gujrat of 6 arches each of 13 feet span was completed while the other two had been taken in hand. Forty-six drain bridges were constructed to facilitate the drainage of the doab. The low Chenab Valley had necessitated massive embankment right up to Wazirabad. The object of the embankment was to provide a road-way, lower the channel of the river, and thus enable floating bridges of moderate length to be extended. The embankment completed was claimed to be "one of the finest works of its kind yet finished on the road."[2] In passing it might be remarked that the Punjab rivers, rising in the rainy season, spread their waters along such low valleys; the flooded area at such times often becomes more difficult to cross than the main river itself.

(iii) The *third section*, through Jhelum District, was 39 miles long. For the first march out of Jhelum the road ran through a comparatively even plain; but thence it had to be excavated through the marl to the Bakrala River and through solid rock beyond it. The section for the most part was opened by 1853 while temporary lines were laid where it was not complete. A ridge, 1,200 feet broad, had yet to be either out through or tunnelled. As regards the bridges.

The large bridge over the Bakrala could not be commenced before the next cold season (1854).

While 2 other large bridges had not yet been commenced.

Two smaller bridges were completed.

One was under construction.

While 8 still remained.

Of 50 drain bridges 27 had been finished [illegible]

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[1] Administration Report, volume II, [illegible]

[2] Administration Report, volume II [illegible]

earthwork had been completed. The Bakrala works considered "to be the most formidable in the whole line".[1]

(*iv*) & (*v*) Comprising the *Rawalpindi Division* were both together about 60 miles long. It is really remarkable that within the short space of 4 years, even this difficult section was almost opened. Of 13 miles in rocky ground 11 were completed; and of 18 in open ground 12 were well advanced. This section was "almost a continuous line of embankments and cuttings".[2] The most difficult and tedious excavation was through the Margalla Range. The spur of the Range concerned "was of the hardest limestone—a most infrangible rock which successfully resists all instruments except of the finest temper, and could only be pierced through in the course of time."[3] The work of necessity could but progress slowly.

Two quite big rivers—the Sohan and its feeder the Lah had to be bridged and required masonry works "of extreme difficulty and magnitude." The Sohan River could only be approached by cutting through its rugged bank over a considerable extent.

			Feet.
Its waterway under the bridge	..	..	1,100
Its waterway of the Leh bridge	..	..	300
Its waterway of the Kala viaduct (under construction)	..	..	200

Of the minor bridges 69 had been finished; 19 were in progress; while 23 had not yet been commenced.

(*vi*) The *6th Division* began at the Chalbat River and continued to Akora—a distance of 44¼ miles, of which 34¼ miles were in Rawalpindi and 10 in Attock District. In its Cis-Indus course it had to cross the Hurroo River while in the Trans-Indus portion the rocky range known as 'Geeder Gully' had to be circumvented. This route could only be partially opened by 1853.[4] The Hurroo Bridge, of 300 feet span, was under contruction while the subsidiary embankments and cuttings were almost complete. The difficult cuttings for about 4 miles through the hills near the Indus had been completed. Of 122 minor bridges and culverts 55 had been finished.

[1] Administration Report, volume II, page 159.
[2] *Ibid.*
[3] Administration Report, volume II, page 159.
Administration Report, volume II page 100.

(*vii*) The *last division* comprised the section of the Road between *Akora and Peshawar*—about 34 miles in length. Owing to the want of an Executive Engineer this road had not been surveyed till 1851. The scarcity and dearness of labour had caused much delay and the work could not be taken in hand before 1852. It intercepted the drainage from the Kuttuk Hills to the Kabul River, and therefore "required more bridges than any other portion of the line, frequent as such works were everywhere."[1] Altogether 127 bridges were required of which only one large one and 18 smaller ones had been completed, though 22 miles of the roadway, lying in low and undulating ground had been finished by 1853.

The following summary will give an idea of the general progress[2] made by the end of 1853—only 4 years after the work was taken up.

Road (Lahore to Peshawar) -

			Miles
Total Length	..	..	264
Opened	..	..	160
To be opened shortly		..	60
Bridges—			
103 large ones ..	Completed	..	25
	In progress	..	33
459 minor ones ..	Completed	..	238
	In progress	..	47

Excavations—There were "6 cardinal points" where the excavations were most difficult—

(1) Kharian Pass (2nd Division)—on the left bank of the Jhelum.

(2) Sohawa and Huttee Ranges on both banks of the Bakrala (3rd Division).

(3) Margala Pass (4th and 5th Divisions)—between the Margala Range and Kala Chitta Hills, near Kala Sarai.

[1] Administration Report, volume II, page 100.

[2] Administration Report, volume II, page 101.

(4) Undulating grounds near Hurroo (6th Division).

(5) Geedur Gullee cliffs near the Indus (6th Division).

(6) The great embankments in the alluvial plains of the Chenab and the Jhelum. Of these (1), (2) and (6) had already been surmounted, while good progress had been made with the other 3.

The above, however, gives but a poor idea "of the real difficulties, which rock, sand, flood, earthy strata, ravine and cliff have presented to be successively overcome."[1] Nor were natural difficulties the only ones encountered. The scarcity of *labour*, specially in the Sind Sagar Doab and the Trans Indus section where the population was thin while the country was most difficult to tackle, was another serious problem. Labourers had to be imported and claimed higher wages. Nor was such labour always procurable. In one of his letters to the Secretary of the Chief Commissioner, "regarding the procuring of labour for works in the Punjab from the Meerut and Delhi Districts."[2] Napier reports that he is unable to supply the required amount of labour.

Among other difficulties *material* was often found to be very dear, "bricks selling from Jhelum to Attock at Rs. 10—12 per 1,000,"[3] though it must not be overlooked that in some places good serviceable stone could be procured for the work.

As regards *metalling*—it has been recognised long ago that the whole route "could" and "should" be metalled. But the operation, it was estimated, would cost anything between 20 and 25 lakhs[4] and some uncertainty naturally still existed.

(*a*) *Kunkar*—could be procured from the Rachna Doab itself (especially from the left bank of the Ravi). It would cost Rs. 3,830 per mile.

(*b*) *Stone*—for places where no *Kunkar* was available from Jammu. The drawback was that its conveyance would cause great expense and raise the cost to Rs. 7,698 per mile.

(*c*) Stone—In the Sindh Sagar Doab costing 5,000 Rs. per mile.

The *floating bridges* across the four large rivers were not

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[1] Administration Report, volume II, page 161.

[2] Letter 389, volume XV.

[3] Administration Report, volume II, page 161.

[4] *Ibid.*

forgotten. For this purpose 325 boats[1] were required—

The Ravi—70 boats needed—all were ready.

The Chenab—100 boats needed—61 were ready.

The Jhelum—100 boats needed—50 were ready.

The Indus—55 boats needed—30 were ready.

The build of the boats it was reported "was excellent." "There will be a double road way 26feet broad which the heaviest burden can traverse."[2] They were expected to be ready by the next winter (1854), when the waters would subside. As for the Summer bridges, "which are to expand over the broad flood swollen by melted snows of the Himalayas they will be ready by the ensuing rainy season."[3] It is interesting to note that 3 of these were ready by the winter of 1854—

(a) The *Chenab* bridge of boats was opened for traffic on the 2nd of November 1854.[4]

(b) The bridge of boats across the *Indus* at Attock was "completed" on the 27th of October 1854.[5]

(c) The bridge over the *Jhelum*—was opened "for wheeled traffic on 18th October 1854 with a single roadway."[6]

It is not to be supposed that this great work could be carried on without a considerable number of '*Supplementary Works*.' At Jhelum (where wood was abundant) there were workshops, timberyards and also a saw mill worked by water-power.[7] At Rawalpindi there were the Superintendent's office and headquarters and workshops. At Attock there were work-sheds and building yards for the Indus boats and also a powerful saw mill. Tramways had been laid down at Rawalpindi and Sohawa from the stone quarries to the Sohan and Bakrala works. At all the great works earth was conveyed by means of horse-carts and wheel-barrows, baskets not being used for the purpose. Fourteen road stations for the use of officers and overseers on duty had been erected. Some 127 grove of 250 square yards each were planted with forest trees and regularly watered.[8]

[1] Administration Report, volume II, page 162.

[2] *Ibid.*

[3] *Ibid.*

[4] Letter 906, volume XV.

[5] Letter 904, volume XV.

[6] Letter 914, volume XV.

[7] Administration Report, volume II, page 163.

[8] *Ibid.*

IV.

By May 1856 another 32 miles of the *Peshawar—Lahore Road* was completed bringing up the total mileage opened for traffic to 192 miles. This excluded, of course, a few breaks which occurred in places where difficult streams had to be bridged or where refractory rocks had to be cut through or deep depressions traversed. But although the portion not yet ready was small yet it was this short space which required the greatest amount of labour and expense. In order that traffic might not be materially interrupted temporary roadways had been provided in these regions. Eighty-nine bridges of all sizes and 6 temporary timber bridges had since been completed.[1]

In their enthusiasm for an efficient roadway the engineers and officers concerned could not be bound down by the original *estimates* prepared. The first estimate, it was soon found, was all too inadequate, for the object had been to build up hastily some sort of road for military exigencies. The thousand and one difficulties of the task especially the vast drainage encounters by the entire line had not been fully anticipated. As local knowledge increased it was discovered that "no road not of the first efficiency and no works short of the highest calibre could furnish anything like a permanent way".[2] To face the difficulties of the Sindh Sagar Doab with inferior works was simply to court failure, even disaster, at the time of the annual floods. There seemed, therefore, to be no other alternative but "to surmount great difficulties with great works."

	Rs.
Upto the 1st of January 1854—the sum actually spent was	24,66,000
And expenses to be incurred	26,74,661
Total ..	51,40,661

Roughly 51½ lakhs—the average for 1 mile being Rs. 19,472. This was excluding the cost of metalling beyond the Jhelum. By May 1856 a total of 64½ lakhs of rupees, Rs. 23,450 per mile, had been spent. But still more elaborate plans were in preparation for

[1] Administration Report, volume III, page 49.

[2] Administration Report volume III, page 164.

which it was expected that the total would exceed 1 crore. *i.e.*, Rs. 40,000—45,000 per mile. A fine jump this from Rs. 19,472 to Rs. 45,000 per mile in a few years.

But man proposes while God disposes. The engineers and the Punjab Government little knew that they were on the eve of a Revolution which would shake the British Empire in India to its very foundation. In the shock of that convulsion the golden schemes and elaborate plans tumbled down, and the Public Works Department had to content itsel with a moderate estimate of 11 lakhs for some time. The immediate object during and immediately after the Mutiny was" to make the work already executed available for traffic and bridging with temporary wooden bridges all remaining unbridged streams, with the exception of the 4 great rivers and 2 hill streams."[1]

Before passing on to the next section of the Grand Trunk Road from Lahore to the Sutlej it might be mentioned that a project was prepared under orders of Dalhousie for an Iron suspension bridge over the Indus. This bridge was to cross the Indus near the fort of Attock by a single span of 750 feet at a probable cost of 12 lakhs—"a most noble work which would be of incalculable value not only to the defence of the frontier but also to the political and civil strength of the government".[2] The idea had to be abandoned on account of the Mutiny.

To sum up then, the condition of the Peshawar to Lahore section of the Road on the eve of the Mutiny "The roadway is broad, the general style of the works is excellent, and the earth work good, though as yet no part of it has been metalled. The whole design is upon a grand scale."[3]

V.

Lahore could be connected with Ludhiana on the left bank of the Sutlej by three different routes.[4]

(a) Via *Ferozepur*—the route would be important from a military and commercial point of view.

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[1] Administration Report, volume IV, page 39.

[2] Administration Report, volume II page 165

[3] Administration Report, volume III page 43

[4] Letter 747, volume XII.

(*b*) Via *Hureekee*—originally proposed by Colone Cunningham, but not recommended because the line would run through *Khadara* (low ground) though there would have been a saving of 12 miles.

(*c*) Via *Jullundur and Amritsar*—important commercial towns. The route was shorter than (*a*) by 6 miles.

A fourth possible route through Tarn Taran had been rejected by Napier in 1847, while acting as Engineer to the Durbar, as it would leave out Amritsar, one of the most important commercial towns of the Punjab.[1]

A double line of communication was eventaually sanctioned *via* Fefozepore and *via* Amritsar—a sum of 3½ lakhs being reserved for the purpose.

The road between *Lahore and Beas* (62 miles) was early taken up and completed with the necessary earthen and masonry viaducts crossing the drainage of the Bari Doab. A loop had also been projected from Amritsar to the new Canton ment of Sialkot, joining the Grand Trunk Road again at Wazirabad. The road (proper) was partially embanked through the valley of the Ravi and a very large lattice built over the stream which ran underneath the city of Lahore[2]. By 1856 a third coating of metal was laid upon it[3] so that it was perfectly ready on the eve of the Mutiny. It had cost Rs. 4,42,525 or Rs. 7,121 per mile.[4]

The first two Reports are silent about the section between the *Beas and Ludhiana*. In the third we have just a brief remark about it saying that the new road was being planned while the old road was kept up in 'ordinary repair;' the traffic being great, however, "it is much cut up."[5] This road was evidently in a very unsatisfactory condition at the time of the Mutiny. Soon after the Mutiny, however, it was properly taken up—a lakh of rupees being sanctioned for a reconstruction of old line. The route adopted was to pass close to the town of Phagwara and Jullundur, and though not the shortest was the best adapted both to the commercial and military needs of the Punjab.[6]

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[1] Page 267, Book No. 190.

[2] Administration Report, volume II, page 165.

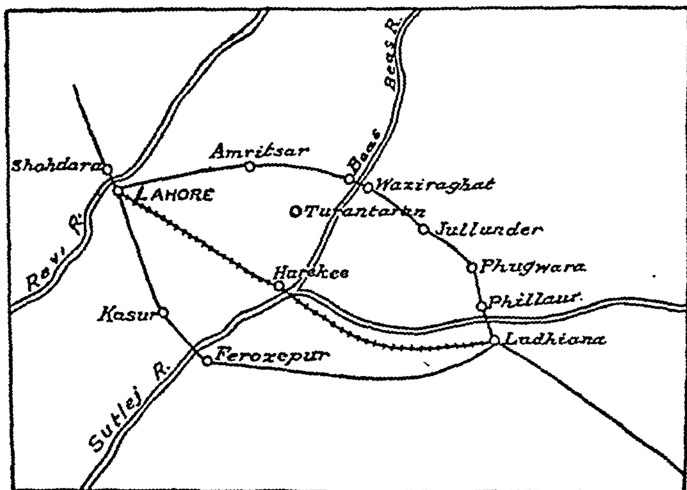
[3] Administration Report, volume III, page 49.

[4] Letter No. 837, volume XV.

[5] Administration Report, volume III, page 49.

[6] Administration Report, volume V, page 17.

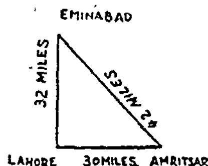
(III)



2nd. Section of the Grand Trunk Road (Lahore-Sutlej).

Route proposed by Col: Cunningham · via Harekee (not sanctioned).

The Lahore route that we have so far traced, it might, be noticed, is not a very direct one. The authorities had early realised this fact and in a correspondence between Montgomery, (then Commissioner and Superintendent of Lahore Division) and Melville (Secretary to the Board of Administration) in 1851 there is a reference to a direct route from Amritsar *via* Eminabad to Wazirabad.[1] The argument was based on the well-known geometrical truth that as two sides of a triangle were together greater than the third, troops naturally went *via* Eminabad to Wazirabad so saving 20 miles or 2 marches. This line had been surveyed by Col. Napier and the construction begun by Mr. Saunders. The road was purely military and specially built for the march of troops. It had been constructed at a cost of Rs. 200 per mile.



The road between *Ferozepore* and *Lahore* had been traced out as early as 1847 by Napier, then working under the Durbar[3] and some sort of a temprary roadway was opened by 1851. But the more elaborate scheme santioned in that year had not been carried out and the road was still unmade in 1857.

VI

Roads in the Trans-Sutlej and Cis-Sutlej States had originally not been directly or indirectly under the control of the Civil Engineer's Department created in December, 1849. With the reorganisation of the Public Works Department in 1854, however, they were brought under the supervision of the Punjab Administration.

From *Karnal to the Sutlej via* Ambala, Ludhiana and Ferozepore was a distance of 201 miles:—

			Miles
Karnal to Ludhiana	..	..	121
Ludhiana to Ferozepore	..	..	76
Ferozepore to the Sutlej	..	..	4

[1] Letter 1746, Supplementary volume.

[2] page 267, Book No. 199.

[3] *Ibid.*

This portion had been commenced under the Military Board in 1852 by Major Laughton and remained under his supervision till May 1854.[1] During this period 87 miles had been opened up for traffic and after 1854 the work progressed at a rapid pace.

The *Ludhiana to Lahore* Section *via Ferozepore* (and not through Hureekee) had been sanctioned in 1851[2]. The military significance of the road was borne out by the fact that at first the Road ran through the Cantonment direct to the Sutlej; ignoring the city altogether,[3] although the most direct line would have been through the city. Of course, in that case the Cantonment would undoubtedly have suffered. As matters stood, however, the trade of the city suffered, and to remedy the defect a branch road passing through the city and meeting the Grand Trunk Road at Koondah was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in 1854.[4] By 1856 the road was made, bridged and metalled in a most efficient manner and was claimed to be "the most complete piece of road yet constructed in these territories"[5].

Reporting to the Secretary of the Board of Administration in 1851[6] the Commissioner and Superintendent of the Cis-Sutlej States points out the bad state of the road between *Karnal and Ludhiana* and from Ludhiana to Phillaur. The line had been planned and surveyed in 1848, postponed on account of the Second Sikh War and again taken up in a rather desultory fashion in October 1849. Little progress, however, was made in the next few years and this caused great delays to the mail. In some parts only horses and runners were used, carts not being able to pass through. This, as the report acknowledged was a great contrast to the progress made in the Trans-Sutlej districts, inspite of the fact that these Cis-Sutlej districts had been enjoying British protection for nearly half a century. The officials pleaded 'lack of funds' while another probable cause for the slow, initial progress was the natural difficulties of the route.

The plain between the Sutlej and the Jamna was bounded on the north by the Himalayan Range. Consequently the innumerable streams, small or large, which ran through the

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[1] Administration Report, volume III, page 47.

[2] Letter 1731, Supplementary volume.

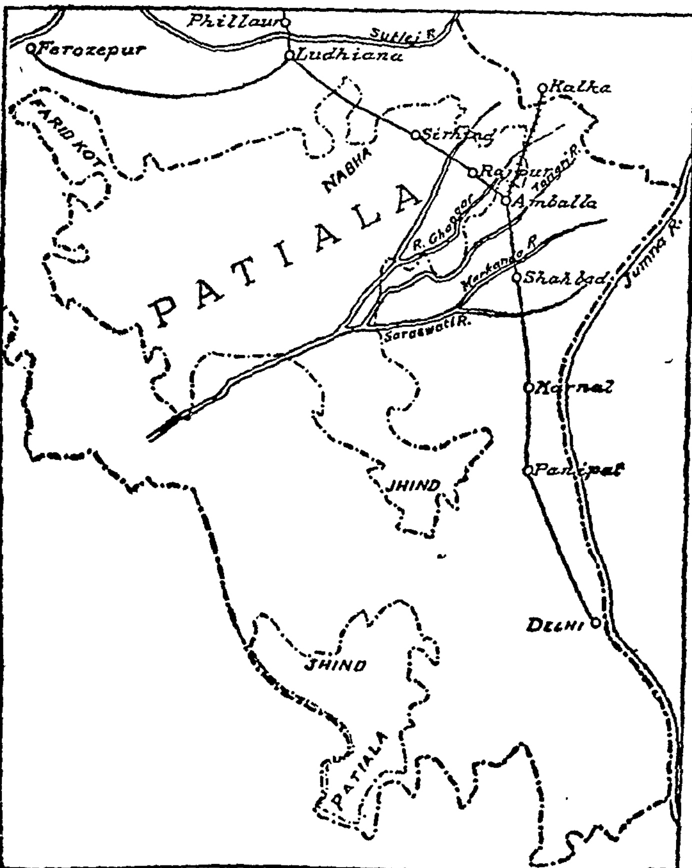
[3] Letter 706, volume XV.

[4] *Ibid.*

[5] Administration Report, volume III, page 47.

[6] Letter 1648, Supplementary volume.

(IV)



3rd. Section of the Grand Trunk Road (Sutlej-Delhi).

Boundary

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tract lay almost parallel to the important rivers instead of converging towards them. The prevalance of sand at the same time often obliterated the lines of the road, and it was no uncommon thing for the ditches to get choked up by every passing sand-storm.

Under these circumstances, it was no mean achievement on the part of the engineers to have opened up the section between Ludhiana and Ambala (76 miles) throughout by May 1856. The road was efficiently metalled, embanked and bridged[1] [illegible] the valley of Rajpura and the old or [illegible] ch were temporarily provided for [illegible] The *Ghaggar* is thus described in the [illegible] *is a violent and powerful mountain torrent, which in the rainy season has a deep current with wide spreading inundation and a bed of which the subsoil presents peculiar difficulties for foundations".* A bridge 450 ft. long with 9 arches of 60 ft. span and of the most solid masonry, costing about 9 lakhs, was under consideration.

A portion of this road, it will be noticed, runs through the territory of the Maharaja of Patiala. In 1852 Captain Laughton (Offg. Superintendent, G. T. R.) had proposed the construction of a new route through the Maharaja's territory[2] on the grounds of economy and expediency. It was more economical, he had argued, to construct a new road than fill in the deep and dangerous trenches at the side of the old line. The question naturally arose whether Maharaja should defray a portion, at least, of the expenses of the new road through his territory, for he did not stand to gain anything from it, the object of the road being to keep the line of communication between the new and the old British provinces open at all times and under all circumstances. The Maharaja wanted the new line to follow the old one as he had spent large sums in erecting serais and police stations along the old route, or it should at least pass through or near Sirhind. The Governor-General in Council decided that the Maharaja was to pay nothing nor have any voice in the construction of the road.[3] The route actually followed passed very near Sirhind.

Between *Ambala and Karnal* (45 miles) were seven streams of more or less importance (exclusive of minor streams) of which the two most important were Tangri and Markanda. The

1 [illegible] part, volume III, page 47.
2 [illegible] 271s, Supplementary volume.
3 [illegible] 2523, Supplementary volume.

(The cost per mile compares favourable with that of the other sections of the road.)

Work on this road steadily went on and it was to play a great part in the siege of Delhi in the following year.

VII.

At this stage of its progress, we might leave the Grand Trunk Road for a while, and consider the part played by some of the men who were responsible for its construction. The natural difficulties of the route we have already considered at some length. To these, as we have seen, were often added the question of funds, the dearness of material, the scarcity of labour and the inclemency of the elements. But the road was of the vital importance, and in comparison the difficulties and the enormous cost shrank to nothing. The important question was to find qualified and capable officers who would work conscientiously, with the strictest regard to economy and not simply fritter away the money entrusted to them.

The first place naturally belongs to Lt.-Col *Napier*. For the energetic and able manner in which the work was carried on as well as for enthusiastic co-operation in all engineering and military question, the Punjab Government was indebted to him for he spared "neither time, health, nor conveni nce to the duties entrusted to him, for which the Board cannot too warmly thank him."[1] In the appreciative comments that Lord Dalhousie made on receipt of a report of the progress made in road-construction in the Punjab (1849- 54), Lt.-Col. Napier is given "the honour that is due to him ...for the deep devotion with which he has laboured in the discharge of many and various duties of his important office" and "his eminent success equally conspicuous in all departments. Whatever may be the credit due to those whose efforts have been directed to the physical improvement of the Punjab, a principal share of that credit is justly due to Lt.-Col. Napier, whose professional abilities, unwearied industry, and judicious guidance have contributed so largely to the material result which has happily been attained."[2]

In the same letter all employed in the Public Works Department were congratulated warmly for the "spirit and energy with which the work had been carried on." Among the names particularly mentioned are those of (1) Lt. *Oliphant* of the 3rd

[1] Administration Report volume I, Page 133.

[2] Letter 898, volume XV

Letter No 12.—The letter communicates the intention of Raghoji Bhonsla to visit Jejuri and the Resident wants to know the ideas of the Peshwa about it.

FROM—R JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—M. ELPHINSTONE RESIDENT AT POONA

Nagpur the 23rd May 1813.

By my dispatch No 11 to the address of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General a copy of which I have already done myself the honour of forwarding to you you will have been apprized of the intention of the Rajah of Berar to proceed on a pilgrimage to Jejoory in the course of the rainy season and you will have been prepared to expect a further communication from me on the subject which I only delayed until I should be informed that the intended letter from the Rajah to the Peshwa was prepared This letter I understand is ready and either has been or will be dispatched to Narain Rao Wade for the purpose of being delivered to the Peshwa It will of course be accompanied with similar communications to the Peshwa's ministers

The contents of the letters from hence will doubtless be communicated to you by the Court of Poona In addition to what my dispatch to the Governor General contain I was yesterday informed that the fortunate moment for Bulla Sahib to make the first movement towards Jejoory fell on the second day after the full moon of Ashad and that for the Rajah and Appa Sahib on the seventh of the same which dates correspond to the 15th and 20th of July The whole of His Highness's family I understand is to accompany him

I am assured that the Rajah will not take any unnecessary number of troops His retinue in horse in particular will not be needlessly multiplied and in Infantry in which its strength will consist will be as moderate as circumstances will admit

On this subject and on any other points of moment respecting which His Highness the Peshwa on communication with you may be desirous of making any previous and defined arrangement through our means in case of course His Highness does not object to the expedition altogether I shall be happy to receive an early intimation from you.

If nothing of consequence detains me here I propose to commence my march in the early part of June according to the intention expressed in my dispatch to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General above alluded to and I trust the public service will be promoted by the personal communication which this measure will enable me to hold with you before the Rajah's arrival in the Peshwa's territories.

Letter No. 13—The letter intimates that Rajah Ranjit Singh of Jaspur has most probably been poisoned to death, by his brother Lal Sangram Singh and that owing to the attachment of the Rajah and the services rendered by him to the British Government it was the desire of the latter to extend their protection to the family of the late Rajah. For this purpose Captain Roughsedge had sent a small detachment to Jashpur and the Governor-General had desired the Rajah of Sargooja from whom Jaspur is directly held and the Bhonsla of Nagpur or his brother who is his sovereign, to treat the family and its claims with justice. The enclosures are useful

FROM—J ADAM, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William, the 28th May 1813

Captain Roughsedge has transmitted to you a copy of his dispatch to my address of the 18th March on the subject of Rajah Ranjit Singh, the late Zamindar of Jaspore, whose services on a recent occasion induced Captain Roughsedge to submit his case to the favourable consideration of the British Government

2 The Governor General in Council considered the late Rajah to be entitled to the countenance and support of the British Government on account of the attachment which he had manifested to its interests and the assistance which he rendered in the apprehension of the insurgent Sirdars in Chota Nagpur

3 The specific plan proposed by Captain Roughsedge namely that the Governor General in Council should employ the influence of this Government with the Rajah of Nagpur in favour of Rajah Ranjit Singh did not appear to His Lordship in Council to be calculated to effect the object in view The opinion which former events and transactions had led the Governor General in Council to form of the limited authority possessed by the Rajah of Nagpur in Surgooja, did not warrant a belief that the interposition of the Government of Nagpur would effectually protect the Zamindar of Juspore against his enemies, if as might be expected, they should be disposed to evade or disobey His Highness's orders and it occurred to His Lordship in Council that more effectual protection might be afforded him by the direct interference of the British Government with the concurrence and sanction of the Rajah of Berar Captain Roughsedge was directed however to report more precisely for the information of Government, the nature and degree of the dependence of Jaspore on the state of Nagpur and on the subordinate Government of Surgooja the tenure by which the lands of Jaspore are held and generally all those points on which information was necessary to enable His Lordship in Council to determine on the extent to which its interference might be carried or the limitations by which it must be governed Captain Roughsedge was further desired to submit such suggestions as should occur to him with regard to the mode of carrying the intentions of Government into effect

4. Captain Roughsedge's reply to the instructions above cited is comprised in the enclosed extract from a dispatch from that officer under date the 10th instant which I am directed to transmit for your information Captain Roughsedge had previously reported the death of Rajah Ranjit Singh and his suspicion that it was effected by poison and added that he had detached a party of Sepoys from the Corps under his command to the habitation of the widow of the deceased Zamindar for the protection of the family

5 The same motives which influenced the Governor General in Council to afford the protection of the British Government to Rajah Ranjit Singh will induce His Lordship in Council to extend it to his family Under the actual circumstances and situation of that family it does not appear to His Lordship in Council that any more effectual or unobjectionable mode of effecting that object can be had recourse to than that which Captain Roughsedge has suggested in the dispatch of which an extract is enclosed He has accordingly been authorized to strengthen the party of Sepoys which he formerly detached for the protection of the family to such extent as he may consider necessary as soon as it can be done without inconvenience to the public service, and to address Perwannahs and a proclamation to the brother of the late Rajah and to the inhabitants of Jaspore in general declaratory of the resolution of the British Government to maintain the rights of the family and to suffer no persons to infringe them with impunity declaring also that the person in charge of the estate of Jaspore will not be countenanced in withholding the rents or observances which according to the relations subsisting between Jaspore and Surgoojah are due to the Chief of the latter province. A Perwannah will be addressed by the Governor General to the Rajah of Surgooja, according to the tenor of the enclosed English Draft apprizing him of the foregoing resolution and claiming the protection and indulgence to the family of the late Ranjit Singh.

6. You will observe that the Governor General in Council has anticipated the concurrence of the Rajah of Nagpur in the measures adopted for the protection of the family of the late Zamindar of Jaspur The most decided part of those measures namely the detaching a party of British Troops for the protection of the family having already been executed by Captain Roughsedge it has not appeared expedient to suspend the communication to the inhabitants of Jaspore and the Rajah of Surgooja of the resolution of the British Government with regard to the family until the formal sanction of the Rajah of Nagpur could be obtained The loose and almost nominal sovereignty which he possesses over those countries which indeed were alienated as a part of the appanage of his late brother now supposed to be transferred to the son the little interest he has at any time taken in their affairs and the experience which this Government has had of his acquiescing in

measures of a much more decided character in Surgooja at a time when his relation with this Government was far less intimate, afford reason to believe that the present measures will meet with no opposition on the part of the Rajah

7 You will be pleased on the receipt of this dispatch to communicate to the Durbar on suitable terms, and with such explanations as may appear to be necessary, the course of proceedings above detailed and obtain a Perwannah from the Rajah or Appa Sahib to the effect suggested by Captain Roughsedge

Extract from a letter from Captain Roughsedge, dated the 10th of May 1813

I had the honour to address to you a short letter on the 17th ultimo, and I must now solicit the indulgence of His Lordship in Council for the delay that has taken place in my execution of your orders of the 2nd of April, which has been occasioned by our rapid and continued marches to this place, and a consequent disappointment in the interview I expected with the Jaghidars of Sirgooja, as well as the presence of public duties arising from the unexpected call for the services of my Battalion in this remote and (for military operations) difficult part of the country

2 Had the persons from Sirgooja been enabled to visit my camp on the route to Singrowla, I should have had the satisfaction of submitting to you more extensive and correct information as to the relations of the Rajah Ranjit Singh of Jaspore with his immediate feudal chief, Rajah Bulbuddhar Sahy and his sovereign the Rajah of Berar, or rather Appa Sahib, than I can now boast of, but from my own knowledge I am enabled to state that this person stands in the same situation with them that the petty Rajahs of Burwa and Tomar do with the Zamindar of Chota Nagpur and the British Government, they differ only in the laws and Regulations whereby the two states are governed

3 Their tenures are hereditary and held at a certain revenue but in failure of direct issue they revert to the paramount Chieftain who either keeps the Estates in his own hands, or bestows them at his discretion, usually to the relation who offers the largest fine for the renewal of the lease or Jaghire, no regular rule of conduct however in these half civilized districts has ever obtained, and the will of the Chief, when supported by adequate power, has generally decided their disposal

4 The Berar Government is not addressed by the petty Chieftains such as the Rajah of Jaspore, except on extraordinary occasions, when their districts by good management become prosperous and themselves in easy or opulent circumstances the

rapacity of their feudal Chief is tempted and if they are apprehensive of danger or have been attacked they prefer a complaint generally to the Soubahdar of Rattanpore, which if accompanied by an adequate present procures for them a small party of Horse and of prohibitory Purwannah to the Chief Zamindar and although these aids are not very efficient in common cases they suffice to prevent matters from going to extremity

5 In my dispatch of the 18th of March I acquainted you with the disputes on foot between Lal Sungram Singh and Rajah Bulbaddar Sahy of Sirgooja and it is with pleasure I now state that the latter has attained the object he had in view and assumed the management of his own affairs The enclosed copy of a letter I have received from him in reply to a recommendation from me to be kind to the Zamindar of Jaspore, who had deserved well of the British Government, will show that he was apparently not indisposed towards that person and may be expected to behave tolerably to his family but the conduct of the Hill Rajahs depends so much on fluctuating circumstances that little reliance can be placed in his professions

6 I cannot but subscribe also to the opinion expressed in your letter that the interference of the Rajah of Berar on behalf of the Jaspore Zamindar would probably prove inadequate to ensure to his family the protection Government has been pleased to avow its claim to and in submitting that measure for consideration I was guided by a belief that a direct interposition would be declined.

7 Under the present intentions of His Lordship in Council however and adverting to the increased difficulty of carrying them into effect which arises from the unexpected decease of Ranjit Singh, the infancy of his Children and the want of any proper person to manage the Zamindary in its present distracted states I must confess myself somewhat embarrassed in the choice of a plan to suggest for the approbation of Government

8. To remove the widow and children from Jaspore into the Company's territories would be on some accounts impolitic and I fancy disagreeable to the parties yet the disputes existing between the late Zamindar and his brother and the bitter enmity and desire of revenue (already I fear manifested in his death) inspired amongst the neighbours and connections of Buctow Singh seem to render their continuuance in that district unprotected by a small Detachment, to say the least, hazardous

9 I have not received any communication from the widow since I last addressed you and under the ignorance I am in of the state of affair in Jaspore, I can only for the present submit a recommendation, that I be authorized to detach a small party in addition to the Guard already sent from the troops with the magistrate of Ramgarh whose return to Chittra must be at hand for

the sole purpose of affording protection to the family, that I at the same time be directed to address Purwannahs and a Proclamation to the brother of the Rajah and the inhabitants at large of Jaspore, declaratory of the determination of Government to maintain their rights and to visit with severe punishment any infringement of them

10 If in addition to this the Governor General were pleased to address a Purwannah to Rajah Bulbudder Sahy of Sirgooja and cause one to be written by the Rajah of Berar, or rather Appa Sahib to the same effect, I have sanguine hopes that their interests and safety would be placed out of hazard, perhaps sufficiently so, to render further interference unnecessary, for, I am of opinion that, with a hope of thereby strengthening himself against the artful ambition and cruel treachery which mark the character of Lall Sungram Singh, the Rajah of Sirgooja will, at the present crisis, be desirous of paying implicit attention to the orders he may receive from the British Government

11 I am aware that this arrangement is not exempt from inconvenience but I know of none preferable to it, unless it should be within the contemplation of Government, if the conquest and annexation to our Empire, of Rewa take place, to improve and narrow our frontier by drawing a straight line from Sohagpur, its Southern boundary to Beura, at the Southwestern extremity to Chota Nagpur which would bring under the British authority Sirgooja and its dependencies of Udepore and Jaspore, the Chohan Pergunnahs of Courea and Bokhar, and the district already belonging to us, of Raigarh The Revenue of these possesions accruing to Appa Sahib does not amount to ten thousand Rupees per annum and the advantages of such a diminution of frontier and increase of difficulty of approach to the interior of the Empire, are I humbly conceive obvious, but I will not presume to say more on a subject unprescribed to me

J ADAM,
Secretary to Government

(A true extract)

To—RAJAH BALBUDDER SAHY OF SIRGOOJAH

Written 28th May 1813

The services rendered to the British Government by the late Zamindar of Jaspore, Rajah Ranjit Singh, had established his claim to the countenance and protection of that Government

I have lately learned with great concern, the death of that Zamindar. The merits of the deceased Zamindar having entitled his widow and orphan children to the protection of the British Government against the enemies of the family, a party of British

Troops has been sent to her Residence and it has been notified to the inhabitants of Jaspore that this Government is resolved to maintain the family of the late Zamindar in its rights and to suffer no one to infringe them with impunity

The intimate friendship and cordiality subsisting between the British Government and Rajah Raghojee Bhonsla and the regard which the British Government entertains for you and the interest which it takes in your happiness and prosperity afford me a confident ground of assurance that you will be disposed to promote the views of the British Government in favour of the family of the late Ranjeet Singh by issuing positive orders to all your servants and dependants to forbear from demanding more than the fixed Malgoojary of the Estate of Jaspore and from molesting those unfortunate persons in any way whatever and by extending to them your countenance and favour

It is superfluous to add that the interference of the British Government in behalf of this family has no other object than its protection against evil disposed persons and that it will in no respect derogate from the just and established rights of your paramount authority

The measures adopted by the British Government on this occasion have, of course, been fully communicated to Rajah Raghojee Bhonsla from whom you may expect to receive instructions corresponding with the purport of the foregoing application

J ADAM

Secretary to Government.

(A true extract.)

Letter No 14.—The letter intimates the strange conduct of Bhonsla's troops in the fortress of Narnala in having fired upon the Nizam's troops who had been employed against a freebooter called Shaikh Dulla, and protests against it.

FROM—HENRY RUSSELL, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hyderabad the 11th June 1813.

I have the honour to send you a copy of a letter which I lately received from Captain Sydenham, complaining of an act of direct hostility committed by the Rajah of Berar's Garrison of Narnulla against a party of the Nizam's troops employed against Sheikh Dulla. Although this man and his Banditti are equally the enemies of both Governments I never expected that the Nizam's troops would receive any assistance against them from the Rajah of Berar's

Officers, but I certainly never apprehended that any of the Nagpur troops would go so far as openly to protect the adherents of the Banditti and fire upon the troops of the Rajah's ally I trust that you will have the goodness to make such a communication as you may think proper on this subject to the Nagpur Government.

Letter No 15—The letter conveys the information that the Bhonsla wanted to go on a pilgrimage to Jejoory after the Dashera and the formal permission to pass through Nizam's territory was required.

FROM—GEORGE SOTHEBY, ASSISTANT IN CHARGE AT NAGPUR,

To—HENRY RUSSELL, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

Nagpur, the 19th September 1813.

The Rajah of Nagpur having experessed his intentions of setting out on his proposed pilgrimage to the Godavery and the temple of Jejoory after the Dushera, I have endeavoured to ascertain both the number of troops he intends carrying with him, and the route by which he proposes to pass through Berar

The troops are stated to be five thousand in round numbers as consisting of three thousand Horse, two thousand Infantry and ten or twelve small field pieces The route will be the usual one by Amraoti, etc, and the stages must of course depend upon accident, it is intended however to make the usual ones, to Mongheeputtun on the Godavery

When the Rajah formerly intended going the Nizam's Government expressed a wish that the number of troops should not exceed three thousand This wish I have intimated and should it be esteemed a point of any consequence, I will endeavour to have the number reduced within those limits, although such an attempt on my part will, I am afraid be regarded with considerable suspicion, and the execution of it attended with some difficulty

Adverting to the advanced season of the years, and the probability of incursions of the Pindaries, it may not on consideration appear too large a force to secure the safety of the Rajah's person, family and baggage, and afford protection to the numerous train of followers and pilgrims who will of course attend the Rajah on such an occasion

The Rajah intends sending out his tents about the fifth day after the Dushera I am given to understand that most probably he will not actually march until after the Diwali, about the 24th of October But I will take care to keep you informed both of his intentions and motions

Letter No 16.—The letter conveys the sentiments of the British Government about their affording protection to Balbhadra Singh, Zamindar of Sirgoojah, against Lal Sangram Singh's hostile attitude The Resident is required to intimate the Bhonsla that the measure does not take away his rights of sovereignty over Sargooja. The enclosures are important.

FROM—J ADAM SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—G SOTHEBY ACTING RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William 29th October 1813.

I am directed to communicate to you the enclosed extract from a correspondence with the Adjutant General and a copy of instructions to Captain Roughsedge under this date on the subject of the defence of the frontier against the incursions of the Pindaries from which you will perceive that it has been judged expedient to authorize the advance of a Detachment into Sergoojah to occupy the Pushtoo Pass and to expel from the country lying between that pass and the British frontier Lal Singram Singh who as you are apprized is in rebellion against his nephew the rightful chief of the country and eventually to give effectual support to the legitimate authority of Rajah Balbhadra Sahi

The Governor General in Council has been induced to determine on the occupation of the Pushtoo Pass on account of its extreme importance to the complete defence of the Hon'ble Company's territories in that quarter against the danger to which they are exposed The necessity of adopting the requisite measures of defensive precaution without any delay would have compelled His Excellency in Council to anticipate the acquiescence of His Highness the Rajah of Nagpur in the measure, even if a previous representation to the Rajah or indeed any spontaneous explanation on the subject to the Durbar of Nagpur were not considered to be inexpedient on other grounds

3. The desire of the Governor General in Council to avoid the agitation of any question likely to excite the jealousy or suspicion of the Rajah more especially of one in which those feelings have very recently been manifested by His Highness on the occasion of our merely requesting him to dispatch instructions to the Chief of Sirgooja directing him to afford protection to the family of a dependant Zamindar who had established a title to our good offices, would have induced His Excellency in Council to abstain altogether from the measure to which this dispatch relates, if it had not been so powerfully recommended by Military and political considerations of the greatest urgency and if His Excellency were not satisfied that it does in no respect invade the rights or interests of the state of Nagpur whose nominal Supremacy over Sergoojah is unaccompanied by any of the substantial attributes of Sovereignty

4. It is moreover the belief of the Governor General in Council that any explanation on the part of the British Government without a previous representation from the Rajah would rouse that spirit of jealousy which may otherwise not be excited, and that the frankness of such a communication would be met by an ungenerous spirit of opposition and remonstrance not founded on a consideration of the real merits of the question as affecting his rights and interests which in truth are supported rather than impaired by the measure, but prompted as in the former instance if a disposition to possess the privilege of complaint and to give to a transaction really indifferent with respect to His Highness, all the importance of a direct invasion of his authority

5 These combined considerations have induced His Lordship in Council to authorize and desire you to abstain from any communication to the Rajah or his Ministers on the subject of the proposed measures in Sergoojah, until the question shall be brought forward by that court as however the dependence of Sergoojah on the Rajah of Nagpur has always been acknowledged by this Government, the Governor General in Council considers it due to His Highness, in the event of his bringing forward the subject, that you should be prepared to and a suitable explanation of the grounds on which the occupation of the Pushtoo Pass became a measure of self defence on the part of the British Government against the common enemy of civilized states accompanied with an assurance in the name of the Governor General in Council that the Detachment will remain there no longer than the exigency which occasioned its advance shall continue and that the most scrupulous regard for the rights and interests of His Highness will be observed by the Troops while they are stationed in Sergoojah

6 You will also be prepared to meet any remonstrance of the Rajah or his Ministers on the subject of our interference in support of Rajah Balbhadra Sahi by representing the importance to the tranquillity and security of the Hon'ble Company's neighbouring possessions, of a peaceable order of things in the province of Sergooja, which can only be accomplished by the restoration of the legitimate authority of Balbhadra Singh, and by enabling him to maintain himself against the unreasonable practices of his uncle Singram whose turbulent character has been a constant source of disquiet and trouble in Sergoojah, and the absolute necessity which existed for the interposition of the British Government for that purpose under the acknowledged inability of the Rajah to control the Chiefs and Zamindars of that country You will add, that in the interference which the British Government may exercise, it will scrupulously avoid any act which can affect the Rajah's rights or interests which in point of fact will be more effectually secured by the establishment of the lawful authority of the Chief of Sergoojah and you will further observe that the

measure of affording protection to Rajah Balbhadra Sahi against Sangram Singh is but supporting the arrangement formerly established by a similar auxiliary intervention of the British Arms sanctioned by His Highness's authority, and it is superfluous to observe that this has reference to the measures adopted with regard to Sergoojah in the year 1801.

Extract from a letter from the Adjutant General dated the 27th October 1813.

* * * *

3 The re-establishment of the post of Oontaree with the detachment now ordered to be made from it to Burgur and Nowaddee appeared to the Commander in Chief to be sufficient in the present state of our intelligence regarding the Pindaries without moving the remainder of the Ramghar Battalion from its Headquarters where its strength will be reduced to 300 Rank and file including Sick and recruits at drill, after the detachment for Oontaree shall have marched.

4. From enquiries which I had been instructed to make it appears that there are roads in Palamore by which the Pindaries might elude the vigilance of the detachment when posted at Burgar but they could not elude it if the detachment was advanced 6 coss further in to the Sergoojah district to the bottom of Pushtoo Ghat But for this measure the express sanction of Government is necessary as the Ghat in question is now occupied by Sangram Singh in rebellion against his nephew and rightful Chief the Rajah of Sergoojah as mentioned by Captain Roughsedge in his letter to your address of the ~4th of September last Captain Roughsedge states that the Rajah would gladly consent to our occupying this important post which would of course involve the expulsion from it of his rebel feudatory a matter Captain Roughsedge also states, of no great difficulty and which might be effected, by the detachment on its way to Oontari if the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council should be pleased to approve of the measure.

5 There are no roads of easy access or likely to be attempted by Pindaries between the Pushtoo Ghat and Nowaddee, and the tract of country lying between those points is so extremely un healthy that the Commander-in-Chief would be extremely un willing to station troops in it without some very urgent necessity Nowaddee looks towards Kunjur as well as in the other directions mentioned in my letter to Captain Roughsedge, but the route by Kunjur would most probably never be attempted by Pindaries unless with the view of penetrating to Bessein from Midnapore and Burdwan against this possible danger the arrangements submitted in my letter to your address of the 4th December 1812 (No. 88) were calculated to immediate recourse to those arrangements the first of which was the establishment of a post at Nursingur or Bahrampore in Zellah Midnapore.

Extract from a letter to the Adjutant General, dated the 29th October 1813

* * * *

3 I now proceed to state to you the sentiments and resolutions of the Governor General in Council regarding the proposed occupation of the Pushtoo Pass in Sergoojah combining the expulsion from that post of Sangram Singh the rebellious uncle of the Rajah of Sergoojah

4 This measure is powerfully recommended by the importance in a military point of view of the possession of the pass, which it is stated would form an effectual barrier against any erruption into the Company's provinces from that quarter, an object which would not be so completely attained by the establishment of a Post of Burgur or any other position in the rear of the Pushtoo pass

5 His Excellency the Commander in Chief is in possession of a copy of Captain Roughsedge's letter to my address of the 24th ultimo

6 The proposition submitted by Captain Roughsedge in that letter was not acceded to principally under an impression that the employment of any part of the force under his command in the suppression of the disturbances in Sergoojah would divert it from the service on which it would be more immediately required with a view to the defence of the frontier It now appears that the employment of a part of the Ramgarh Battalion in Sergoojah to the extent at least of dispossessing Lal Sangram Singh of the Pushtoo Pass and the country between that post, and our frontier, will not only not interfere with the proposed defensive measures but will afford the means of materially impoving them, by enabling us to command the only road by which the Pindaries can penetrate in that quarter Another objection to the interference of the British Government in the affairs of Sergoojah which however is not adverted to in the answer to Captain Roughsedge's letter above referred to, arises from the circumstance of that country being nominally a part of the dominion of the Rajah of Nagpur, who on a recent occasion has manifested some jealousy of our interference The dominion of the Rajah of Nagpur is however purely nominal and he in fact possesses no authority whatever over the Chiefs of that country It is un-necessary in this place to discuss the right, which the state of circumstances above described may give to the British Government to exercise in the affairs of Sergoojah that degree of influence which the security and tranquillity of its own territories may demand, as it is the hope of the Governor General in Council that the Rajah of Nagpur will offer no objection to our occupying the pass in question nor to the further measures which it may be expedient to adopt with a view

to the security of our frontier in that quarter and eventually for the establishment of the legitimate authority of the Rajah of Sergoojah. On these considerations His Excellency in Council has determined to authorize the occupation of the pass by a detachment from the Ramgarh Battalion in the manner suggested in the 4th paragraph of your letter and to vest Captain Roughsedge with discretional authority to employ our influence and exertions in the establishment of the authority of Rajah Balbhadra Sahy It is the desire of the Governor General in Council however that the British troops should avoid if possible any conflict with Lal Sangram Singh and it will be a primary object of the attention of Captain Roughsedge or the Officer who may be charged with this service to endeavour to effect it without engaging in hostilities The desire to avoid the extremity must not however be permitted to impede the early and effectual occupation of the pass and the expulsion of Sangram Singh from the interjacent country measures which it is hoped may be sufficient of themselves to effect the restoration and maintenance of the authority of Rajah Balbhadra Sahy

7 His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to furnish Captain Roughsedge with instructions for carrying the proposed arrangement into effect with the least practicable delay

8 As this measure is connected with the previous correspondence with Captain Roughsedge in this Department the Governor General in Council has been pleased to issue instructions on the subject directly to that officer and I have the honour to enclose a copy of them to be submitted to the Commander in Chief.

J ADAM
Secretary to Government

(A true extract.)

To—CAPTAIN ROUGHSEDGE, COMMANDING THE RAMGARH BATTALION

SIR,

Since the dispatch of my letter to your address of the 1st instant relative to Sirgooja, the Governor General in Council has had under his consideration the Military arrangements which have been ordered to be carried into effect for the defence of the frontier against the incursions of the Pindaries.

2 The occupation of the Pushtoo Pass in Sirgoojah which it appears has been seized by Lal Sangram Singh being represented to be a measure of primary importance with a view to the

security of that part of the frontier, and not difficult of accomplishment the Governor General in Council has determined to authorize the advance of a detachment to occupy that pass and to expel Sangram Singh from the interjacent country with the least practicable delay objects, the attainment of which it is hoped will secure the further desirable purpose of restoring or maintaining the legal authority of Balbhadra Sahy You will accordingly receive instructions from the Commander in Chief on this subject

3 The further employment of our influence and exertions in support of Balbhadra Sahy must be determined by circumstances of which your local knowledge will enable you to form a more correct judgment than can be passed by the Governor General in Council in the present state of his information We must be careful on the one hand, to avoid any measures which may involve us in the affairs of Sirgoojah, to such an extent as to interfere with the more important object of the defence of our own territory, and on the other to place Balbhadra Sahy's authority in such a state of efficiency as shall enable him to maintain himself when the season of the year render it necessary for our troops to withdraw A temporary or partial accomplishment of the object would produce all the inconveniences which can be supposed to result from our interference without any of its advantages All measures or engagements which may in any degree affect the rights and interests of the Rajah of Nagpur must also be studiously avoided

4. Having stated the general principles which it is necessary to keep in view in the eventual execution of the proposed measure, the Governor General in Council feels satisfied that the decision of the question will be advantageously left to your approved judgement and discretion You will accordingly consider yourself empowered to act in this affair in such a manner as may appear to you, with reference to the considerations above stated, to be most advantageous to the important branch of the public interests committed to your charge

5 You will also exercise your discretion with regard to any communication to Sangram Singh with whom (especially of our proceedings shall be limited to the occupation of the Pushtoo Pass and the interjacent country) it will be desirable to avoid any actual hostilities

6 For your further information on this subject I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed extract from a letter which has this day been addressed to the Adjutant General by order of His Excellency in Council

7 A communication will be made without delay on the subject of this dispatch to the Resident at Nagpur to enable him in the event of the proposed measures forming the subject of representation from the Durbar of Nagpur (but not otherwise) to

afford an explanation of the considerations on which they have been adopted and to remove any jealousy which the Rajah may entertain of our design and proceedings

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant

Fort William (Sd) J ADAM

The 29th October 1813. Secretary to Government

Letter No 17.—The letter refers to the claim of the Rajah of Rewah to Sohagpur which had been occupied by the officers of Nagpur Government. He requests the intervention of the British.

FROM—JOHN ADAM SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—RICHARD JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William 15th April 1814

The Rajah of Rewa having solicited the interposition of the British Government for the recovery of the Province of Sohagpore which he alleges to have been wrested from him by the Rajah of Nagpur I am directed to request that you will collect and communicate all the information which may be procurable with relation to Sohagpore and to the relative claims and rights of the two Governments to the Province.

The Rajah of Rewa has also complained that the Rajah of Nagpore s officers have lately made collections from the villages of Khundroodehee on pretence that they form part of Sohagpore. which the former denies to be fact. On this point also you will be pleased to report.

Letter No 18.—The enclosures to this letter are important. They throw light on the mutual claims of the Rajahs of Rewa and Nagpur to Sohagpur and other adjacent territories.

FROM—J WAUCHOPE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Banda 14th June 1814.

For your information I have the honour to transmit the enclosed copy of a letter addressed by me to Mr Adam, Secretary to Government of this date.

I have also the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant.

To—JOHN ADAM, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM

I have now the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council the following particulars which have come to my knowledge respecting the districts of Sohagpur, Chandiah and Khundroodehee, in addition to those which I was enabled to furnish in my dispatch to your address of the 18th ultimo This information was collected by the news-writer in Rewah from sources, the credibility of which I have no reason to doubt, and it leads to the material conclusions that the Rewah Government was itself originally a party to the alienation of the district of Sohagpur, and that it has latterly employed the circumstance of the penalty levied from it by the British Government as an argument with the Nagpur Government against its right to make further collection from the Jageerdars of Chandiah and Khundroodehee

The manner in which Sohagpur here stated to have been occupied by the Government of Nagpur acquires much credibility from the 10th paragraph of Mr Jenkins's report on the subject, dated the 1st instant to your address, of which I have been furnished with a copy

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

Banda (Sd) J WAUCHOPE,
The 14th June 1814 Supdt of Political Affairs

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Particulars regarding the respective rights of Rewah and Nagpur Governments to the districts of Sohagpur and Khundroodehee

Seven years ago, Dulganjun Singh the Jageerdar of Ramnuggur, rebelled against Ajeet Sing the former Rajah of Rewah Ajeet Sing called to his aid Lall Govindjeet Jageerdar of Sohagpur, who attacked Dulgunjun Singh, defeated him, and captured his fort of Ramgurh Dulgunjun Singh shortly afterwards recovered the possession of his fort, when Rajah Ajeet Sing again called upon Govindjeet to assist him This call Govindjeet refused to obey in revenge for which, Rajah Ajeet Sing invited the Government of Nagpur to punish on condition of that Government giving the Rewah Raja half of the plunder of Govindjeet's possessions This proposition was sent to Nagpur by the hands of a vakeel named Seetakanth.

The Rajah of Nagpur assented to their invitation and dispatched Nathuram with three thousand horse to besiege the fort of Sohagpur During the siege Govindjeet to leave this fort and to visit the besiegers by whom he was seized and sent a

captive to Nagpur Nathuram then took possession of the whole of the district of Sohagpur sent a portion of the plundered property to the Rajah of Rewah by the hands of Seetakanth the named Vakeel part of which the vakeel appropriated to himself and the remainder he gave to the Rajah On the death of Ajeet Sing the present Rajah on his accession to the Raj called upon Nathuram Hajuerie to relinquish Sohagpur To this requisition Hajuerie answered that the Rajah of Sohagpur had already expended a lac of rupees in the occupation of district and until he should be reimbursed in that sum he could not restore it to the Rajah of Rewa To this no answer was returned by the Rajah of Rewa and the district has since remained in the hands of the Nagpur Government

The Elaka of Khundoordehee yielding an annual revenue of about ,000 Rs was in Jageer to Bhouanneebux a natural son of Raja Ajeet Sing by whom a small tribute has latterly been paid to the Nagpur officers in charge of Sohagpur about 12,000 Rs are said to have been collected from Khundoordehee by the Nagpur Government during the three past years.

Annual contributions have also been collected by the Nagpur Government from the Jageerdar of Chandeah during the past three years in which period about a sum has been collected as was stated to have been levied within the same period Rajah Jaising the present Rajah of Rewah in his late visit to the quarter levied about 1 00 Rs from Kundoordehee and ,000 Rs from Chandeah and he is understood to have written to the Nagpur officer in charge of Sohagpur to the effect that as he now paid tribute to the English he requested no interference might in future be offered by the Nagpur Government with the collections of Khandoordehee and Chandeah The Nagpur officer is said to have replied that he would suspend his demand on those places until he received orders from Nagpur which he should apply for

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Letter No 19—The letter refers to the repugnance of the Bhonsla to a subsidiary alliance and suggests that Jenkins might point out to the Bhonsla that he is not trying to serve his best interests thereby

FROM—J ADAM SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

River near Barhampore, 8th July 1814.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No 1 of the 14th ultimo reporting more fully than in your former letter the substance of your communications with the Ministers of the Rajah of Nagpur and with Narayan Pundit on the subject of the projected alliance, of stating the conclusions drawn by you from the tenor of those communications relative to the disposition of the Rajah on that point.

The Governor-General has received with peculiar interest the full perspicuous detail contained in your dispatch now acknowledged It appears to His Excellency to afford the clearest demonstration of the insuperable repugnance of the Rajah to a subsidiary alliance with the British Government and His Highness's determination to endure almost any extremity rather than seek his ease, security of comfort, the tranquillity of his country and perhaps his existence as an independent prince in an arrangement which he has accustomed himself to contemplate, only as it will affect that unrestrained latitude of action in political affairs which he now conceives himself to enjoy It is plain that the prejudices and perverse obstinacy of the Rajah, on the point are not to be overcome by any arguments addressed to his judgment nor even to his fears, while the cause of alarm is not close at his door The operation of the Rajah's passions and feelings will, it must now be obvious, lead him to persevere in avoiding a connection with the British Government until his affair shall be in such a condition as to render it most eligible for us to decline an alliance with the state of Nagpur

Viewing the matter in this light, which has indeed long been contemplated as the final result of the late proceedings, it appears to the Governor-General to be equally unwise and un-dignified to press the matter further It is accordingly His Excellency's desire that you will cease to agitate the question either directly with His Highness himself or with his ministers and confidential advisers At the same time you will not decline to receive an overture if it shall be made while the Rajah's affairs are in a condition to make it advisable on the principles familiarized to your mind by the former instructions of Government to accept them, and while we may yet be at liberty to receive them from not having commenced those arrangements which it must now be our object to pursue for the security of our interests of the general defence of the Deccan as the alternative of the Rajah's rejection of the alliance

Under the resolution above stated the Governor General considers it to be required no less by the spirit of frankness and candour which should characterize our measures than for a due assertion of our right to act hereafter as our own view of our interests may demand, that a distinct intimation should be given to the ministers of the Rajah of Nagpur with a view to its being made known to the Rajah, that the decided aversion manifested by His Highness to the proposed alliance has induced the British Government to forego all expectation of his ever opening his eyes to his real interests and entering into such engagement with the British Government as might secure and improve them, and that under this conviction, the British Government is now resolved to resort to such other means of promoting the general security and tranquillity of the Deccan, as may be offered to its view, without further reference to the interests or wishes of the Raja In making

this communication it is desirable that you should abstain from any expression of dissatisfaction at the determination adopted by the Rajah assuming that this knowledge of the views of the British Government will be agreeable to His Highness who has after mature and deliberate consideration made choice of a course of policy by which he proposes to maintain his supposed independence at the hazard of all contingencies

Pursuant to the intention above stated the Governor-General will proceed to consider at an early period the means by which the advantages contemplated in the establishment of a subsidiary force in the territories of the Rajah of Nagpur may be obtained to a certain extent though in a less perfect manner His Excellency's attention is necessarily attracted in the first place towards Bhopal and with a view to enable His Excellency to form a judgment on the expediency of establishing a connexion with that state and the means of accomplishing such an arrangement as well as the conditions on which it would be desirable to conclude it I am directed to desire that you will without suffering the object of your enquiries to transpire endeavour to ascertain to what extent the state of Bhopal assisted by us could be rendered an useful ally the inducement which it would be advisable to hold out to Vizier Mahamed Khan to secure his attachment and the course which it may be expedient to pursue in order to commence and prosecute with success a negotiation with that state, without precipitating hostilities with the Pindary Hordes in the vicinity or involving ourselves in discussions with Sindia or other powers who must be expected to regard with jealousy and aversion an arrangement which will withdraw Bhopal from the sphere of their predatory and ambitious views.

You are aware of the opinion of the Government that objections exist to an arrangement with Bhopal of the nature contemplated except as part of a general system of combined political and military operations directed to the extermination of the Pindary Power and you will in your enquiries under the instructions conveyed in this dispatch keep this opinion in view of case (sic) fully advert to such considerations as may tend in your judgment to confirm or invalidate it It is proper to state to you that motives unnecessary to be particularly explained have led the Government to form a resolution to confine its measures with relation to the Pindaries, and other predatory hordes to arrangements of a strictly defensive nature for the present. It is at the same time the wish of Government to avail itself of any favourable opportunity of improving its means of hereafter operating against those freebooters with vigour and success and on an enlarged and comprehensive scale. It is with a view to this object that the proposed connexion with Bhopal and the arrangements which may be combined with it are objects of interest to Government and that it is the desire of His Excellency so to effect the arrangement as to avoid a precipitation of hostilities with the Pindaries or a disagreement with neighbouring states which may disconnect the defensive measures to which

it is the policy of Government to confine itself, until it shall be prepared for the more enlarged scale of operations above adverted to.

In conformity to the principles and views stated in this dispatch it is the determination of the Governor-General in the event of circumstances rendering it necessary in the ensuing cold season to carry into effect the arrangements prescribed in the instructions of the Governor-General in council of the 26th of February and 20th of May to regulate those arrangements and the eventual operations of the troops on the basis of the Rajah of Nagpur's final refusal of our alliance, unless the intermediate receipt of overtures from him as adverted to in the 3rd paragraph of this dispatch shall occasion a variation in that plan

Instructions to this effect will be transmitted to the Resident at Hyderabad for the guidance of the officer commanding the subsidiary force at Jaulna A copy of these instructions will also be transmitted to the Resident at Hyderabad

Letter No 20—The enclosure to this letter which is addressed to H Russell by Mr Adam under the same date conveys the direction of the Government regarding preparations for the defence of the Nizam's territories against the attack of the Pindaries It also intimates that the Bhonsla of Nagpur was not likely to enter into a Subsidiary alliance

FROM—J ADAM, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—R JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

River near Barhampur, 8th July 1814

I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed copy of the instructions to the Resident at Hyderabad referred to in my dispatch to your address of this date

TO—HENRY RUSSELL, ESQUIRE, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

SIR,

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of instructions which have been this day addressed to the Resident at Nagpur under the orders of the Governor-General

You will perceive that under the conviction that the Rajah of Nagpur will not be induced to come forward with any proposition for renewing the negotiation for a subsidiary alliance, His Excellency has determined, that the eventual arrangements and operations to which my dispatches of the 26th of February and

20th May to your address refer shall be regulated on the basis of the Rajah's final refusal of the alliance subject only to the possible contingency of an intermediate overture being received from the Rajah for the conclusion of a treaty on the conditions of which you are already apprized You will accordingly be prepared to furnish the officer commanding the subsidiary force at Jalna with instructions framed according to this principle, if it shall become necessary for the troops to advance to the positions on the frontier which it is proposed that they shall occupy in the event of Meer Khan or the Pindaries making demonstrations of an intention to invade Nagpur or other circumstances exposing the territories of our allies to the hazard of predatory incursion

The indications of such an intention on the part of those free booters must be the signal for ordering the troops to advance to the frontier and the state of preparation in which they will be placed under the instructions of the 20th of May will it is to be presumed enable them to reach their destination in proper time supposing them not to march until the designs of Meer Khan or the Pind arrees shall assume a determinate shape. On the supposition that the defence of the territories of the Rajah of Nagpur is to form no part of the arrangement the necessity for an early movement will be less against than if that were to be the case, for there is no reason to suppose that an incursion into the territories of the Nizam or the Peshwa will precede the invasion of the Nagpur territory It is not probable indeed that an attack on the former will make a part of Meer Khan's systematic plan of operations and it is rather from the natural and perhaps inevitable consequences of the proximity of a lawless multitude of plunderers than from any previously formed design of invasion that we shall have to protect ourselves and our allies Desultory incursions of the Pindaries may of course as at all other times be expected to be made and against these it will of course be proper to provide by the early dis position of the local force of the Nizam and the Peshwa.

I am directed to take this opportunity of informing you that a communication has been made to the Government of Fort Saint George relative to the eventual employment of a body of the Mysore horse as suggested in your letter of the 29th of April but over looked in the instructions of the 20th May

A copy of this dispatch will be transmitted to the Residents at Nagpur and Poona.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient servant,

On the River near Berhampore
The 8th July 1814.

JOHN ADAM
Secretary to Government

Letter No 21.—The enclosures to this letter contain important information regarding the districts of Sohagpur, Chandeah, etc, which formed a matter of dispute between the Bhonsla and the Rajah of Rewah.

FROM—J WAUCHOPE, RESIDENT IN BUNDELKHAND

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Banda, 5th August 1814

I have the honour to transmit for your information the enclosed copy of a despatch addressed by me to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department under the date the 31st ultimo

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TO—JOHN ADAM, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT IN POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo respecting the claims of the Government of Nagpore to the Districts of Sohagpore, Chundeeah, Kowreeah and Khundroodehee, and to submit the enclosed copies and translation of my letter to the Rajah of Rewah dated the 19th ultimo, addressed to him under the instructions contained in your letter of the 3rd ultimo, and of the Rajah's reply, containing an answer to the Nagpore claims I beg leave also to enclose a copy and translation of a letter from Nathooram Hazaree, Soobahdar of Sohagpore, on the part of the Nagpore Government, in reply to the communication made by me to Rajaram, the Agent of the Nagpur Government, as directed by the 8th paragraph of your despatch of the 3id ultimo

2 My former communications on this subject, having been deficient in information respecting the village and dependancies of Sungwarah alleged by the Nagpur Government to appertain to Sohagpore, I have now the honour to submit the following particulars regarding that place

3 The Zillah of Sungwarah is the original possession of Runjoore Sing of the Gond tribe Six years ago a contribution was exacted from this person by the Nagpur Government which was regularly levied during the past year 1813 In the month of Sawan last year (August 1813), Nurhar Singh, the Jageerdar of Chandeeah, invited Runjooie Sing to a feast on the occasion of the birth of a son The rejoicings on this occasion had continued some days when Runjoore Sing was suddenly seized, by the direction of Nurhar Sing, and confined in the fort of Kowreeah On the night following this treacherous act, a party of troops were despatched by Nurhar Sing to Sungwarah where they surrounded the residence of Runjoore Sing, plundered his property, and brought all his family captives to Chundeeah In the month of Kooar (September last), the

partizans of Runjoore Sing assembled in the night and succeeded in rescuing him from his place of confinement in the fort of Kowreeah Having regained his liberty Runjoore Sing retook himself to the Hills from whence he made predatory inroads into the Chundeeah jurisdiction Nurhar Sing having threatened to put to death Runjoore s children whom he still detained prisoners in his fort unless he desisted from infesting his Jageer an amicabl adjustment was at length effected in the month of Decem ber last between the two chiefs by which it was conditioned that half of the Zillah with the town of Sungwarah shoul l remain in the hands of Lal Nurhar Sing and half in those of Runjoore Sing by whom a tribute of 1,000 Rupees was to be paid annually to the Soobahdar of Sohagpore.

4 I have every reason to believe that the accuracy of the fore going information may be relied upon The time that has been occupied in obtaining it will I trust excuse my not having sooner furnished a detailed reply to the instructions contained in your letter of the 3rd ultimo.

5 Lalla Bhugwan Dutta a person deputed by Nathooram Hazaree Soobahdar of Sohagpore to explain further particulars arrived here a few days ago. I enquired of him the amount which the Nagpur Government had hitherto levied from those dependan cies of Rewah from which it asserts a claim to tribute. His answer was as follows

6. "Chandeeah Kowreeah was taken possession of by the Gov ernment of Nagpur in the year 1864 Sumbut (1807), in which year a contribution of 3 000 Rupees was imposed and levied from that Elakah. From the year 1865 Sumbut (1808), an annual tribute of 3,000 Rupees was fixed with the Jageerdar Nurhar Sah which was since regularly paid until the year 18,0 (1813). After discharging 1 800 Rupees of that year s tribute, Nurhar Sah revolted from the Nagpur Government and has since withheld payment

7 The Elakah of Sungwarah was taken from Runjoore Sing and occupied by the Nagpur Government in the same year with Chandeeah Kowreeah and Runjoore Sing agreed to pay an annual tribute of 1 000 Rupees to the Nagpur Government This was regularly paid until the year 1868 (1811) when Runjoore Sing s per son was seized and his Elakah usurped by Nurhar Sing of Chun deeah. Since that year nothing has been received from Sungwarah.

8 In 1867 (1810) Bhugowlee, the Zemindar of Kundroodehee submitted to the Nagpur Government and surrendered to it the Elakah of Kundoordehee. It was restored to him on his consenting to pay 800 Rupees as an annual tribute which engagement he adhered to until 1870. The tribute due from the latter harvest of that year was remitted at the request of Rajah Jye Sing Deo to whom the Nagpur Government has restored this Zemindaree.

9 In refutation of an assertion contained in the Rajah's letter that I had given him every assurance of his being placed in possession of the District of Sohagpore through the influence of the British Government, and that that assurance alone prevented his executing his intention of occupying the District by force, it may not be superfluous for me to add that my answers to all the Rajah's applications on that subject, were confined to a promise to make a simple representation of his case to Government and that I repeatedly expressed to him my own decided opinion that Government would not interfere in the affair

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

Bandah,
31st July 1814

J WAUCHOPE,
Superintendent of Political Affairs

No 1—To the Rajah of Rewah, dated 19th June 1814

No 2—From the Rajah of Rewah without date, received 13th July 1814

No 3—From Nathooram Hazaree without date, received 19th July 1814

P S —

I shall transmit a copy of this despatch to the Resident at Nagpur.

J WAUCHOPE,
Superintendent of Political Affairs

Translation of a letter to the Rajah of Rewah, dated 19th June 1814

The Government of Nagpur has lately represented to me, through an Agent whom it deputed for the purpose, that the claims of the Rajah of Nagpur on the Elakahs of Chandeeah, Kowreeah and Khundroodehee, in your jurisdiction, have been withheld by you since the period of your alliance with the British Government, and that the village and dependancies of Sungwarah, which property belong to Sohagpur, have lately been forcibly occupied by Nurhar Sing The Nagpur Government has accordingly requested the aid of the British Government towards realizing these demands

Having reported these claims of the Nagpur Government to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, I have been directed by His Lordship to communicate them to you, and to request you to offer any circumstances you may have to oppose, to enable the British Government to decide with justice on the case

By the first Treaty concluded by you on the 5th of October 1812 with the British Government the Government engages to guarantee your territories from foreign encroachment but you must be well that this engagement cannot be construed to apply to those lands which were not actually in your possession at the date of the first Treaty nor to affect engagements or rights of the Nagpur Government in Rewah which existed before that date. The district of Sohagpore, having been possessed by the Government of Nagpur long before the date of the Treaty in question and ever since uninterruptedly held by the British Government cannot consequently with any colour of justice, interfere in obtaining for you the restitution of that district but I am directed by the Governor General to convey to you on this occasion the fullest assurance that the British Government will support you in the possession of all the rights and territories actually enjoyed by you at the period of the conclusion of the first Treaty

I shall be happy to be favoured with an early reply to this letter containing such arguments as you may have to oppose to the above mentioned claims of the Nagpur Government

(True translation)

J WAUCHOPE,
Superintendent of Political Affairs

Letter No 22.—The letter pertains to the claims of Raghoji Bhonsle to the tribute from Sohagpur and certain other zamindaries.

FROM—JOHN ADAM SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Benares 5th September 1814.

I am directed to transmit to you for your information and guidance the enclosed copy of a letter this day addressed to the Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundelkund relative to the claims of the Rajah of Nagpur to tribute from Chandeeah Kowreeah, Sungwarah and Khundroodehee.

TO—J WAUCHOPE, ESQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN BUNDELKHAND

SIR

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 31st of July enclosing a copy and translation of your correspondence with the Rajah of Rewa on the subject of Sohagpur and the claims of the Government of Nagpur to tribute from the chiefs of Chandeeah, Kowreah Sungwarah and Khundroodehee.

The tenor of the Rajah of Rewah's reply to your letter does not, in the opinion of the Governor General, tend in the least degree to invalidate the evidence previously laid before His Lordship which appeared to establish the fact of the tribute being actually imposed and levied before the formation of the existing alliance between the Honourable Company and the state of Rewa The right of the Government of Nagpur to collect the tribute is therefore established, and no ground exists for any opposition on the part of the British Government to the measures which the former state may pursue for that purpose and for that purpose only The British Government has a right to expect that the proceedings of the Government of Nagpur will be confined to the realization of the fixed amount of the tribute

It is unnecessary to advert particularly to the question respecting Sohagpur, the possession of which by the Government of Nagpur antecedently to the alliance with Rewa, is beyond all doubt, and appears to have been effected with the concurrence of the Rajah of Rewah himself

A copy of this letter will be transmitted to the Resident at Nagpur.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Beneras
The 5th September 1814

JOHN ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Letter No 23—The letter refers to the bad state of health of Raghoji's only son Bala Saheb and the necessity of calling a physician from Delhi.

FROM—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—C T METCALFE, RESIDENT AT DELHI

Nagpur, 2nd February 1815

The Rajah's only son, Bala Sahib, having been long in a very bad state of health, His Highness has been making enquiries in every quarter for physicians, who might undertake his care A native physician of Delhi, by name Bunde Ali Khan, I am told by the Minister, has lately offered to visit Nagpur for the purpose but he is represented to have some connection with the Royal family and that there may be some objection to his quitting Delhi I have been therefore requested to address you on the subject and to solicit your countenance as far as may be proper to the projected journey of Bunde Ali Khan to this quarter

Letter No 24.—The letter a copy of which is forwarded to R. Jenkins Resident at Nagpur under date 13th May 1815 refers to the position of Jean Baptiste, the news that a body of Bhonsla s troops was on its way to join Baptiste Bapoo Sindhia s camp near Udaipur and the movements and intention of the Pindaries

FROM—J C. CARNAC, RESIDENT AT BARODA

TO—F WARDEN CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERN MENT BOMBAY

Baroda 3rd May 1815

I have the honour to advise you for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council that the accounts of a body of the troops of the Bhonsla being on the way to join Jean Baptiste, are repeated this morning A person who quitted the Camp of Jean Baptiste at Mulhargarh nine days ago states that he met the Bhonsla s troops, one march from Mundoosir and he reports their strength as before mentioned Baptiste expected immediately to be joined by four additional Battalions

2. The Pindaries were in the vicinity of Jawud and it was said they had a Sirdar of the Holkar s named Jhumseer Khan as a prisoner They declared an intention not to release this officer until Karim Khan Pindarrah was set at liberty The Pindaries are in treaty with Baptiste. Three had lately entered Baptiste s service supposed to be those who have from the Guzerat Field Force.

3. Bapoo Sindhia cantons near Udaipur

4. The intelligence regarding the Bhonsla s troops having arrived from many different quarters I trust the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council will approve of this dispatch being forwarded by express.

Letter No. 25.—The letter a copy of which is sent to R. Jenkins Resident at Nagpur under date 24th May 1815 contains intelligence about the movements of Baptiste Nayeem Khan, Raghoji Bhonsla s Officer marching to join Baptiste, the Raja of Udaipur seeking British protection etc.

FROM—J WILLIAMS ASSISTANT IN CHARGE, RESI DENCY AT BARODA

TO—F WARDEN CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERN MENT BOMBAY

Baroda 13th May 1815

I have the honour to forward heads of intelligence which I have this day received from the Assistant Adjutant General of the Field Force.

10th May

A Havildar and a Cossid arrived this day from Mundaseer, which place they left eight days ago They state that Jean Baptiste had moved from Malhargarh towards Raghogarh, from thence it was said, he would march to Rautghur which is twelve coss from Saughur They met two Hircarrahs, who told them they were sent by the mother of Sindhia to request Baptiste to march to Ujjain

The Havildar states that the force of the Bhonsla's under Nayeem Khan must this have joined Baptiste as it was only a short distance from him when he left Mundaseer The Pindaries who have been for some time in the neighbourhood of Janvud and in had been engaged by Baptiste but were not to join him, until they had settled their demands upon Jeswant Rao Bhow

It was reported in Baptiste's camp that the Udepore Rajah had applied to our Government to be taken under its protection, and that this was the reason of Baptiste's assembling so large a force

Bapoo Sindhia was about 20 Coss from Udaipore Ramdin was still at Bhanowarrah treating with the Rajah

The widow of Holkar was at Indore making preparations for the marriage of her son It is reported that Meer Khan is to be present at the ceremony but would not be accompanied by his troops

There was a Bazar report that a large force of the Bhonsla's had descended the Hoshangabad Ghat

A sepoy, who was sent to Ujjain to gain intelligence of the force of the Bhonsla's has returned, states that it marched some time ago to join Baptiste

(Sd) J WILLIAM,
Assistant

(True Copy)

Letter No 26—The letter explains why a body of Bhonsla's troops had gone to join Baptiste but has now been asked to return.

FROM—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—F WARDEN, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, BOMBAY

Nagpur, 27th May 1815

I have had the honour to receive your dispatch of the 13th instant enclosing copy of a letter from the Resident at Baroda under date the 3rd instant, which contains a report that a body of the troops of the Rajah of Nagpur were on their way to join Baptiste.

The report is perfectly correct as to the circumstance of a body of the Bhonsla's troops being on their way to join Baptiste but the highest account I have received of their numbers does not make them amount to more than four thousand. There is nothing however in the present state of our relations with this Government to render the movement an object of jealousy and I have some reason to believe that as this body of troops was originally detached under the plea of co-operating with Baptiste against the Pindaries, it has been since intimated to their commander that the aid being no longer necessary for that purpose, he might return within the limits of his master's territories

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Letter No 27.—The letter conveys the informations of the possibility of an arrangement being pursued for the management of Sirgooja affairs

FROM—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

TO—MAJOR ROUGHSEDGE, SIRGOOJAH

Nagpur 28th December 1815

The bearers of this letter Balwant Rao Narain and Dewaji Dongurdeo are the persons appointed on the part of Appa Sahib to co-operate with you in the settlement of the affairs of Sirgooja. I am informed they will carry with them a force of about one thousand Infantry and three or four hundred horses

The terms on which I have been requested to address you in regard to the mission of these persons are that they will meet you at Sirgoojah in order to co-operate with unanimity in making a settlement for the Rajah and Rani of Sirgoojah and in forming such an arrangement for the future management of affairs, as may agree with the views of both states and prevent future disorders One of the means of doing this will be to establish a rule that no protection shall be given to fugitives or rebels on either side. This and other requests the Agents will bring before you and it is hoped that you will do all in your power to perform them.

You will receive a duplicate of this letter by the Dawk and I shall forward a copy of it to Mr Secretary Adam.

Letter No. 28.—The letter conveys information about the activities of the Rewa Rajah's son in regard to Sohagpur

FROM—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

TO—J WAUCHOPE, SUPERINTENDENT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS BUNDELKHAND

Nagpur the 19th April 1816.

The Durbar has communicated to me a letter from Nathu Ram Hazari, to Appa Sahib dated Mundla the 9th of April respecting the proceedings of the Rajah of Rewa which I have been

again requested to bring under your notice and that of Government in order that some effectual means may be taken to remove those grounds of complaint and distrust which the conduct of the Rajah of Rewa continues to afford to this Government, relative to Sohagpore and the tribute of Chundeea Cowreea

The dates, that the elder son of the Rajah of Rewa, Vishwanath Singh Deo was encamped by the latest intelligence at Ramnagar with 8 or 900 horse, and 3,000 Infantry with Guns an assemblage of Zaminderaee troops, besides which that the Boghela and Khurcholee Zamindars were coming to join him, that he was at present detained at Ramnagar by some trifling business relating to tributes, that when this was done, he intended to advance in that direction meaning I fancy Sohagpur, that preparations were making at Khundrodehee, and that the Chundeea man had also collected troops, and in short that Vishwanath Singh Deo positively would now come in person, and that cantonments were prepared at Bandhoogarh, that he had already represented these matters to the Sirkar, and that he now represented that as the son of the Rewa Rajah was coming in person, further reinforcements would be necessary without which he could not maintain himself

The letter further states that the Lodhee Zamindars of Ramgarh, Shahpoora, had done great damage in Singwarra, and carried off the cattle, that they had done the same to some villages in Sohagpur, that the Lodhee Zamindar was in Jubbulpore district, that Jubbulpore belonging to the Sirkar he could not meddle with him there, but that he thought it his duty to represent the matter, and would chastise him if he were ordered to do so I took this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your dispatches of the 18th March and 6th of April the contents of which I have communicated to the Durbar, as far as seemed necessary to let you know that everything was done on the part of the British Government to restrain the Rajah of Rewa from his intended expedition against Sohagpur, and to induce him to satisfy the just demands of this Government

Letter No. 29.—The letter points out the etiquette to be observed in the matter of the death of Appa Saheb's mother and of Rajah Parsoji Bhonsla's father—Rajah Raghoji Bhonsla.

FROM—J MONCKTON, PERSIAN SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Calcutta, 30th April 1816

I have seen your letter to Adam of the 5th April I did not before know that Appa Sahib's mother was dead It seems however that you had mentioned her death incidentally in an official dispatch to Adam of the 2nd of March, but that the communication of that event had attracted no notice The fact is that Appa Sahib ought to have announced his mother's death in a letter to

the Governor-General and it is not consistent with etiquette for the Governor-General to pay the compliment of writing the first letter excepting to equals that is to say to the reigning princes of independent states. With respect to Khillats there is no instance of the Governor-General s sending Khillats of condolence to any but our subjects or dependants On Vinkojee s death I believe that Mr Augustus Baillie made some presents on the occasion of Appa Sahib s first visit after that event But no presents were made by the Governor-General in any shape on that occasion However in the present state of things we must not stand to mention etiquette, but endeavour to conciliate and gratify the of the Court of Nagpur I have therefore prepared a letter of condolence to Appa Sahib in his mother s death and shall dispatch it the moment it is signed by Lord Moira I understand from Balwant Rao the Vakeel from Nagpur that it is essential on occasions of condolence only to give a pair of white shawls I shall therefore dispatch to you two pairs of white shawls for Appa Sahib and Rajah Pursoji Bhonsla on the death of Appa s mother and Pursojee s father I propose at the same time to dispatch presents for Pursojee on his accession to the Musnud and for Appa Sahib in anticipation of his appointment to the office of Regent The presents shall be handsome, and shall be dispatched without delay If there should be any deficiency you will have the goodness to supply it. I write in great haste.

Letter No 30.—The letter informs the dispatch of the gifts of condolences for Appa Saheb and Parsoji Bhonsla and also presents on the occasion of Parsoji s ascending the Musnad and Appa Saheb s appointment as Regent.

From—J MONCKTON PERSIAN SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, 19th May 1816.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General having judged it proper to present a pair of white shawls to His Highness Maharajah Pursojee Bhonsla on the occasion of his father s death, and to observe the same compliment to Appa Sahib on the occasion of the demise of his mother and also to make certain presents to the former on his accession to the Musnud of his Ancestors and to the latter on his appointment to the Regency I have this day dispatched under charge of Burkundazes the articles specified in the enclosed lists for the Rajah and Appa Sahib to whilst Mr Wauchope the Superintendent of Political Affairs in has been directed to forward them under sufficient escort to Nagpur

2 A duplicate of this letter will be delivered to you by Ganga Singh, the Jemadar of the Burkundazes appointed to proceed in charge of the presents.

List of presents for Appa Sahib on his appointment to the office of Regent—

One String of Pearls, one Jiggah and one Surpaitch, one Pure Gold Muslin, two pieces Mulmull, two pieces Jamdanny, two pieces Europe Chintz, one piece Kimbhaub, one piece one Shawl Kamarband, one Turban and one piece English Leno Muslin

To ditto on the condolence of his mother's death.

One pair of white shawls

J MONCKTON,
Persian Secretary to Government

List of Presents for the Rajah of Nagpur

Presents of condolence on the death of the late Maha Raja Raghojee Bhonsla—

One pair of white long shawls

Presents on the accession of Rajah Pursojee Bhonsla to the Musnad—

One String of Pearls, one Jiggah and one Surpaitch, one pair of Red Shawls, two pieces Muslin, two pieces Jamdanny, two pieces Europe Chintz, one piece Kimkhaub, one Shawl Kummerband, one Turban, one piece English Leno Muslin, one Elephant, one Jhool

J MONCKTON,
Persian Secretary to Government

Letter No 31—The letter conveys the approbation of the Governor-General of the treaty of subsidiary alliance concluded by Jenkins with Maharajah Parsoji Bhonsle and Appa Saheb his Regent. The references to Nago Pandit and Narain Pandit the Rajah's ministers who got annual pensions of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively for helping the conclusion of the treaty and to Appa Saheb's gift of a Diamond to Jenkins reveal the integrity of the character of the ministers of Appa Saheb

FROM—J ADAM, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William, 15th June 1816

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No 13, dated the 28th of May, transmitting the treaty of general defensive alliance concluded by you on the part of the Hon'ble Company with Appa Sahib, the Regent of the State of Nagpur on behalf of Maharajah Parsojee Bhonsla

2 The general tenor and the specific provisions of the treaty being in exact conformity to the instructions of the Governor-General in Council or conceived in the genuine spirit of those instructions it has received the entire approbation of Government and has this day been ratified by the Governor-General in Council The ratified treaty is herewith transmitted for the purpose of being delivered to Appa Sahib.

3. I am now directed to communicate to you such observations and reflections as have occurred to the Governor-General in Council on the perusal of your dispatch above acknowledged and the minutes of your conference with Appa Sahib s minister during the progress of the negotiation

4. In the first place however I am instructed to convey to you the expression of His Lordship in Council s high and entire approbation of the judgment ability and address which distinguished your conduct in the prosecution of the negotiation and which have effected the accomplishment of an arrangement so long and earnestly desired by the British Government as completing the Circle of its political alliances in the Deccan and constituting a marked and decisive improvement in the whole system of its external relations.

5 It would be out of place to expatiate here on the many advantages resulting from the conclusion of this alliance more especially under the auspicious circumstances which have attended it, and the spirit in which it has been sought by the existing Government of Nagpur

6. The just sense entertained by Appa Sahib of the importance of the alliance both with reference to his personal views and to the solid interests of the state of which he is the efficient head and with the prosperity of which his personal interest is so closely interwoven, afford the most encouraging ground of expectation that the union of interests now established will contribute to the mutual advantage of the contracting parties and to the consolidation and improvement of the system of which it forms a part.

7 The reasons assigned by you for not bringing into discussion the variation between the basis of that present alliance, and those heretofore formed with the states of Poona and Hyderabad are quite satisfactory The form in which the Treaty has been drawn and the manner in which the name and authority of the Regent have been introduced into the instrument, are entirely satisfactory to the Governor-General in Council who approves of your having resisted the instances of the ministers to include in Treaty a positive guarantee of Appa Sahib s Regency Such a provision would have been objectionable on many accounts but the same objections do not exist to the separate declaration given by you to Appa Sahib guarded by the limitation and restrictions with which it is expressed. In order to satisfy Appa Sahib, occasion will be taken to renew those assurances under the hand

of the Governor-General in Council in His Lordship's answer to the letter which will be received from Appa Sahib The confirmation of the Rajah's personal incapacity leaves no room for questioning the justice and legitimacy of the whole of our procedure with relation to Appa Sahib

8 On general principles the Governor-General in Council is averse to the practice of securing the services of the ministers of a foreign state by means of pensions from the British Government Those general views are of course however subject to modification according to particular circumstances, and His Lordship in Council considers those in which you were acting to constitute sufficient grounds for a departure from that rule, to which on all occasions he would be desirous to adhere The grant being made not only with the knowledge but at the particular solicitation of Appa Sahib is divested of one of the main causes of objection to arrangements of this nature His Lordship in Council has therefore had no hesitation in ratifying and confirming your promises to Nago Pandit and Narain Pandit of pensions of the amount assigned to them respectively, namely 25,000 Rupees per annum to the former and 15,000 Rupees per annum to the latter, to commence from the date of the execution of the Treaty Sunnuds for the Pensions will be prepared and transmitted to you by the Persian Secretary to the Government

9 The Governor-General in Council has few remarks to make on the several provisions of the Treaty as it stands The amount of Subsidy as it has been finally settled will, it is supposed cover the extra expense of the force, beyond which His Lordship in Council adverting to the financial circumstances of the Government of Nagpur did not extend his views That payment and the charge which must be incurred in maintaining, in a condition of due efficiency, the stipulated contingent of troops will perhaps constitute as large an appropriation of the resources of the state of Nagpur to the particular purport of the alliance as could reasonably be expected The provisions for securing the due efficiency of the contingent are satisfactory, and it will no doubt be your special care to see them observed without however exercising our right of interference in such a manner as to give dissatisfaction to the Government of Nagpur as long as it performs its engagements with punctuality and good faith

10 The provision for the eventual commutation of the pecuniary payment for territorial cession is perfectly satisfactory to the Governor-General in Council The remaining articles and your explanations do not suggest any remark further than the renewed expression of His Lordship's approbation

11 Adverting to the circumstances under which the Diamond being mentioned in the 25th paragraph of your dispatch No 13 was preferred on your acceptance by Appa Sahib the Governor-General in Council approves of your conditional reception of it and further authorizes you to retain and wear it

12. Your previous dispatches of the 21st and 22nd and 25th (two letters) of May have been received and the tenor of your correspondence with Colonel Doveton is approved His Lordship in Council trusts that the force has been actually established in the Nagpur territory in the manner proposed by you The Governor-General has remarked with satisfaction the characteristic promptitude and alacrity with which your applications have been met by Colonel Doveton and requests you to convey the expression of this sentiment to Colonel Doveton

13. The earnest desire of this Government to confirm the attachment of Appa Sahib and the Principal personages of the Nagpur state by every conciliatory procedure will induce His Lordship in Council to approve of your instructing the Officer Commanding the Subsidiary force to refrain (unless in real necessity) from allowing the slaughter of cattle though the Governor General in Council is well satisfied with your having opposed a stipulation to that effect in the Treaty whence in possible circumstances embarrassment might have arisen

14. His Lordship in Council will immediately take into consideration the arrangements for the permanent establishment of the Subsidiary force in the territories of the Rajah of Nagpur and will communicate to you the result of his deliberations with the least practicable delay

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Letter No 32.—The letter alludes briefly to the events in Nagpur after the death of Raghoji II in March 1816 and how the treaty of alliance had been concluded on 27th May 1816 and the Nagpur Subsidiary force under the provisions of the treaty had already entered the territory of Parsoji Bhonsla.

FROM—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

TO—THE RT HON'BLE H. ELLIOT GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, FORT ST GEORGE.

Nagpur 17th June 1816.

I have already had the honour to forward for your information the copy of a treaty of Subsidiary alliance which was concluded with the state of Nagpur on the 27th ultimo

In consequence of the article prescribing the immediate execution of the Treaty the troops from Ellichpur destined to form for the present the Nagpur Subsidiary force under the command of Colonel Walker entered the territories of this Government at Amner on the 6th instant arrived at a position situated within one march of Nagpur on the 8th and on the 10th, the Brigade commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Scott which is to remain at Nagpur took up its position in the vicinity of the Residency

The necessity of advancing the whole of the force to this vicinity in the first instance arose from the actual political state of affairs at this Durbar, of which the following is the outline

On the death of the late Rajah in March last, and the succession of his son the present Rajah, who from mental imbecility, loss of sight and other bodily infirmities is rendered incapable of personally exercising the functions of Government, a contest arose for the Regency, in which Appa Sahib the Rajah's nearest male relation, of competent age and qualifications has succeeded Notwithstanding however his success in obtaining the Regency, there was still a discontented party in the state and army, of whose intrigues His Highness entertained some apprehension and consequently the Treaty was not to be published until the Subsidiary force had entered the country

I am happy to add that although some intrigues were set on foot in the first instance the advance of the force has had every effect desired, and that the utmost tranquillity prevails in the city, and throughout the country The Brigade will now take up the ground fixed upon, for its cantonment about three miles distant from the Residency, and the force under the personal command of Colonel Walker will move to an advanced position towards the Nerbudda as soon as circumstances will permit instead of returning to Amner which was proposed to be its station for the rains, before I have received the instruction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council respecting the pending negotiations with the state of Jypoor

Letter No 33—The letter and the enclosures narrate the circumstances under which Appa Saheb became Regent to Parsoji Bhonsla after the death of his father Raghoji on 22nd March 1816 The second letter of Appa Saheb (encl 2) is subjected to certain comments by the Secretary Mr Adam, who rightly raises certain doubts about the intentions of Appa Saheb

FROM—J ADAM, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William, 13th July 1816

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 30th of May, enclosing letters addressed to the Governor-General by the Rajah of Nagpur, and by Appa Sahib, and stating circumstances under which they were delivered to you, and your opinion regarding the motives and objects of that procedure Translations of those letters as well as of those transmitted in the ordinary manner to the Persian Secretary to the Government having been submitted to the Governor-General in Council I have now the honour to convey to you the result of his Lordship's consideration of the case

2 As it would appear from a passage in your letter that you were not put in possession of a copy of the letters delivered by Nago Pandit and Narain Pandit I am instructed to enclose copies and translations of those documents and to add for facility of reference, copies and translations of the letters transmitted to the Persian Secretary including the one from Jeswant Rao Ram Chandra.

3 The Governor-General in Council is disposed to concur with you in opinion that one motive for the transmission of these letters unknown to the ostensible minister for English Affairs to imply a doubt of that person although it is not quite obvious what purpose could be answered when the secrecy which is to be maintained with regard to the letters omitting a reference to him is composed with the publicity and official character which will belong to the others

4 Adverting to the particular manner in which Appa Sahib has in his secret letter dwelt on his accession to the regency contrasted with the general manner in which it is touched on in the other as well as to the strong and comprehensive phrase (Walee oo malick) used in the secret letter of Rajah Pursojee Bhonsla himself but omitted in the ostensible one it may be presumed that Appa Sahib was actuated by anxiety to obtain the recognition and guarantee of his regency in the most comprehensive and unqualified terms from the Governor-General Not feeling confident in the attachment and support of the minister Jeswant Rao to the full extent of his wishes in that respect he did not (it may be imagined) choose to admit Jaswant Rao to a participation in that correspondence. These two suppositions are not inconsistent but whatever may be the correctness or otherwise of either or both of them it is not very material to ascertain the real objects of the procedure in question, since although it would not be incompatible with the dignity of this Government to lend itself to an intrigue against a minister whom it has every reason to think worthy or to give that support to Appa Sahib's Regency covertly which it would not openly avow His Excellency in Council does not apprehend that either of those effects will result from the course he proposes to pursue. That course is, to indulge Appa Sahib with answers to both the secret and the ostensible letters but to admit no variation in the substance or expression of the answers any further than the omission in the answer to Rajah Pursojee Bhonsla's secret letter of the reference to Jeswant Rao Ramchandra which will occur in the other Any inference against Jeswant Rao which might be tempted to be drawn from that omission will be readily counteracted by the of that in which he is referred and of the letter which will be addressed to him in reply to that received from himself.

5 Care will be taken at the same time to confirm those assurances of support to Appa Sahib's authority as Regent, which you have already conveyed to him, as reported in your dispatch No. 13 and approved by the Governor-General in Council.

6 Copies in English of the proposed letters are herewith enclosed and the letters themselves will be transmitted to you from the Persian office

FROM—MAHARAJAH PERSOJEE BHONSLA

Received 12th June 1816

My father Maharajah Raghojee Bhonsla who was taken ill during the last Dushera and had been ever since gradually declining notwithstanding the prescriptions of the Medical Men who attended him, at length died on the 22nd Rubee-ool-akhur (22nd March 1816)

2 It is impossible for me to convey to your Lardship any idea of my grief at this afflicting event My sore consolation has been derived from reflecting on the close connection, and indeed perfect identity, which subsists between the British Government and this state The thought of this has given me fortitude to bear my overwhelming calamity My revered father was in truth your Lordship's shadow, and I therefore, with full confidence, consider your Lordship as the guardian of my interests In consequence of my infirmities, which incapacitate me from the transaction of business, I have delivered the reins of Government into the hands of my beloved Cousin Appa Sahib, with full authority over every branch of the administration of my affairs I trust that your Lordship will consider him equally with myself, as an object of your favour and regard and that you will treat him with proper distinction and with that kindness which is especially required in this season of . . Jeswant Rao Ramchandra continues as heretofore, in the situation of Minister to conduct communications with the Resident All other particulars will be communicated to your Lordship by Mr Jenkins

FROM—MAHARAJAH PURSOJEE BHONSLA

Received 12th June 1816

A second letter precisely in the same term as the above with the omission only of the passage relative to Jeswant Rao Ramchandra

C A MOLONY,
Deputy Persian Secretary to Government.
(True translation)

FROM—APPA SAHIB

Received 12th June 1816

Your Lordship will have been informed of the death of Maharajah Raghojee Bhonsla I cannot express by grief at this afflicting event I have derived consolation however from the consideration that my cousin, Maharajah Pursojee Bhonsla, will be a

protector to me in the place of his father His Highness has been graciously pleased to entrust to me the entire administration of his Government and he manifests the same kindness to me as I used to experience from his father I hope that your Lordship will maintain friendly relations which have been long established between the two states and subsisting treaties and that you will be disposed to promote the prosperity of the Rajah s Government I trust that I shall experience your Lordship s kindness and favour

Your Lordship will learn further particulars from the Maharaja s letter

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FROM—APPA SAHIB

Received 12th June 1816

(A second letter to the same effect as the second letter from Rajah Pursojee Bhonsla received on the same date with the following addition.)

As the Rajah labours under bodily weakness and infirmity and is of any exertion he in the most impressive manner said "you see to what condition I am reduced and you may be loved specially the master and Ruler of this state consequently you should consider it to be absolutely incumbent on you to assume the general direction and control of the affairs of this Government. In short His Highness with the Counsel and advice of the Ministers and public officers of all descriptions and by the common voice of the people, of his own free will and accord was graciously pleased to commit into my hands the entire and exclusive administration of all the affairs of his Government Civil and Political both great and small This is all perfectly known and clear to Mr Jenkins Accordingly by the divine aid and grace and under your Lordship s auspices, I am actually occupied in the administration of the affairs of the Government On your Lordship s cordial friendship and regard I found a confident hope that your Lordship in consideration of the ancient relations of harmony and friendship subsisting between the two states being heartily disposed to promote the prosperity of this state will extend towards me your favour and regard"

(True copies)

J ADAM
Secretary to Government

FROM—JESWANT RAO RAMCHANDRA

Received 12th June 1816.

(Reporting the late Rajah s death and his own unexpressible grief on the occasion, nearly in the same terms as the Rajah s son).

Seeing no remedy but patience, I take the liberty to express my hope, that your Lordship will extend your protection to Rajah

Pursojee Bhonsla, as to his ancestors, and will maintain the established friendly relations and subsisting treaties, and that you will be disposed to promote the interests of his Government I beg to suggest that your Lordship should, in this season of grief, address a letter of condolence to the Rajah, assuring him, at the same time of your anxiety for the prosperity of his Government This will be a real kindness if your Lordship may also take occasion to mention in your letter, my services and the merit of my faithful and zealous attachment Mr Jenkins attended the ceremony of the Rajah's accession to the musnud, and gave His Highness every assurance, conformably to the friendship subsisting between the two states The which took place, have and . their object advancement of the prosperity of the Nagpur Government, and the share which them, will have been reported to your Lordship by Mr Jenkins

From the Rajah's letter your Lordship will learn all particulars and Shridhar Pandit has also written to you from Gaya May the shadow of your Lordship and of the Rajah be for ever over this state I hope that considering me as one of your faithful adherents your Lordship will always hear me with letters

C A MOLONY,
Deputy Persian Secretary to Government.
(A true translation)

To—RAJAH MODHOJEE BHONSLA (APPA SAHIB)

Written, July 13th 1816

I have had the honour to receive Your Highness's letter (recapitulate that received on the Persion Secretary)

The intelligence of the decease of His Highness Rajah Raghojee Bhonsla was a cause of great sorrow to my mind, as you will have seen the letter of condolence which I addressed to His Highness Rajah Pursojee Bhonsla on the melancholy occasion In common with your Highness, consolation, under the heavy loss sustained by the death of the late Maharaja was derived from the tranquil accession of His Highness Maharaja Pursojee Bhonsla whose reign would, I felt confident, prove a new era in the relations between the British Government and the state of Nagpur

The infirmities with which His Highness is unfortunately afflicted having rendered him incapable of personally exercising the functions of sovereignty, the cares of the state have necessarily been imposed on your Highness and accordingly have the honour to offer to your Highness the expressions of my most cordial congratulations on your accession to the supreme power and authority in the state of Nagpur a situation which your proximity of blood . ... interests in the welfare and honour of His

Highness s person and Government the general voice of His Highness and the people and your own eminent and talents all conspired to call you to fill to the beneficial consequences of this happy arrangement has already been given in the conclusion under your Highness s auspices of a treaty of alliance and subsidy with the British Government the particulars of which have been fully made known to me by Mr Jenkins

That treaty appeared to me to embrace every object of common interests to the two states and to be calculated to maintain and improve those principles of policy the beneficial operation of which has been manifest in the prosperity of such states as have united themselves in alliance with the British Government contrasted with the evils experienced by those which are beyond the sphere of its protection The Treaty was accordingly ratified by the Governor-General in Council and the ratified copy was transmitted to Mr Jenkins by it will have been presented to your Highness.

I congratulate your Highness most cordially on the accomplishment of this desirable arrangement the maintenance of which in the genuine spirit of its formation cannot fail to produce the most beneficial consequences both to the contracting parties and to the courts at large. I learnt with great satisfaction from Mr Jenkins that the advance of the Subsidiary force to Nagpur and the consequent arrangements had been effected in a manner equally gratifying to your Highness and indeed to the discipline and good order of the troops.

While the reins of Government shall be held by your Highness the true principles and just operation of the alliance can suffer no interruption and your Highness will be assured that the maintenance of your pre-eminence in the state and your secure exercise of those powers which have devolved on you in consequence of the Rajah s infirmities will be a primary object of the wishes and exertions of the British Government which can on other regent of the state than your Highness the Rajah shall remain in his present state of imbecility to exercise in person the functions of sovereignty

For all further particulars I refer your Highness to the communications of Mr Jenkins who has justly acquired your confidence and esteem, and who is possessed of my sentiments on all points connected with the state of Nagpur

Another letter of the same tenor and date in reply to Appa Sahib s letter received on the 12th June in a dispatch from the Resident to the Secretary in the Political Department.

To—RAJAH PURSOJEE BHONSLA.

Written 13th July 1816.

I have had the honour to receive your Highness s letter (recapitulate that received by the Persian Secretary on the 12th June).

I have already had the honour to convey to your Highness the expression of those feelings which were excited in my mind by the melancholy intelligence of the decease of His late Highness Maharajah Raghojee Bhonsla, as well as by the information afterwards received of the tranquil accession of your Highness to the Musnud of your ancestors, an event which was a source of the highest satisfaction to the British Government

I have now learnt with peculiar gratification directly from your Highness that you have transferred to your cousin Rajah Moodhojee Bhonsla the care of the administration of your government and have invested him with the full powers and authority of the state While I deeply lament the unfortunate circumstances which preclude your Highness from the direct exercise of the functions of sovereignty, I cannot but applaud the wisdom of the discrimination which has vested that trust in the hands of your cousin Appa Sahib, whose proximity of blood and whose interest in the welfare of the state second only to that of your Highness, naturally points him out as the faithful depositary of your prosperity and honour

I cannot close this letter without conveying to your Highness the cordial expression of my congratulation at the fortunate conclusion of the treaty of alliance between the two states, the operation of which must be equally beneficial to the contracting parties, and conducive to the security and tranquillity of the country at large

Your Highness's assurance that Jeswant Rao Ramchandra continues to conduct communications with the Resident is very satisfactory to my mind, as the experienced integrity and ability of that respectable minister have necessarily acquired for him the confidence of the British Government, as well as that of the Government of Nagpur

Another letter of the same tenor and date but omitting the last paragraph respecting Jeswant Rao and recapitulating the letter from the Rajah received by the Secretary in the Political Department on the 12th June

Letter No 34—The letter intimates the line of defence in the northern parts of Bhonsla's dominions, and the disposition of troops for the purpose. The possible movements of the Pindaries are also referred to

FROM—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—MAJOR GENERAL RUMBY, COMMANDING THE NORTHERN DIVISION, WALTAIR

Nagpur, the 20th January 1817

I have had the honour of receiving your letter under date the 7th instant, and I am much obliged to you for the interesting accounts it contains of the proceedings of the Pindaries, and the several spirited checks which they have received from small parties of British troops, in the Northern division.

I beg to mention that arrangements have been made on the north-eastern frontier of these territories to interrupt this body of Pindaries who it seems likely will return by Ruttenpore and Jubbulpore to Sagur It will therefore be of importance that I should receive the earliest notice of its quitting the Company's territory and I shall be much obliged by your favouring me with a continuation of the interesting account you have now been so good as to send. In return I shall in future do myself the pleasure of writing to you respecting any bodies of Pindaries who may threaten to invade the northern division through these territories and any of the military operations in this quarter which may be interesting

The line of our defence extends along the Nurbuddah from near Hoossungabad to Jubbulpore In the western point of it Colonel Walker is posted with two battalions of light infantry and a regiment of cavalry In an intermediate point a brigade of infantry under Lieut Colonel Scott is placed and further east a brigade and two squadrons of cavalry of Bengal troops with five companies at Jubbulpore on the north bank of the river The Bengal force now on its march under the command of Lieut. Colonel Adams to relieve the Madras troops at present forming the Nagpore subsidiary force has pushed on a regiment of cavalry and a light force of infantry towards Jubbulpore, and I should hope that the Pindaries returning from Cuttack will not altogether escape falling in with some of these.

Letter No 35.—The letter reports the death of Rajah Parsojee Bhonsla on the morning of 1st February 1817 and succession of Appa Saheb now styled Mudhojee Bhonsla.

FROM—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR,

TO—THE HON'BLE E. GARDNER, RESIDENT AT NEPAL.

Nagpur 1st February 1817

I have the honour to acquaint you that Raja Pursojee Bhonsla died this morning He is succeeded by his cousin Appa Sahib now Rajah Moodhojee Bhonsla

N.B —The same to Colonel Doveton Captain Sydenham, Mr Wauchope Mr Brooke Resident at Lucknow and Mysore and Madras and Bombay

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Letter No. 36.—The papers of intelligence enclosed throw light on the relations of the Pindaries with the Sindhia, Sindhia's own affairs and the whereabouts of the Pindaries.

FROM—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

TO—G STRACHEY CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

Nagpur the 15th March 1817

I have the honour to transmit for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council the enclosed translations of Papers of Intelligence from the Pindary camps.

N.B —The same to the Residents at Hyderabad Poona, Sindia's Camp, Bombay and Major General Rumby

Translation of substance of Paper of Intelligence received from Sindia, dated 20th February.

On the 18th Seetoo received a letter from Jeswant Rao Bhao, the Kumalneerwalla telling him that he could not receive him without orders from Sindia.

On the 20th the Sirdars told Seetoo that they were resolved not to pay any money to Sindia, that as their Luhbers did not now go forth, they could contribute nothing and that as he enjoyed the Jageers, it behoved him to make payments But that if he (Seetoo) would grant them some villages out of his Jageer, that they would then be ready to pay money. In consequence of this on the 21st all the Sirdars prepared to quit the camp with their followers, but Ranjun On the 22nd Seetoo and Ramjun agreed to plunder their own country and pay what they could collect by this means to Sindia, and should this not be sufficient to represent to him that as their luhbers could not venture out as usual, they were, therefore, unable to pay him contributions Seetoo intends proceeding to Nimar after the Holy with a few followers The Beoparees of Seetoo's camp cross the Nerbudda and purchase grain, etc, in the district of Thamboornee and in other places pretending that they do not belong to his camp There are now Beaparees with 2,000 bullocks in these districts employed in this manner Grain is selling in Seetoo's camp at the rate of a MaMaunee for 30 Rs

Substance of intelligence received from Bhilsa, dated 18th February

The two Battalions and 5 Guns belonging to Baptiste, which were here, have been joined by two other battalions, 5 Guns and 14 Jinjalls The whole of this force is encamped on the northern bank of Beteruntee River (near Bhilsa) and Waussil Mahommed on the southern bank On the 15th 500 of the Maharajah's horse arrived here and encamped at Phulwa (in the neighbourhood of Bhilsa) The troops of the Banra Baee have arrived at Bujrunghur 12 coss from Bhilsa, and encamped there They are also expected at Bhilsa It is said that 600 to 700 of Waussil Mahommed's horse will cross at the Gharee Ghaut in seven or eight days more, and plunder in the districts to the south of the River The report is that Wussil Mahommed intends sending his baggage and families either to Odipore, Kheejevarra or the Garden of Nana close to Bhilsa, but it is not known which of the three places will be fixed upon

Substance of intelligence received from Nimawer, dated the 7th March 1817

Seetoo is encamped in the neighbourhood of Nerapakheree Ramdeen Rolkarwalla is at Summulgaon 12 coss from Seetoo's camp in the direction of Indoor with 8,000 infantry and 22 guns

Seetoo wrote to Ramdeen saying that he intends joining Jeswaunt Rao Bhao and requesting a free passage But Ramdeen replied that he would not suffer him to pass through his country and if he persisted in attempting to come that way that he would plunder him.

The Ragoghurwalla has arrived at Paola 7 coss from Ashtee He also is hostile to Seetoo in consequence of the latter having formerly assisted Baptiste against him

The report on the Dhurra is that Roushen Beg has arrived at Noulace and that he is coming to join Seetoo The Tepeewalla has collected about 600 troops and the Dhurra is threatened on all sides, in consequence of which the Pindaries are greatly alarmed. There is now only one road open to them by which they can retreat in the direction of Aujeen Ramdeen Holkar walla has sent for Kadir Buksh who is preparing to join him Kureem Khan has arrived in the neighbourhood of Sonewey with three battalions and some horse and is proceeding to join his own Dhurra.

Substance of intelligence received from Bhilsa dated the 3rd March

Annana Bhao marched from Bhilsa on the 21st to Gunj Bassauda. On the 22nd Waussil Mahommed also marched from Bhilsa and went and encamped at Gunj Bassauda in his former position A body of 500 horse of Waussil Mahommed's party made a night attack on the camp of Rajah Jeysing near Kautra and returned with 25 horses and Tattoos

On the 23rd February 300 of Waussil Mahommed's party under Bhaow Koower and 200 of Kurreem's under Buksh Khan 500 horse in all marched to join Baptiste. On the 24th Annana Bhao also marched with his troops to Jammeer on his way to join Baptiste. The Kurnuveese and Bukshee of Yunkut Rao the Soobahdar of Bhelsa joined by some of Baptiste's Battalions have laid siege to the Ghurry of Pepree in the neighbourhood of Tendeva Russoo Ghoor It is also said that Luhber will proceed on the 7th March either to Saugar or Bundelkhund and preparations are now making for that purpose. Waussil Mahommed has also written to Namdar Khan to join him The common report in the camp is that in case of the English crossing the Nerbudda the Pindaries will retire to Baptiste where they are certain of being protected Rajah Jaising told the in his country first, to satisfy the claims of the Sahookars, who had advanced them money and then quit it after destroying the cultivation and that the country would in the end remain either in his possession or in that of Baptiste, and that whoever held it would again bring it into a flourishing state. After which he went off in the direction of Malwa.

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Letter No. 37.—The short letter acquaints the names of persons who came to Nagpur from Poona and were carrying on clandestine correspondence between Nagpur and Poona courts.

FROM—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR,

TO—THE HON'BLE M ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA

Nagpur, 4th August 1817

I have the honour to forward orders to the Raja's vakeel Khundoo Govind to return forthwith to Nagpur

Khundoo Mookond the Paishwa's vakeel has moved out, but has not yet marched and Annand Rao the brother of Narrain Rao Wide has also at my desire been told to depart, but I understand he waits for orders from Poona As Narain Rao Wide has always been the channel of the clandestine intercourse carried on between the two courts, it seems desirable that no one belonging to him should be allowed to remain

BHONSLA'S AFFAIRS
(ii) SIRGOOJAH

Letter No. 1.—The enclosures throw light on the disturbances in Sirgoojah and the part played by the British in setting its affairs as also guarding it against the Pindaries.

FROM—J. ADAM, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.
TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William, the 25th March 1814

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of correspondence relative to the affairs of Sirgooja

Despatches from Captain Roughsedge of 12th and 15th instant with enclosures

Instructions to Captain Roughsedge and Mr Brooke of this date

TO—JOHN ADAM, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT

SIR,

I had the honour to address you on the 18th and 29th January, and have now to submit for the information of Government, that the wife of Lall Singram Sing about a fortnight ago made her appearance with a great number of female and some male followers at Ontaree where Captain Higgott of the Ramgur Battalion is stationed

That officer reported to me that she was in great distress and had applied to him for pecuniary relief, which to a limited extent I directed him to afford, conceiving that I should soon learn from you the final decision of Government respecting her husband after which she might be permitted to join him, or settled in some way by the Rajah of Sirgoojah, as circumstances required

I this morning received a second letter on the subject from Captain Higgott of which I enclose a copy and trust his conduct may be honoured by the approbation of Government

I have received from Sirgooja very satisfactory accounts of the state of affairs and a letter from the Rajah in which he strongly expresses his gratitude for the benevolent interference of Government and solemnly promises to observe strictly the line of conduct recommended in a long letter of advice I despatched to him from Sionadhee.

I think it my duty to forward for the information of Government a translation of letter received some time since from the Zemeendar of Billangeer to whom I had given orders on the 24th January in consequence of intelligence received from Mr Wauchope to man the two important Passes in his district together with a copy of a letter subsequently received from Captain Higgott on the same subject in reply to which I have approved of the reduction he proposes and signified to the Rajah that his jealous obedience would be made known to Government recommending to him to await with patience the result of the investigation carrying on by Mr Carter

Hazareebaugh
March 12th 1814.

E. ROUGHSEDGE.
Commanding Ramghur Battalion.

Copy of a letter from Capt Higgott to Capt Roughsedge

SIR

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo directing me to permit the wife of Sungram Singh Lal to remain at Ootaree, and to afford her such pecuniary relief as I may deem adequate for her subsistence until the receipt of further instructions from you

I sent for the person acting in the capacity of her vakeel and through him communicated the contents of your letter in the course of the day I had an application for 50 Rs and as I understood the lady had with her about a hundred followers of different descriptions I without hesitation advanced her that sum for which I sent the receipt of her Muctear

Camp Ootaree
5th March 1814.

R. HIGGOT Captain.

P S

I have this moment heard that an elephant and establishment of servants sent by Rajah Ran Bahadur Sing of Buher are arrived at Baga Lotee within 4 coss of this place for the purpose of conveying the wife of Sangram Singh Lall to her husband. I do not feel

myself authorised to forcibly detain her but I have strongly advised her to remain where she is until the receipt of the ultimate orders of Government with regard to her husband

(A true copy)

E ROUGHSEDGE.

To—CAPTAIN E ROUGHSEDGE, COMMANDING, RAMGHUR BATTALION

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose an arzee to your address from Rajah Boopnauth Sahay, Zemeendar of Billounga (Bolangir ?)

Agreeable to the instructions communicated to you in a former letter, I proceeded on the morning of the 10th instant to inspect the arrangements made by Raja Boopnath Sahy for the protection of the important Ghauts of Chouiasse and Hursullee and I now perform a pleasing duty in reporting for youi information that son and nephew at the head of 150 well appointed Burkundauzes

The maintenance of so large stores subjecting the Rajah to a considerable expense and inconvenience and the arrival of my detachment at Ootaree in a great measure superseding its utility, I take the liberty to recommend that I may be authorised to reduce it to a jemadar and 8 Burkundauzes at each Ghaut

R HIGGOTT,
Captain

Camp Ootaree
18th February 1814

Copy of a letter from Mr Carter

To—CAPTAIN ROUGHSEDGE, ESQUIRE, COMMANDING, RAMGHUR BATTALION

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo apprizing me of the route of the Pindaree horse for which information I feel much obliged Raja Boopnath Sahy has in pursuance of your orders this day sent both his son and nephew accompanied with a force of Burkundazes to occupy the different Ghauts, in the Pergunnah

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
J CARTER.

Sonepoora
1st February, 1814.

Translation of an Arzee from Rajah Boopnath Sahy, dated the 2nd February 1814

I have had the honour to receive your orders of the 24th January respecting the defence of the Ghauts of Hursully in my zameendary

The moment after I received them I despatched my son Dumbalnaut Sing and my nephew with 100 good Burkundazes well supplied with ammunition to the passes of Hursully and Chourassy and I have reinforced them with 50 men more so that at present my son and nephew with 150 men are night and day watching these passes. I am a faithful servant of the Honorable Companys and will obey your orders this year with the same zeal as I did the last but the source of my subsistence is stopped by the attachment of my lands by Mr Carter and I know not where to find the pay of the Burkuadazes or food for my family

Under any circumstances I am a faithful servant and will never disobey the orders of Government but it was proper to represent these matters to you.

(A true translation)

E. ROUGHSEDGE,
Captain

To—J ADAM SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

Hazaribagh the 12th March 1814.

I had this morning the honour to receive your letter of the 25th ultimo with its enclosures and shall lose no time in setting on foot the negotiation confided to me, although my hopes of prevailing upon the Rajah to make such a provision for his uncle as that person would consider sufficient to purchase his engagement to remain in the companys provinces and never re-enter Sirgooja are by no means sanguine.

In the first place the Rajahs pecuniary resources, notwithstanding the extent of his possessions are extremely limited there is no scarcity of the common kinds of grain in his country but specie is hardly to be seen and so ill appreciated that at his capital the Nagpore rupee worth from 11 to 12 annas bears the same value with the Calcutta sicca and what little commerce is carried on with the neighbouring Pergunnahs of Palamow and Ootaree, is uniformly by the means of Barter

In addition to the obstacles arising from this state of things, the peculiar bitterness of the quarrel between the Rajah and Singram Sing must not be forgotten

That wicked person, whose representation to Mr Brooke of the nature of his conduct whilst, in power, is most flagrantly untrue commenced the series of injuries and persecution with which he has loaded the Rajah during period of 14 years, by the murder, with his own hand of his mother

Shortly afterwards Colonel Jones invaded Sirgooja the relations of thef Rajah and Zemeendars in general submitted but Singram Sing for his own ambitious purposes forcibly carried off his nephew then a child of 12 years of age, and from that period until the month of January 1813 has kept him in a state of harsh and cruel restraint denying him the benefits of education and the com mon comfort of life to such a degree at last did his severity araise, that the compassionate indignation of the zeemeendars was rouzed, and, on a report very generally believed that Singram Sing intended to crown his misconduct by the secret murder of his nephew at a remote village where he had placed him in the custody of people devoted to his interests, they assembled at midnight, overpowered his guard and effected his liberation

The consequence was that the two parties resorted to arms and contended with various success for about ten months, when Singram Sing in a manner I have related in a former letter, being overpowered, fled to Benares

Whilst I beg leave to assure you that no exertion in my power shall be wanting to bring the negotiation with which I am charged to a successful issue, I cannot help indulging a hope that its failure, in consideration of what I have submitted in the 2nd and succeding paragraphs of this letter, will not materially injure the Rajah Bulbudder Sahy in the estimation of His Lordship in Council

Such is the, certainly not ill founded, dread entertained by this person of his uncle, that no human consideration would induce him to consent to his return to Sirgooja and as the restoration of his lands would have no appearance of prelude to the occurance and at all events contribute to keep up his connection with the inhabitants, I do not expect even to obtain his voluntary acquiescence to that measure

I enclose the copy of a letter this day addressed to Captain Higgot, and beg to state that I shall do myself the honour of corresponding with Mr Brooke in conformity to your orders

My agents in the proposed negotiation will be Meer Furzand Ali and Lohl Hernath Singh another uncle of the Rajah the respectable pensioner who has so long subsisted on the bounty of Government in Palamow

E ROUGHSEDGE,
Captain.

To—CAPTAIN R. HIGGOT, COMMANDING A DETACHMENT

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant covering the receipt of the Mooctear of the wife of Singram Sing for the sum of fifty rupees The tenor of the orders I have this day received from Mr Secretary Adam of which I transmit an extract for your information does not render it necessary that you should interfere to prevent the Lady s joining her husband and I shall be obliged by your intimating to her that she is at full liberty to take that step if she pleases.

You will also admonish her to avoid all correspondence or communication with the zemeendars or other inhabitants of Sirgooja, as the negotiation I am directed to set on foot for her husband s benefit will thereby be impeded or altogether frustrated

Your conduct in persuading this person to remain temporarily at Ontaree and in supplying her with fifty rupees has my entire approbation

Hezaree Bag E. ROUGHSEDGE.
The 15th March 1814.

To—CAPTAIN ROUGHSEDGE.

Fort William, the 25th March 1814.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of the 12th and 15th instant relative to the affairs of Sirgooja

The proceedings of Captain Higgott as reported in your dispatch of the 12th and its enclosures are entirely approved by the Governor-General in council, and the subsequent permission granted to the wife of Singram Sing to proceed to join her husband has also received the approbation of Government.

Your report of the state of affairs in Sirgooja is very satisfactory and His Excellency in Council trusts that the tranquillity of that Province which is of such importance to the quiet of Honorable Company's adjoining possessions will remain undisturbed.

It appears from the tenor of some passages in your dispatch of the 15th instant that you have imagined it to be within the contemplation of the Governor-General in Council under certain circumstances to permit Lohl Singram Sing to return to Sirgooja. I am directed therefore to take the earliest occasion of explaining to you, that His Excellency in Council has never entertained such an intention but that on the contrary any attempt on the part of Lohl Singram Sing to take such a step would be, if practicable, and necessary prevented by placing his person under restraint, a measure which is fully warranted by the treaty concluded by colonel Jones with the Soobadar of Ruttenpore in 1802. His

Excellency in Council would also have no hesitation in inflicting merited Chastisenment on the zemeendar of Agouree Bushen if he were to be so flagrantly deficient in his duty to Government as to permit Singram Sing to proceed to Sirgooja after the warning which he will have received from Mr. Brooke

The object of obtaining by negotiation the consent of Rajah Bulbudder Sahy to settle a suitable provision on Sengram Sing is to render that person's exclusion from Sirgooja more palatable to him and to lessen his inducements to attempt to quit the Honorable Company's Provinces, an attempt which whether successful or not would create trouble and incovenience to this Government, and excite alarm in the mind of the Rajah and inhabitants of Sirgooja

The assignment of land for the support of Singram Singh was only adverted to as an arrangement perhaps more convenient to the Rajah than the payment of a pension in money and was by no means connected with any intention of permitting Singram Sing to reside in or personally manage the lands which might be so assigned

Under this explanation it is only necessary to express a hope that by the exertion of your talents and address, you may be able to prevail on the Rajah to settle an allowance on Singram Sing His Excellency in Council is, however, fully aware of the difficulty of the task and cannot either condemn or be surprised at the repuguance of the Rajah to show any consideration to a person from whom he has received such deep and unpardonable injuries It is by your able management and influence over the mind of the Rajah that the Governor-General in Council hopes, that he may be persuaded to restrain his just and natural feelings of resentment for the sake of promoting the permanent tranquillity of his country and securing the continuance of his authority It is the wish of His Lordship in Council therefore that you should not give up the attempt to obtain from the Rajah an adequate provision for the maintenance of Singram Sing

I am directed to take this opportunity to desire, that you will furnish the Resident at Nagpur with copies of your future dispatch to Government relative to the affairs of Sirgooja A copy of all the correspondence on this subject up to the present date inclusive has been transmitted to Mr Jenkins by order of the Governor-General in Council

The tenor of your reply to the zemindar of Ballabhgarh and the permission to reduce the number of Burkundazes stationed at the passes as reported in your letter of the 12th instant is considered to have been extremely proper You will be pleased to signify to him the satisfaction with which Government has received your favourable report of his conduct

J ADAM,
Secretary to Government

Letter No 2.—The letter conveys the ideas of the Nagpur Court about the steps to be taken in regard to the Sirgoojah affairs.

FROM—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

TO—MAJOR ROUGHSEDGE COMMANDING RAM GARH BATTALION SIRGOOJAH

Nagpur, the 20th March 1816.

I have had the honour to receive your letters of the 14th and 23rd of February which reached me, the former on the 7th and the latter on the 10th instant.

Such parts of their contents as I considered it desirable should be made known to the Durbar I communicated at the request of the ministers who in return have made me acquainted with the tenor of the letters of Bhikaji Gopal and yesterday sent me a copy of one from him dated the 6th of this month.

All the letters of the Soobahdar complain of the disinclination he observes on your part to enter into business with him and his desire to bring matters to a close as soon as possible. He notices his having the rebel Zamindars with him and their denial of the fact of the murder of the Raj Guru not only by themselves but at all. The Zamindars, he says assert Harnath Sing and Balbhudder Sah confined the Guru being discontented with his proceedings but that he died a natural death or if otherwise that Harnath Singh made away with him whilst he accuses them of the deed to forward his own views. He also notices that you speak of the Maratha Government having infringed the treaty concluded by Harbaji Pandit, but professes his own ignorance concerning that treaty and asks for information respecting it. The principal point however on which he dwells is an intention he attributes to you of placing the future management of affairs in the hands of Harnath Singh. With such an arrangement he asserts that none of the Zamindars will be satisfied, they and himself desiring that Balbhadra Shah should have the charge of his country in his own hands.

In his last letter he mentions his having had a meeting with you at Sirgoojah Nagar but that you avoid entering upon business with him. He alludes to its being the intention of Balbhadra Shah, if an arrangement is not made according to his satisfaction to withdraw with his family into the Company's provinces, and whilst, he says, the Zamindars with him are all considered as rebels, Harnath Singh, Raghubar Singh and others are assembling forces with the seeming intention of endeavouring to take their adversaries out of his hands by force, so that he finds it necessary to be upon his guard against their designs.

I am sorry to observe, as I have told the ministers, that the tone of Bhikaji Gopal's letters is not of a nature to make me sanguine in the expectation of a cordial co-operation from him but I am willing to hope that the receipt of Appa Sahiba's orders, a copy and translation of which I did myself the honour of forwarding in my letter of the 26th ultimo, will impress him with different views I have before mentioned to the Durbar that it is its own fault that Bhikaji Gopal was not originally acknowledged by you as a negotiator on the part of Appa Sahib, but that this point will before this time have been rectified, and that I hope the impropriety of Bhikaji Gopal's open countenance of the rebel Zamindars, who are to be tried for the murder of the Raj Guru and his presuming to bring before his Government their false accusation of a person, known to have acted throughout under the countenance of the British Government, and whose conduct had alone saved the life of the Rani and perhaps the Rajah, an accusation made in the face of facts so notorious that Bhikaji Gopal cannot pretend ignorance of them, would be pointedly disapproved I have repeated the resolution of the British Government that the murderers of the Raja Guru should be brought to punishment and I have suggested that the Commissioners should be instructed expressly on this subject as well as on the point of the treaty, of the infringement of which by this Government there could be no doubt I have assured the Durbar that you had no wish to put the management of the affairs of Sirgoojah into the hands of any person who might be disagreeable to this Government, since the affairs of that province would henceforth be conducted entirely under its control, but that the Rajah was notoriously incapable of managing his country himself, and consequently some person agreeable to both states and qualified for the charge must be pitched upon by you in conjunction with Appa Sahib's Commissioners, and finally I have reminded them, of the importance of an appearance of perfect cordiality and identity of interests between the two states and of Bhikaji Gopal and the other Commissioners being duly impressed with this feeling, since I had no doubt of its being the feeling of the Durbar as well as of the British Government

I have the honour to inform you that considering the length of time which it takes to communicate between Nagpur and Sirgoojah on the present footing, and the importance of facilitating our intercourse with the view of an early termination of the existing discussions I have taken measures for laying a temporary Dawke as far as Ruttunpore, where Cossids will be stationed to keep up the communication with Sirgoojah a distance I believe of about 100 miles You can send your letters by the same mode as far as Ruttunpore, whence the Dawke Mooteseddee will be instructed to receive and forward them to Nagpur I shall have the honour of apprizing you when the Dawke is ready

A copy of this letter will be forwarded to Mr Secretary Adam for the information of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council

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Letters No 3.—The letter details the decision of Bhonsla's Government regarding the disturbances created by certain miscreants in Sirgoojah. The murderer of the Raja-guru was to be hanged.

FROM—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

To—MAJOR ROUGHSEDGE, COMMANDING RAMGARH BATTALION SIRGOOJAH

Nagpur 2nd May 1816.

His Highness Appa Sahib having approved the proceedings against and confirmed the sentence pronounced by you and the Commissioners on the rebellious Jagirdars of Sirgoojah, orders have been issued to Bhikaji Gopal to carry it into execution and I have been requested to state the contents of those orders to you and to request your co-operation in the termination of the affair in the manner specified.

That the papers of the trial of the Zamindars had been received and comprehended and that they were approved by the Sirkar that immediately on the receipt of those orders communicating the matter to you he should proceed to inflict on the offenders the punishments awarded in the papers in question viz., that he should forthwith proceed to hang Bule Nath Shahi on the spot where the murder of the Raj Guru was perpetrated, that he should send Baree Singh and Hurbans Raj to Ratanpore, and keep them imprisoned in irons for the space of ten years and that he should confiscate the Jagirs of these three persons to the disposal of the Sirkar that Govind Nath Shah Heera Shah Dekhanee Shah and Mugun Buhidar should be apprehended and imprisoned for life that Meer Mohiuddin having participated in the rebellious proceedings of the Zamindar and in the murder of the Raj Guru, either instigating or concurring in those proceedings should be put in irons and sent to the Hoozur where he would be imprisoned for life, and that Lal Isaree Singh should never be employed in any public situation in Sirgoojah, finally that these orders must be forthwith obeyed without the expectation of any repetition of them.

One copy of the orders to Bhikaji Gopal will accompany the duplicate of this letter which I have delivered to the Durbar at the desire of the ministers, and I have the honour to enclose one which has been given to me.

Letter No 4—The letter and the enclosure indicate the views of the British Government in regard to its own attitude towards Sirgoojah in its present condition The British troops, sent there under Major Roughsedge are desired to be withdrawn.

FROM—J ADAM, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William, the 4th May 1816.

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of instructions addressed under this date to Major Roughsedge in reply to his dispatches of the 7th, 9th, 10th, 12th and 14th ultimo, relative to the affairs of Sirgoojah of which copies will have been transmitted to you by that officer

2 I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 4th April, enclosing the copy of one of the same date to Major Roughsedge From the tenor of his late letters it would appear that the Subedar of Ratanpore had corrected the errors of his former conduct, and that no representation to the Durbar respecting his proceedings will be now required

TO—MAJOR ROUGHSEDGE

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of the 7th, 9th, 10th, 12th and 14th of April reporting the sequel of your proceedings relative to the affairs of Sirgoojah, and to communicate to you the following observations and instructions on the subject

2 The Governor-General in Council has perused with the greatest attention the report of the proceedings held by you and the Nagpur Commissioners for the Trial of the rebel Jaggeerdars of Soondra, Ram Botah, and Pahar Burela, which forms an enclosure in your Dispatch of the 9th and 10th ultimo His Lordship in Council is perfectly satisfied of the substantial equality of those proceedings and is assured that the shares taken by you in the conduct of the enquiry the means on the one hand of securing a fair trial to the accused and on the other, of maintaining the principles of public justice against the weakness of corruption of the Commissioners The evidence taken apears to the Governor-General in Council to established beyond a doubt the guilt of and the sentence is considered to award a just and not more than adequate punishment for their conduct

3. While the unqualified testimony to the substantial justice of the proceedings in question, and to the advantage resulting from your taking a part in them, is gladly borne by the Governor-General

in Council it is not the that His Lordship in Council should record his opinion of their want of regularity in point of form His Lordship in Council could have wished that they should have been divested even of the appearance of a British Officer being associated in a Commission for the trial of persons the subjects of another state and in no construction amenable to the authority or jurisdiction of the British Government. It was not in the contemplation of the Governor-General in Council that the proposed investigation into the conduct of the rebellious Jagirdars would have been conducted according to the forms and solemnities of a regular Court of justice, or His Lordship in Council would have prescribed a course of proceeding less liable to the misconstruction above adverted to You were informed of the desire of the Governor-General in Council that the punishment of the Jagirdars if their guilt were ascertained should be the act of the Nagpur Government and it was to be inferred that the investigation should be conducted under the same authority not however to the exclusion of the British Government and its officers from all participation in the enquiry

4. The reservation of the sentence for the confirmation of the Government of Nagpur has essentially maintained the principle here stated even with reference to that part of the proceeding it might be supposed from their tenor and from that of your communications with the Commissioners that the concurrence of the British Government was requisite to give validity to the sentiments and relations of the British Government with Sirgooja and the direct interest it has from circumstances been obliged to take in the affairs of that province would give it a legitimate right to employ its influence with the Government of Nagpur to prevent a perversion of justice, but this interference would be exercised on political grounds clearly distinguishable from that assumption of judicial authority which the formal confirmation of the sentence in the present case would imply

5 These observations have appeared to His Lordship in Council to be necessary to clear the question of the doubts which might otherwise have hung over it from the form of proceeding adopted and to obviate the misconstruction to which it would be liable were not its essential quality distinguished from the appearance it has assumed.

6. You will infer from the preceding statement that it is not the intention of the Government to take any part in the confirmation of the sentence which must be left entirely to the Government of Nagpur Being satisfied however of the justice of the sentence and of the importance to the future tranquillity of the province of making a severe example of the atrocious criminals who are the objects of it, it will be satisfactory to His Lordship in Council to find that it is confirmed and carried into execution by the Government of Nagpur His Lordship in Council will

approve of no representations to the Durbar on the subject, the extent of explaining and urging the of the measure with reference to the interests involved in it, provided the Court of Nagpur be satisfied of the guilt of the

7 It would be desirable on similar grounds that the execution of the sentence on Bolenauth Sahy should be conducted by the officers of the Nagpur Government but if those officers should be desirous of the presence of a party of British troops to them to carry it into effect, His Lordship in Council regarding such procedure, as only , of readiness to uphold the legitimate authority of the friendly Government of Nagpur will not object to your affording them the of a detachment for that purpose

8 The Governor-General in Council has duly considered the observations contained in your dispatch of the 12th of April, relative to the future management of Sirgoojah His Lordship in Council directs me to remark that the arrangement suggested by you however expedient it might be on other grounds would not have the effect so much desired of relieving the British Government from the embarrassments of its present connexion with Sirgoojah an emancipation which is considered to be an object of primary concern If therefore the requisite securities cannot be obtained for the preservation of the interests and honour of the Rajah of Sirgoojah and his family, or if he will not consent to an arrangement leaving him in authority there, but comprehending the entire cessation of our interference in his affairs, there will be no alternative but to give him an assylum and a competent provision in the British provinces as suggested in my dispatch of the 3rd February, you are already in possession of the requisite instructions and authority on this subject

9 Adverting to the advanced period of the season and other considerations, the Governor-General in Council, is extremely solicitous that the pending transactions in Sirgoojah should be brought to a close with the least practicable delay, and the British troops finally withdrawn from the province His Lordship in Council is particularly desirous also, that Government should be relieved at the earliest practicable time from the charge of Rajah Gunsham Singh's troops, and I am desired to call your particular attention to this subject

10 Your proceedings generally as reported in the dispatches now before Government, have received the entire approbation of the Governor-General in Council

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

J ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Fort William:
4th May 1816

in Council it is not the that His Lordship in Council should record his opinion of their want of regularity in point of form His Lordship in Council could have wished that they should have been divested even of the appearance of a British Officer being associated in a Commission for the trial of persons the subjects of another state and in no construction amenable to the authority or jurisdiction of the British Government. It was not in the contemplation of the Governor-General in Council that the proposed investigation into the conduct of the rebellious Jagirdars would have been conducted according to the forms and solemnities of a regular Court of justice or His Lordship in Council would have prescribed a course of proceeding less liable to the misconstruction above adverted to You were informed of the desire of the Governor-General in Council that the punishment of the Jagirdars if their guilt were ascertained should be the act of the Nagpur Government and it was to be inferred that the investigation should be conducted under the same authority not however to the exclusion of the British Government and its officers from all participation in the enquiry

4. The reservation of the sentence for the confirmation of the Government of Nagpur has essentially maintained the principle here stated even with reference to that part of the proceeding it might be supposed from their tenor and from that of your communications with the Commissioners that the concurrence of the British Government was requisite to give validity to the sentiments and relations of the British Government with Surgooja and the direct interest it has from circumstances been obliged to take in the affairs of that province would give it a legitimate right to employ its influence with the Government of Nagpur to prevent a perversion of justice, but this interference would be exercised on political grounds clearly distinguishable from that assumption of judicial authority which the formal confirmation of the sentence in the present case would imply

5 These observations have appeared to His Lordship in Council to be necessary to clear the question of the doubts which might otherwise have hung over it from the form of proceeding adopted and to obviate the misconstruction to which it would be liable were not its essential quality distinguished from the appearance it has assumed.

6. You will infer from the preceding statement that it is not the intention of the Government to take any part in the confirmation of the sentence which must be left entirely to the Government of Nagpur Being satisfied however of the justice of the sentence and of the importance to the future tranquillity of the province of making a severe example of the atrocious criminals who are the objects of it, it will be satisfactory to His Lordship in Council to find, that it is confirmed and carried into execution by the Government of Nagpur His Lordship in Council will

approve of no representations to the Durbar on the subject, the extent of explaining and urging the of the measure with reference to the interests involved in it, provided the Court of Nagpur be satisfied of the guilt of the

7 It would be desirable on similar grounds that the execution of the sentence on Bolenauth Sahy should be conducted by the officers of the Nagpur Government but if those officers should be desirous of the presence of a party of British troops to them to carry it into effect. His Lordship in Council regarding such procedure, as only , of readiness to uphold the legitimate authority of the friendly Government of Nagpur will not object to your affording them the of a detachment for that purpose

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10 Your proceedings generally as reported in the dispatches now before Government, have received the entire approbation of the Governor-General in Council.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

[illegible]

Fort William ·
4th May 1816.
12

Letter No 5.—Jenkins conveys the intentions of Appa Sahib Regent at Nagpur of taking possession of Sirgoojah and Jashpur and pensioning off the Rajah and the Rani.

FROM—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

TO—MAJOR ROUGHSEDGE COMMANDING RAM GARH BATTALION AT SIRGOOJAH

Nagpur the 13th May 1816.

The accompanying letter written on the 2nd instant ought to have been dispatched on that date but considerable delay has taken place in issuing the orders to Bhikaji Gopal in the exact terms suggested This however is at length accomplished and I hope there will be no delay in carrying the orders into execution

The ministers of Appa Sahib endeavoured to blend the question of the settlement of the country with the present one of the punishment of the Zamindars and I returned several copies of orders to Bhikaji Gopal on that account By degrees the orders were confined more precisely to the point The last but one only left out the punishment of Mohiuddin although it directed him to be sent under a Guard to Nagpur and I have this day received the order in the exact terms of my letter to you and of the draught which I originally gave in agreeably to the desire of the Ministers.

Appa Sahib seems to be desirous of taking absolute possession of the whole of Sirgoojah merely making an allowance to the Rajah and Rani and the same with regard to Jaspur On this point I have told them that whatever arrangement you proposed they must consider to be agreeable to the wishes of Government

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Letter No 6—The enclosure to the letter indicates the intentions of the Governor-General regarding Sirgoojah after the death of the Raja and his son. Major Roughsedge is given instructions affording protection to the widowed Rani on certain conditions.

FROM—J ADAM. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 25th May 1816.

I am directed to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of a letter I have this day addressed to Major Roughsedge in reply to his dispatches of the 14th and 17th instant.

TO—MAJOR ROUGHSEDGE.

Sir

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of the 14th and 17th instant.

2 The Governor-General in Council has learned with regret the demise of Rajah Bulbhaddra Sahy and of his son by which the direct line of the Zamindars of Sirgoojah has become extinct.

3 It is the opinion of the Governor-General in Council that no effort should be made on the part of the British Government for establishing Lall Amer Singh in authority in Sirgoojah, the obligations by which the British Government was involved in the affairs of Sirgoojah must be considered to have ceased, at all events with the life of Balbhadra Sahy and his son, and the occasion ought not be lost of withdrawing from all further interference in the concerns of that province You will accordingly abstain from any endeavours to obtain the acquiescence of the Nagpur Government and its officers in the succession of Lall Amer Singh and you will renew to Ranee Bishen Koour the offer of a permanent asylum for herself and the surviving members of her family within the British provinces

4 It seems natural that the Nagpur Government, if it shall undertake the immediate management of Sirgoojah should grant a provision for the Rani under these circumstances This point ought, therefore, to be assumed as expected But, if it be ultimately found impracticable to obtain this arrangement, the British Government will not fail to allow a becoming subsistence In the event of her acceptance of the proposal of this asylum, you will adopt the necessary steps for removing her from Sirgoojah and establishing her in the place which she may select for her residence

5 With respect to Lall Amer Singh it will be at his option to remain as at present under the protection of the British Government, or to push his own interests in Sirgoojah by such means as he can command In the latter case however, no countenance or assistance whatever must be afforded to him by the British Government or its Agents

6 You will be pleased to take the earliest opportunity of notifying to the Nagpur Commissioners, the resolution of the Governor-General in Council, relative to the Ranee and to Lall Amer Singh and invite them to assume the management of the district, or make such other arrangements as the nature of their powers and instructions may suggest

7 The Governor-General in Council will approve of your having withdrawn the British troops from Sirgoojah at the earliest practicable moment, after completing the necessary arrangements in the province, but you will perceive from my dispatch of the 4th instant that His Lordship in Council would regret the adoption of any arrangement calculated as that proposed in your letter of the 12th of April appears to be, to perpetuate our concern in the affairs of Sirgoojah

8 The Governor-General in Council approves entirely of your determination to afford Rani Bishen Koour your assistance in the performance of the obsequies of the Rajah and of your rendering her all the consolation and friendly offices in your power

J ADAM
Secretary to Government

Fort William
25th May 1816.

Letter No 7—This letter and the enclosure contain the disapproval of the arrangements concluded by Major Roughsedge with the Aumil of Rattanpore about the Sirgoojah affairs because the arrangements are not liked by Appa Sahib.

FROM—J ADAM SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William the 5th July 1816

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter addressed under this day's date to Major Roughsedge in reply to his dispatches of the 12th and 13th of June copies of which you have of course received from that officer

2. The receipt of your dispatch of the 18th instant has induced the Governor-General in Council to suspend the ratification of the treaty for the settlement of the affairs of Sirgoojah concluded by Major Roughsedge with the Aumil of Ruttunpore and to furnish you with the following instructions for reviving the negotiation directly with Appa Sahib with a view to the adoption of an arrangement framed on the basis of his propositions detailed in your dispatch.

3. You are apprized by my dispatches to Major Roughsedge of the considerations which had led the Governor-General in Council to regret the formation of the arrangement provided for by the Treaty Still had that arrangement been found to be satisfactory to Appa Sahib His Lordship in Council would have ratified it rather than have taken a step which by assuring the appearance of a disavowal of the act of a public accredited Agent of the British Government who have had a tendency to weaken that confidence the acts and assurances of the representations of the Government, which it is so desirable to maintain

4. It now appears however that Appa Sahib entertains a repugnance to the Treaty at least equal to that of the British Government and consequently that the ratification of the Treaty may be withheld and put on a footing at once pleasing to Appa Sahib and free from any appearance hurtful to the credit of Major Roughsedge's public character and consequently to the dignity and interests of the British Government. Indeed the equity and propriety of requiring Appa Sahib to ratify an engagement to which

he is a party and of which he disapproves, could scarcely be maintained. Under any circumstances, therefore, the Governor-General in Council would have doubted the expediency of pressing upon Appa Sahib the acceptance of the treaty

5 You will be pleased then to take an early opportunity of communicating with Appa Sahib on the subject of the affairs of Sirgoojah and intimate to him that although the Governor-General in Council was prepared to ratify the engagement concluded by Major Roughsedge with Nagpur Commissioner, His Lordship in Council had been pleased by the receipt of information from you that the engagement for which it provided was not altogether satisfactory to His Highness, to suspend his purpose, and to authorize you to discuss the subject again with a view to the adoption of an arrangement which might be entirely conformable to the views and wishes of the Government You will remind him that the influence of the British Government in the affairs of had originally no other object than the security of interests and the tranquility of its possessions against the hazard with which they were menaced by the disorders prevailing in Sirgoojah, in consequence of the rebellion and treason of the Jagirdars opposed to the legitimate authority of the Rajah That the right of interference to this extent had been admitted by the Government of Nagpur, and the arrangements effected through the means of our interference recognized and inferred in the Treaty concluded by Colonel Jones in 1802 That the renewal of our interposition arose directly out of the infringement by Lal Sangram Singh and others of that engagement, and had been prolonged by the continued misconduct of the refractory Jagirdars and the obligation imposed on the British Government to maintain the arrangements made and guaranteed by itself with the full concurrence of the Government of Nagpur That that object having been happily accomplished by the punishment of the most guilty of the rebels and the restoration of the legitimate authority of the Rajah's family, the British Government has no further motive for interfering in the affairs of the country, as long as its own interests are not threatened by disturbance from the renewal of disorders in Sirgoojah You will then proceed to observe that the intimate friendship and alliance formed between the British Government and the State of Nagpur, and the exercise of the supreme authority of the latter state by Appa Sahib offer an additional guarantee to the permanency of a condition of affairs in Sirgoojah, which will enable this Government with confidence to withdraw from any direct connection with that province That the purpose of the late negotiation in Sirgoojah was to accomplish this object in such a manner as to combine with it the maintenance of the right of security of the Ranee and her family, whom the course of events has placed in a relation to the British Government which demands that it should afford her its constant protection That the only remaining object of the

British Government as connected with the province of Sirgoojah is the fulfilment of this obligation to the Rani and her family and that this appears to be sufficiently attainable by an arrangement founded on the basis of Appa Sahib's propositions communicated in your dispatch of the 18th ultimo to which therefore His Lordship in Council is prepared to give his concurrence instead of that provided for by the Treaty and that you are ready to enter on the adjustment of the affairs of Sirgoojah on that basis with the reservation of the Rani having it at her option to accept or decline the conditions referring to herself and her family and in the event of her taking the latter step that she shall have free permission to withdraw with her family into the territories of the British Government abandoning all further connection with Sirgoojah

6 You will accordingly be pleased to adjust a settlement on these principles and you will notify the progress of your proceedings to Major Rough edge that he may communicate to Rani Bishan Kooar that part of the proposed arrangement which affects her and ascertain her decision

7 It is superfluous to observe that the proposals of Appa Sahib are considered to be perfectly fair and equitable towards the Rani and such as Government might be justified in requiring her to accept but that consideration for her situation and misfortunes induced the Governor-General in Council rather to incur the burden of her future support than compel her to adopt an arrangement to which she may entertain a repugnance Should the Rani decide or decline Appa Sahib's proposal it might not be fair to expect that he should incur the expense of her maintenance when she withdraws from his territory and you will not therefore press the arrangement adverted to in my letter of the 25th of May

8 The Governor-General in Council considers the proposition of Appa Sahib with respect to Rajah of Jaspur to be equally admissible as that referring to Sirgoojah and you will accordingly enter in a negotiation for the settlement of Jaspur on the same principles keeping Major Roughsedge apprized of your proceedings that he may hold the necessary communications with the Rajah of Jaspur and his family

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To—MAJOR ROUGHSEDGE.

Sir

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of the 4th and 13th of June the latter enclosing the treaty for the adjustment of the affairs of Sirgoojah duly executed by yourself and Beekajee Gopal the Aumil of Ratanpore and commissioner on the part of the Nagpur Government.

2. You have already been apprized of the sentiments entertained by the Governor-General in Council relative to the principles and objects of that engagement. His Lordship in Council

has always given entire credit to the correct intentions and zealous feeling for the public interests which have animated your proceedings on the many important affairs in which you have been employed and in expressing his dissent from the view which you have taken of this question and his regret that you should have adopted a course which His Lordship in Council still considers to be calculated to defeat the object of conclusively withdrawing from all interference in the concerns of Sirgoojah, His Lordships in Council has never ceased to do justice to the motives by which your proceeding was influenced

3 Notwithstanding the reluctance felt by the Governor-General in Council at confirming an instrument, which appeared to have a tendency to involve the British Government in the affairs of Sirgoojah, at some future time however apparently guarded by the provision of the concluding article and by the explanations with Rani Bishan Koour which accompanied the execution of it, the Governor-General in Council was prepared to ratify the engagements rather than disavow the act of an accredited agent of the Government when the receipt of Mr Jenkin's dispatch of the 18th of June with a copy of which you have been furnished offered a new view of the question and has induced His Lordship in Council to transmit instructions to that gentleman of which a copy is enclosed for your information

4 It is considered by the Governor-General in Council to be extremely probable that Rani Bishan Koor's decision will ultimately be made for a retreat from Sirgoojah in to the British territories on a permanent provision In this event your services will again be required in adjusting this arrangement with the Rani and in establishing her in her new residence You will receive from Mr Jenkins the earliest intimation of the result of his negotiation lead to this issue and His Lordship in Council will be prepared to furnish you with such instructions as may be necessary for your guidance

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Fort William ·
6th July 1816

NIZAM'S AFFAIRS

Letter No. 1—The enclosure to this letter is a memorandum addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government suggesting arrangements that may have to be made for improving the administration and general condition of Berar. The dispatch is important as it contains much valuable information.

FROM—H HUSSELL, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Hyderabad, the 8th February 1812

I have now the pleasure to send you a copy of my dispatch on Berar, which was referred to in one of Mr Edmonstone's dispatches to me You should have had it sooner, but my writers have lately been very much employed

TO—N B EDMONSTONE, ESQUIRE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, FORT WILLIAM

SIR,

I beg leave to draw the attention of His Excellency the Vice President to the condition of our interests in the province of Berar

2 The state of the province of Berar has always been considered to be closely connected with the most important interests of our alliance with the Nizam Its geographical position, and the natural fertility of the soil, which render it the Northern Frontier of our allies in the Deccan, and the source, from which the greatest part of our supplies must always be drawn for the support of our troops in advance, necessarily make it an object of great moment and solicitude to us, and combined with the distinct system of internal Government which has been established for it, give us a deeper and more immediate interest in its prosperity, than we have in that of any other part of the Nizam's dominions

3 In speaking of Berar I use the term in its recent and most extensive sense, and apply it generally to express the whole of the Nizam's territories to the North of the Godavery including the

greater part of the Soubah of Berar proper about half the Soubah of Aurangabad and a few Purgunnahs of the Soubah of Berar The larger proportion of this country has always belonged to the Nizam but a good deal of it was acquired by him under the partition treaty of 1804

4. The condition of Berar has been declining for some years past. Both the population and revenue have gradually decreased and from being long ago unquestionably the richest and most productive of the Nizam's dominions it has now become unable to support its own expenses A great part of this injury proceeds no doubt from the famine of 1803-04 and from the unavoidable consequences of the Marhattah war But if these had been the only calamities the province had to struggle against it ought by this time to have recovered in a very great degree its former flourishing condition The chief obstacle which seem to me now to affect the prosperity of Berar and which it ought to be the object of our liberal policy as far as possible to correct are first the number and power of the Naicks secondly the local position of Holkar's districts in Umber thirdly the incursions of the Pindaries fourthly the defects in the Military Establishment and fifthly the pernicious system of the local Government

5 First—the Naiks extend more or less over the whole of Berar but it is the districts of Mahore Tamsa Nursee, and a few other in the neighbourhood of Baussum near the centre of the province, that are chiefly infested by them The most powerful are Shivram Naik of Isapore, Lachman Naik of Wurhoo Eshwant Rao Naik of Jam, Nowsajee Naik of Nawa and Bugajee Naik of Dongar Talao Of these Shivram Naik can command about 2,000 men and possesses perhaps three lacks of Rupees. Lachman Naik can collect about 1,000 men and has about two Lacks of Rupees. The others have rather fewer men and less money and Bugajee Naik who is the least powerful of the five I have enumerated, can command probably about 500 men and may have about half a lack of Rupees. The other Naiks dispersed over the rest of the Province, amount probably in number to about twenty and may each of them have upon an average, from two to four hundred men and from eight to seventy-five thousand Rupees.

6. Except in their predatory habits the Naicks do not in any respect differ from the other inhabitants of the province. In fact "Naick" is a term used in Berar merely to express a rebel and plunderer The principal among them were originally Zamindars, who having either suffered oppression from the Government or seen a favourable opportunity of making themselves independant have thrown off their allegiance and maintained themselves in a state of avowed rebellion. Their followers were cultivators of the soil, who have at different times been either driven from their habitations, or tempted to abandon them by the same causes. They generally cultivate the land about their villages and some of their villages, are the most flourishing in the province. But they

neither pay any rent or acknowledge any authority They rob all travellers, and plunder indiscriminately the whole of the country round them, and in some instances, they have even compelled the Government to enter into terms with them, and to acknowledge their exemption from the payment of revenue as the price of their abstaining from the plunder of the districts in their neighbourhood Their villages are generally well fortified and built in strong situations, protected either by hills or jungle, and all the Inhabitants of them are soldiers For the most part they fight on foot, and are armed with match-locks, or pikes but several of the Naicks have small parties of those in their pay, and some of the most powerful of them have occasionally entertained a few Arabs who though not considered to be very useful for field operations, are highly esteemed for their desperate courage in defending forts Some of the Naicks correspond with Rajah Govind Buksh, and hold a frequent though independent intercourse with him, but it is only by these who are upon these friendly terms with him, that the slightest attention is ever paid to his requisition.

7. In a Government constituted and administered, like that of Hyderabad an evil of this kind has natural tendency to increase Every Zamindar who really has reason or who only thinks he has to complain of the Government immediately becomes a Naik, and any of the inhabitants who suffer oppression have an assylum held out to them, where they are sure to find protection and where they probably live in greater affluence and security than under their lawful Governors The Naiks owe their impunity to the weakness and their increase to the tyranny of the Government

8 The Nizam's troops have never been able to act with any extensive or lasting success against the Naiks In some few instances, they have reduced a fort and seized the person of the principal insurgent but the greater part of the Garrison generally escape, and join the force of a neighbouring Naik The different Naiks have no particular connection with each other, and sometimes they carry on hostilities among themselves, though they know, that they have a common interest in resisting the Government, and therefore when any of them is attacked he is sure to be assisted or protected by his neighbours

9 The only means by which it is reasonable to expect that the power of the Naiks can be effectually destroyed are either to employ the subsidiary force against them, or to improve the strength, vigilance and activity of the Nizam's local Government in Berar

10 As to the suggestions of employing the Subsidiary Force against the Naiks, it is evident that the case is one, which does not come within the Provisions of the Treaty and therefore, that it is a question of mere policy with us, whether we shall allow our troops to be employed against them or not If it were the strength only of the Naiks which made them formidable to the Nizam's

Government and if it were practicable to root them out and permanently destroy them by one powerful effort it might probably be found expedient to employ the Subsidiary force against them But this is by no means the case. It is not the strength of the Naiks which makes them formidable nor would it be possible to destroy them by any single effort If the Subsidiary force were to act against them they would never meet our troops and would even abandon their forts on our approach Whenever we came near them they would retire and disperse themselves through the country in a way that it would make it extremely difficult to distinguish them from the rest of the inhabitants In the mean time our troops would be broken into small detachments spread in various directions over the country harrassed by tedious and fatiguing marches exposed to the destructive influence of unhealthy climates and subjected to all the injuries of an irregular desultory warfare.

11 But even if the power of the Naiks were to be once reduced by the efforts of a vigorous Campaign the benefits would be only temporary unless some effectual means were kept permanently in force to prevent them from collecting afterwards They would rise again as soon as the immediate weight that depressed them was removed The difficulty does not consist so much in destroying their power in the first instant as in preventing them from recovering it afterwards

12 The principal design I imagine in stationing a large body of our troops in Berar was to defend the frontier against external aggression and to maintain internal tranquillity by the imposing effect which its presence alone was calculated to produce upon the minds of the inhabitants. It never was the intention and I conceive it can never be the policy of the Government that our troops should be employed in reducing refractory Zamindars or quelling partial Insurrections. Particular instances may no doubt occur in which it may be adviseable to depart in some degree from the strictness of this rule, but as a general principle I am persuaded it will be found wise to oblige the Nizam's Government to rely upon its own troops for the performance of the services which properly belong to them and to employ the Subsidiary force only where the case is of such magnitude as to come within the fair intent and meaning of the treaty or where the vicinity of any local insurrection to the station of the force might give the continuance or impunity of it an appearance of insult to the credit of our arms

13 If these observations are correct it will appear that it is against the disorders of the Nizam's Government and the inefficiency of his Military Establishment, and not against the power of the Naik that our measures must be immediately directed

14. Secondly—the local position of Holkar's district of Umber presents a serious obstacle to the success of any measures which can be adopted for the permanent security of Berar It stands in

the middle of the Nizam's country by which it is surrounded on all sides so that Holkar's troops cannot move from one part of his possession to the other without passing through a portion of the Nizam's territories in Berar The district itself is about twenty-five miles long and twenty broad, and the strip of the Nizam's country which divides it from Holkar's portion of Sheogaum, the nearest point of his possessions, is about twenty five miles wide Umber produces a revenue of about a lack of Rupees a year It is now under the management of an officer of Holkar's named Keshao Rao Pendsey, who is nominally subject to the control of Khandu Pant Holkar's vakeel at Poona, but whenever any orders are sent to him from Khandu Pant he evades them by requiring orders from Holkar himself and in fact exercises an authority very little short of independent The disorder and distractions indeed of Holkar's Government necessarily prevent any efficient control being exercised over the persons in charge of his remote possessions

15 The district of Umber swarms with robbers and plunderers of every description, and affords a secure and convenient asylum for all the fugitives from the Nizam's country Holkar's officer gives countenance and refuge to them all, and even encourages and assists them in their depredations He will neither surrender them to the Nizam's officers, nor allow the Nizam's troops to pursue them within his limits If they do, he secrets the fugitives, and finds it convenient to retort the charges which are so often and so justly made against himself, by complaining that his country is violated and plundered by the Nizam

16 Our own supplies too are sometimes exposed to difficulties and impediments in passing through Umber

17 In the present condition of Holkar's Government it would be useless to attempt any thing like a palliative remedy for this evil But if a favourable opportunity should at any future period occur, it would be an object of very great importance to negotiate the transfer of Umber to the Nizam's Government

18 Thirdly—the incursions of the Pindaries into the Nizam's country are now by no means so frequent or so destructive as they were a few years ago This favourable change is to be ascribed partly to the presence of a body of our troops in Berar, partly to the judicious disposition made by Captain Sydenham's advice of a portion of the Nizam's own troops below the Ghats, and partly also, I imagine, to the Peshwa's frontier to the Westward being more unprotected and offering a much easier and perhaps now a much richer prey than the present condition of the Nizam's country will afford Yet the very necessity of protecting, the frontier against the Pindaries, occupies a considerable proportion of the troops which might otherwise be very usefully employed in preserving the internal transquillity of the country and considerably lessens the Nizam's real disposable force in Berar But although this is an evil, which, as long as the Pindaries exist

in their present strength will not admit of any effectual remedy the improvement of the Military Establishment which is necessary for the destruction of the Naiks would in a great measure facilitate, the protection of the frontier and the continued exercise of our influence in pointing out the best disposition and seeing that it really was carried into effect would enable the same end to be attained at all events with more certainty and probably also with a smaller number of troops than it has hitherto been found necessary to maintain below the Ghats. The same system of measures by which the internal tranquillity of the province would be best preserved would afford the most effectual security against the danger of internal aggression

19 The number of the Nizam's troops now stationed below the Ghat for the protection of the frontier amounts to about 4,000 Horse and 3 500 Foot.

20 The Pindaries did not penetrate into the Nizam's country during the season that has just gone by Karim one of their two chiefs, who were released by Sindhia a short time ago has lately attacked and taken Shoojawalpore. On this occasion he appears to have had with him two Battalions or Infantry and the Pindaries are said to have established a foundry for cannon at Sutwass These seem to be favourable circumstances. If the Pindaries once encumber themselves with Infantry and guns and affect the habits of regular troops it will be much less difficult to resist and even to destroy them than it now is It is the rapidity of their movements and their desultory mode of warfare, that alone make them formidable.

21 Fourthly—the defects in the military Establishment. The whole of the Nizam's troops now stationed in Berar including those of the Jagheerdars subject to the authority of the local Government consist of about 9 000 Cavalry about 3 000 irregular and about 5,000 regular Infantry with about 25 guns. Of the Cavalry about 5 500 are Sirkar and about 3 500 Jagheerdar troops All the irregular Infantry are Sirkar troops except one small corps of about 700 men belonging to Shumsul Omrah. Of the regular Infantry two Battalions consisting of about 900 men each belong to Salabat Khan, and the remainder compose what is called the Nizam's establishment of regular Infantry in Berar Salabat Khan's two Battalions and Shamshul Omrah's irregular corps, have each of them two guns All the remaining guns are attached to the Sirkar troops

22 The Cavalry in Berar are of as good a description as the ordinary run of the Native cavalry in India. In every party some will be found better than others, but upon the whole they are very much upon an equality They are all of the kind called Silledar where the horse is the property of his rider to distinguish them from the Bargeer Cavalry who are mounted on horses belonging to the Government. Their pay varies from forty to fifty-five Rupees a month for both the Rider and his Horse and one of the

express conditions of the service is, that the Horseman is not to receive any compensation if his horse is either maimed or killed in battle The Horseman's subsistence depends entirely upon his horse He generally borrows the money with great difficulty to buy him, and if he loses him, can seldom raise money to buy another. The loss of his horse therefore is the loss of his bread The Cavalry is very irregularly paid too, as all the troops of Native Government are, so that it would be unreasonable to expect much activity or exertion from them on any occasion

23 In the year 1804 a proposal was made by us to the Nizam, to maintain a regular establishment of Silledar Cavalry, on the same footing as that maintained by the Government of Mysore This proposal led to a strong negotiation, and the Nizam at last consented generally to raise a body of Silledar Cavalry, but he objected to all those parts of the plan, by which alone the efficiency of the Establishment would have been ensured, and the proposal was therefore abandoned The Nizam refused to make any satisfactory arrangement for their being regularly paid, and without that, they would not have been at all superior to any other party of horse in his service

24 Of the two sorts of Cavalry in Berar the Sirkar troops are more useful than those in the service of the Jagirdars, who are never very prompt in their obedience to the immediate Officers of the Government, and who find their interest principally to consist in employing their own troops for the protection and security of their own Jagheers About 1,800 of the Jagheerdar's Cavalry belong to Salabat Khan, about 900 to Subhan Khan, and the reminder in small parties of from 20 to 100 to different inconsiderable Jagirdars

25 The defects in this part of the Establishment are too radical to be removed, but although nothing can perhaps be done, to make any substantial improvement in the condition of the cavalry, our influence may no doubt be usefully exerted in keeping their numbers as complete as possible, in getting them paid more regularly than they are at present, and in suggesting plans for their disposition and employment

26 The irregular infantry chiefly perform the duty of Sibundies and are indeed fit for nothing else They may be useful in obviating the necessity of employing the regular troops for the collection of the Revenue, but it would be vain to think of their being ever made useful in any other way The pay of the sepoys in the irregular corps is from five rupees to five rupees and a half a month There is also a party of about 2,000 Arabs included under the Head of irregular troops

27 The two regular Battalions belonging to Salabat Khan are very respectable corps They are commanded by an English man of the name of Drew who has a few other Englishmen employed as officers under him The men are dressed like our sepoys,

and armed with our Muskets and what is of much greater importance than anything else they are very regularly paid These corps are always stationed in advance and believe that their fidelity and discipline may on all occasions be confidently relied upon.

28 The Nizam's own establishment of Infantry is the most important part of the whole Army to us. It is that which we are most concerned in improving and maintaining in efficiency and to which our influence and attention may be most usefully and most successfully directed. It consists of six Battalions nominally of 800 men each which are divided into two Brigades. Each Brigade is commanded by an European Officer who is called a Major and each seperate Battalion has an European Captain Commandant and an European Adjutant The men are dressed like our Sepoys and armed with our muskets and their establishment of native officers is nearly the same as that maintained in our own native corps The nominal pay of the men is 7 Rupees a month Each Battalion has a Brigade of 6 Pounders and four Tumbrils attached to it

29 Lieutenant George Sydenham's papers which have already been submitted to Government contain the most ample and satisfactory information upon every branch of this establishment While Lieutenant Sydenham was in Berar and possessed a general controlling authority over the Nizam's Infantry corps most of their principal evils were reformed and they were brought into a state of such respectable discipline equipment that Colonel Close found them very useful and expressed himself in very handsome terms about that part of them which was employed with him in 1809-10 But since Lt. Sydenham has been absent the corps have almost entirely lost the benefit of every improvement he introduced among them and they have now acquired most of the defects to which an establishment of that kind under a Native Government is liable. They are incomplete in number loose in discipline irregularly paid badly armed badly dressed and subject to all the frauds and stoppages which the extortion of the Mootusuddies will always practise upon them when it is not restrained by the vigilant control of a superior power

30 To make this establishment really useful both the number and respectability of the British Officers ought to be gradually increased the corps ought to be maintained at their full nominal establishment the men ought to be well paid and regularly disciplined and they should be supplied occasionally with arms, accoutrements and ammunition to be purchased by the Nizam out of our stores. But the prescribing of these measures will be of no avail unless the Resident has the means of ascertaining that they are really adopted and that he cannot have, if he is obliged to rely for information upon the officers immediately belonging to the corps both because being dependant in a considerable degree upon the Niazm's Chief Officer for the advantage and security of their situation they would be afraid to report any of his abuses to the Resident and because they would in many cases

find their own personal interest either in joining in the extortions and peculations of the mootusuddies, or in practising extortions and peculations of their own But if an officer on the part of our own Government were stationed in Berar, and invested with a general superintendence and control over those corps, he would be able not only to keep the Resident constantly and accurately informed of their real condition, but also to exercise upon the spot that immediate personal authority, which is indispensably necessary, first to raise them to a state of efficiency, and afterwards to check the operations of the numerous causes, which would otherwise tend to reduce them to decay If this measure were adopted, the establishment would soon become extremely respectable, and would conduce in a very important degree to preserve the internal tranquillity of the country, to support the authority of the Nizam's Government, and to confirm the security of our own interests The maintenance of an Establishment of regular troops, officered by persons of English birth or descent is at once the most safe and most effectual method of improving the military force of our native allies, and affords perhaps the best remedy that can be applicable to the defects which are inherent in the system of Subsidiary alliance

31 Fifthly—the pernicious system of the local Government is the most serious of all the evils which affect the prosperity of Berar It is in fact the cause from which the other defects proceed, and by which the correction of them is principally opposed If it were practicable to reform the Government, all the subordinate defects would necessarily be reformed with it but as no expectation of that kind can ever be entertained, we must be satisfied with the adoption of the best palliative remedies in our power to apply

32 On the breaking out of the war with the Marhattas in 1803 it was considered to be an object of great importance to invest some officer of the Nizam's Government with a general control over the whole of his north-western territories, and with an authority to apply the resources of them according to the suggestion of the Officer Commanding the advanced army of the allied troops, without incurring the delay of constant references to Hyderabad This control and the military command of the Nizam's contingent were entrusted to Rajah Mahipat Ram, who held them during the war and on the conclusion of the peace, was confirmed in the general, civil and military authority over the whole of the Nizam's country to the north of the Godavery On the removal of Mahipat Ram in 1806 Rajah Govind Buksh was appointed to succeed him and has since that time exercised the same civil and military power as his predecessor On the original appointment of Govind Buksh, it was proposed to separate the civil from the military authority, to entrust the general management of the country to Govind Buksh, and the command of the troops to Salabat Khan Among all the Military officers in the Nizam's service, Salabat Khan is unquestionably the most respectable and the most zealously

attached to our interest. But the measure of separating the civil and military authorities and placing them to a certain extent in competition with each other was found on consideration to be liable to many serious objections and was therefore very wisely abandoned.

33 Rajah Govind Buksh possesses many advantages which qualify him in a peculiar degree, to hold the Government of Berar He has a sound vigorous understanding and very quick talents he has considerable experience, and is extremely well versed in the method of conducting business his disposition the habits of his life, and his connections all concur to attach him strongly to our interests It is to us that he entirely owes his elevation and to us alone that he can look for the maintenance of his authority He is the brother too of the effective minister of the Government which not only gives him great weight in the internal administration of the country but relieves him from that jealousy and suspicion with which even the minister himself would otherwise feel disposed to view the person who has the charge of so extensive and commanding an authority and hold so direct and constant an intercourse with the British Government. Yet Govind Buksh is by no means free from the common defects of Indian Governors He is oppressive, rapacious improvident and severe and the condition of Berar has undoubtedly declined under his authority Notwithstanding these defects however he certainly fulfills the purpose of his office better than any other person who could be found He serves the Nizam's interests as well as any body else could do and he certainly serves our better If he is not the best Governor that could be wished at least he is the best that could be procured. The chief defects of his administration indeed are those which it has in common with every other branch of the Nizam's Government and depend much more upon the general spirit of the Government and the disposition of the present Nizam than upon the personal character of Rajah Govind Buksh. These defects are liable to aggravation from many causes and they never can be entirely removed without the assumption of a degree of direct internal authority on our part, which it is radically at variance with our views and policy to exercise. All that we can do is to take care that the administration of Berar is entrusted to a person on whose attachment to our cause and interests we can rely to strengthen and support him by our power and authority and to influence him as far as possible, to the adoption of those measures by which the prosperity of the country and the security of our own interests would be most advantageously and permanently promoted.

34. The condition of a country under a Native Indian Government may ordinarily be estimated by the proportion which the lands held in Amaunee, and those held in Ijarah, bear to each other As a general principle, it will be found I imagine, that the country flourished with the extension of the Amaunee system and declines with the extension of the Ijarrah system. The Amaundar has the same errors of education of habit that the

Ijaradar has, but he has a personal interest in the prosperity of the country under him, which the Ijaradar has not. If the Amaundar collects the ordinary revenue of the country the Government is satisfied, if the country declines under his management, and the revenue falls off, he knows that he will lose his situation, if it improves, and the Revenue increases, he will certainly be confirmed, and his authority will probably be extended The Ijaradar on the other hand has nothing to consider but how he should extort the most money from his District His Office was exposed for sale, and he got it because he offered a higher price than his competitors His charge and his interest are both of them temporary Every thing he can collect beyond his stipulated rent belongs to himself The consequences of his extortion are a matter of entire indifference to him If the country declines, if the inhabitants abscond, and the lands run to waste it is the Government that suffers, and not himself If he renews his lease, he does it at a reduced rent, and the worse the state of the country is the better Bargain he make for it Even the prosperity of a district under an Ijaradar is a source of injury instead of benefit to him Either some pretext is devised to eject him from his charge, and resume his lease before it has expired, or he is obliged to compound by consenting to an increase of his rent Every interest therefore that the Amaundar has, consists in improving the country and every interest the Ijaradar has, in desolating it

35 In Berar, about one-fourth part only of the lands are held in Amaunee The rest is all held in Ijara The gross revenue of Berar last year was sixty-six lacks of Rupees, and the nett revenue forty-eight lacks The expences were between forty-seven and forty-eight lacks At the end of the Marhatta war, when the whole of Berar was first possessed by the Nizam, the gross revenues were generally calculated at upwards of eighty lacks

36 Of the obstacles which I have now enumerated, as principally affecting the prosperity of Berar, the number and power of the Naiks, the defects in the military establishment, and the pernicious systems of the local government, are evidently increasing The position of Holkar's district of Umber becomes of course more injurious as the Naiks are more powerful, and even the incursions of the Pindaries are principally checked by the presence of our force, and the measures of defence adopted at our suggestion

37 It is manifest therefore, not only that the prosperity of Berar, and the security of the stake we have in it, cannot be maintained, but that the entire ruin of the country, and the serious detriment of our own essential interests cannot be averted, but by the decided and continued exertion of that influence, which our commanding power, and the nature of our connection with the court of Hyderabad necessarily give us over the Nizam's Government

38 The administration of Berar must be considered in some degree as a distinct though subordinate Government It acts on almost all occasions upon its own authority, without any

reference to the capital and our influence, to produce any real substantial benefit must therefore be guided by local observation and applied immediately on the spot instead of being exercised through the circuitous delatory channel of the Nizam's ministers at Hyderabad.

39 The necessity of an arrangement of this kind was prudently foreseen when Rajah Govind Buksh was appointed to his present office, and when a body of our troops was first stationed in Berar and Lieutenant Colonel Doveton besides the military command of our own troops was therefore entrusted with powers of political agency and with a general superintendence and control over the Nizam's Establishment of regular infantry But those powers having been delegated specially to Lieutenant Colonel Doveton and not attached permanently to the Military Command he held, they expired upon his removal and no successor to him was appointed

40. The troops in Berar were at that time preparing to take the field under Colonel Close, and Lieutenant G Sydenham was therefore deputed by the Resident to attend Rajah Govind Buksh and to discharge the duties which had before been held by Lieut. Colonel Doveton This measure was approved of by Government. Lieut. Sydenham made himself extremely useful during the whole of the campaign and has since continued nominally attached to Rajah Govind Buksh but he has never been formally appointed by the authority of Government nor has any new arrangement been made to supply the place of that which formerly existed.

41 Our interests in Berar are on this occasion liable to considerable injury and the benefits which had at one time been accomplished by the local exertion of our influence, have in a great measure been lost by the suspension of the office of political agent in Berar I anxiously trust therefore that His Excellency the Vice-President, will be pleased to take into his consideration the expediency of immediately making some provision for restoring the active discharge of the powers originally delegated to Lieutenant Colonel Doveton

42 Rajah Govind Buksh at present resides with the head quarters of the Subsidiary force at Jalna If the powers of Political Agency are delegated to the officer who holds the military command of the force, of course it will be necessary that the Rajah should continue to reside there. But if those powers should be delegated to any other person it will probably be found convenient that the Rajah's place of residence should be changed It is probable that if the station of the political agent, and that of the Commanding Officer were the same, a good deal of embarrassment would arise from the interference and clashing of their respective authorities.

43 With regard to the particular place to be selected for Rajah Govind Buksh's Residence, the only point I imagine, that it is necessary to attend to, is that it should not be too far distant from Jalna, or from any other station to which the headquarters of the force may hereafter be removed The Rajah can conduct the ordinary business of the province as well at one place as at another and whenever any active service occurs, he will of course move in any direction where his presence may be thought necessary

44 The Rajah himself would prefer Aurangabad to any other place for his ordinary residence, and he seems to think that his living there might be attended with beneficial consequences in restoring in some degree the affluence and population of the city Aurangabad is at the convenient distance of only forty miles from Jalna and is upon the line by which our Dawk runs from Bombay and Poona to Jalna, Nagpur, and Hindustan Its being situated so near the extremity of the province would probably be of no consequence, and at all events if the Rajah's residing there should hereafter be found in any respect objectionable, he could always remove to any other place

45 Rajah Govind Buksh is now at Hyderabad, and as no inconvenience is likely to result from his temporary absence from Berar at this particular time I shall recommend his staying here until I am honoured with the commands of Government upon the subject of this dispatch Whatever system may be adopted for conducting our business in Berar, it is desirable that I should have a personal communication with Rajah Govind Buksh after it has been framed, and concert immediately with him a number of subordinate details which will be absolutely necessary to give full effect to the views and intentions of Government

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd) HENRY RUSSELL,

Resident at Hyderabad

Hyderabad

July 10th, 1811

Letter No. 2.—This is an enclosure to his letter to R Jenkins in which Russell communicates the disposition and temper of the Nizam due to the machination of Munir-ul-Mulk, the motive of which was to discredit Raja Chandulal and arouse suspicion in the mind of the Nizam regarding the loyalty of Chandulal

FROM—H RUSSELL, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

TO—RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Hyderabad, the 28th January 1812

I received your Lordship's letter for the Nizam, and Munir-ul-Mulk from the Persian Secretary on the 29th ultimo and immediately wrote a note to Rajah Chandulal, desiring that he

very loud and passionate tone What more have you got to say that it can be of any importance to me to hear Why don t you do as I desire you without troubling me with these frivolous and unmeaning representations?" Munirul Moolk replied that he acted according to the best of his judgment that he erred no doubt on many occasions, but that he trusted he should gradually improve under the benefit of His Highness s instruction Instruction ex claimed the Nizam. I am very much mistaken in your character, if you stand in need of instruction from any body your principles and conduct and those of your whole family are sufficiently known to show that I know your grand father Sher Jung one of the conspirators by whom the Nizam s uncle Nasir Jung was put to death I know your father Gafur Jung who was suspected of a treacherous intercourse with the Marhattas and I have known you for five and twenty years Is there to be no end to these vexatious proceedings? You have already persevered in them until you have thrown your niece into Hystericks and who is to cure her? The English Doctor I suppose, and if he succeeds I shall get him to attend me, for I am quite as much in want of his assistance as she is. The Nizam then turned to the Rajah and said tauntingly There is Rajah Chandulal too who is a bold man a very bold man Was your father Sir or any of your family ever employed in con ducting important business that you pretend to think yourself equal to it? *I should suppose from your confidence that you have a* Vakeel at Calcutta, perhaps you have even one in England but you had better take care what you are about I have read in history of a person who acted very much as you are now doing but he was put to death by the very party he had served. You must not presume to interfere in matters which are beyond your compass. If any thing required to be represented to me, the proper way is for you to mention it to the Dewan and he will mention it to me and in the same manner if I have any orders to issue, I will deliver them to the Dewan, and he will deliver them to you

7 Munirul Moolk appeared to be quite confounded at this attack and the Rajah thought it most prudent, not to make any answer to that part of it which was addressed to him. The Nizam retired almost immediately and both the Ministers left the Durbar

8 For several days after this no access of any kind could be had to the Nizam. He ordered the Gates of the inner apartments of the palace to be kept constantly shut, and prohibited any of the Asseels from either going out or receiving messages from any body The Rajah waited sometime in hopes of getting an Arzee conveyed to the Nizam, but finding himself defeated in every attempt he addressed himself to the Bukshee Begum and the Juhneeatoon Nissa Begum. He represented to them the folly and discredit of the Nizam s conduct, and pointed out to them the lamentable condition to which the state must be reduced, but for the mode ration and forbearance of the British Government. He said he had done every thing that zeal and fidelity could do but that he found the Nizam obstinately deaf to advice or entreaty of every

kind. and he therefore implored them, as they respected the memory of the late Nizam, and valued the honour and security of his family to exert their influence with His Highness and endeavour to bring him to a sense of the disgrace and danger he was exposing himself to by his misconduct

9 Both the Begums received the Rajah's message with great propriety and good sense They said, they had heard everything that had passed between the Nizam and the Rajah, and were very much afflicted at the obstinacy and infatuation of the Nizam's conduct They assured the Rajah, that they would do everything in their power to make him sensible of what it would be proper and becoming for him to do and trusted their endeavours would be in some degree successful, that the Nizam often acted foolishly when a subject was first presented to him, but generally became conscious of his error in the end and they desired that in the mean time the Rajah would prevail upon me in their name not to press the matter hastily nor report to your Lordship as yet the resistance I had met with from the Nizam

10 The Begums immediately sent word to the Nizam, that they wished to see him, and would call upon him in the course of the afternoon, but he declined receiving them, that day and in the evening directed his Retinue to be prepared for him to go to a garden, at some distance from the city on the following morning He desired that a larger body of troops than usual might attend him, and that a select party might have orders to march immediately round his person He left the palace soon after daylight in the morning He went on an Elephant, and did not take anybody behind him in the Khuwasee, a circumstance which never was known to occur here before The seat in the Khuwasee has always been considered as the right of the Dewan, and of some one of the principal omrahs and such importance is attached to the destinction conferred by it, that in the life time of Meer Allum Munir-ul-Moolk offered a bribe of six lakhs of rupees to any of the ladies in the Mahal who had influence enough to procure it for him Since Munirul Moolk has been Dewan, he had always sat in the Khuwasee accompanied by either Shumsul Omrah, or Shah Yarul Moolk and his exclusion on the present occasion was therefore considered a mark of extreme displeasure The Nizam s countenance and manner were melancholy and sullen, he took hardly any notice of the usual compliments which were paid as he passed along, and on his arrival at the garden, he said to one of the Asseels who was in attendance there "Well I am quite safe now They have not killed me yet, thought I did come alluding I imagine to the Residency the gate of the He staid all day at the garden in a sullen silence not apparently paying the slightest attention to anything or anybody about him, and late at night he retired to the palace

11 The object of this visit evidently was to avoid the Begums, and he went out in the same manner on the two following days, still in the same melancholy mood, and without taking anybody

in the Khawasee. On the second day he went to another garden near the city but on the third day he went about ten miles to a southerly direction without apparently intending to go to any particular place passed the whole of the day under a tree in the open country and returned at night as usual to the palace.

12 As the Nizam seemed so obstinately determined not to listen to any of his own servants and relations I had no method left but that of writing to him myself which I did on the 13th. He received my letter as he was on his return to the city and gave it to Munir-ul Mulk and Chandulal merely desiring them to compare it with my former letter and to consider what answer it would be proper to send to me.

13. The next morning Munir ul Moolk and the Rajah told the Nizam they had compared my letters according to His Highness s desire, and recommended him to write to me that he would receive me at the Durbar on the following morning The Nizam addressed his answer to Munirul Moolk He said you know I shall be happy to see Mr Russell at any time but before I fix a day I must have my wishes communicated to him If you will not tell him what I have so repeatedly desired you to do send him these two papers and let me know as soon as possible what he says to them Munirul Moolk gave these papers to the Rajah who immediately sent them to me. I have the honour to enclose copies of them Like everything written by the Nizam they are expressed in so strange a manner that it is very difficult to render them in intelligible terms, but I have endeavoured to translate them as closely and accurately as I can

1st paper—The 17th of Zehedge 12*6 Hezree. They have now again begun the same irregular ill timed and vexatious disputes that they carried on before. How can this be acquiesced in by His Highness. An answer cannot therefore be procured by a delay of only two or three days The method of conducting important affairs must certainly be observed still however if anything urgent should occur to require being represented it is necessary and must of course be done.

2nd paper —One day all transactions are settled and the next they are thrown into disorder again From this irregularity inconvenience must arise in the business of the Agents. Injury is done in other matters which is beyond one s power

14. What the meaning of these papers is I cannot at all conjecture. The Rajah assures me that he does not understand them, and Munirul Moolk either is or pretends to be equally ignorant of their purport and intention. The attempt to get any explanation from the Nizam would not only have been entirely useless but would probably have increased the difficulties I already had to encounter with him. I therefore desired the Rajah to tell the Nizam, that I had received the papers, His Highness had sent me, and that if necessary I would talk over the subject of them with

His Highness when I had the honour of seeing him The Nizam appeared to be satisfied with this answer, at least he neither expressed dissatisfaction nor called for any other

15 Still however no answer was given to my letter, notwithstanding the repeated entreaties of both Munirul Moolk and Chandulal On the 15th when the Ministers were admitted to the Nizam he was reading and Shumsul Omrah, Shah Yarool Mulk and the Arazbegee were in attendance The Nizam made a sign to them to sit down as usual when Munirul Moolk leant forwards and said to the Nizam loud enough to be heard by everybody who was present "I have reflected maturely upon the orders your Highness has given me but as Mr Russell does not yet employ any Munshi to conduct his business, it occurs to me that it will be better to wait until he appoints one, and in the mean time I trust your Highness will answer Mr Russell's letter and appoint a day to receive him The Nizam looked up very angrily at Munirul Moolk and said "what do you mean? What orders are you talking about?" Munirul Moolk answered, I allude to the orders your Highness gave me to take into my hands the business that is now conducted by Rajah Chandulal "Why" said the Nizam Will you persist in talking to me of Rajah Chandulal? What is there about him, that makes him so very formidable? He is the son of a Mootusuddee, and was himself bred one, and his business you know is to receive and pay money and keep the accounts of the Government He has no relations nor even any friends in my family He is not even of the same religion It is you that are the person of consequence Your sister married the son of one Dewan, and you married the daughter of another You are now yourself Dewan and your niece is married to me You are descended from a family celebrated for their piety and your religion is the same as mine What comparison therefore can there be between Rajah Chandulal and you? Even if the distress you give me, and the misery you have occasioned to your niece, do not restrain you I wonder you are not checked by fears of the consequences to yourself Don't you know, that the post from Calcutta comes here in fourteen days, and that if the Governor-General who hears everything, that is going on were to write to me to turn you out, I should be obliged to do so Remember how your own relation Mir Allum was once forced to take refuge with the Resident and take care you don't drive any one else to do the same You know perfectly well when you ask me to fix a day for receiving Mr Russell, that I never have had the least objection to see him at any time, but how can I with propriety consent to see him in the state of mind I am now in? He is coming to me with the news of a victory and has a right to expect that I will rejoice with him as a friend, instead of distressing him, with the story of my own troubles Munirul Moolk said, he really could not at all comprehend what His Highness alluded to "What" said the N[illegible] "do you pretend to have forgotten all the messages and Arzees have sent me, if I had thought you could dare to do that, I w

have brought your Arzies in my hand and even now if you persist in pleading ignorance of what I mean I will produce them to you at any time. Munir-ul Moolk hung down his head and made no reply and the Nizam then turned to Rajah Chandulal and asked him if a draft had been made of an answer to my letter The Rajah said that it had and the Nizam immediately desired that it might be written and sent to me. The answer was accordingly prepared and approved of by the Nizam but in consequence of some delay which took place in affixing the proper seal to it I did not receive it until the 18th instant By this answer of which I have the honour to enclose a copy and translation your Lordship will see that the 14th of Moharrum or the 29th instant has been fixed for my audience and I am accordingly to wait upon the Nizam tomorrow morning The forms of mourning which are observed for the first thirteen days of Mohurrum would not admit of the Nizam's fixing an earlier day to receive me.

16 There cannot be any doubt that Munirul Moolk has been at the bottom of all the altercation and very little I think that the Nizam has been more a dupe than a party to his intrigues This supposition is confirmed by the intelligence I have procured from various quarters, and is indeed the only one which accounts for the apparent inconsistency of the Nizam's conduct at one time obstinately and passionately throwing difficulties in the way of every measure proposed by Chandulal and at another expressing the most undisguised resentment against Munirul Moolk first abusing Chandulal for even requesting him to grant me an audience, and afterwards upbraiding Munirul Moolk with having prevented him from doing so

17 The first attempt which Munirul Moolk made to render the Nizam subservient to his designs was by addressing himself to his avarice, but finding that Chandulal had defeated the malicious scrutiny which was made into his accounts he has now been working upon his fears I gather from several quarters that Munirul Moolk has for some time past been very assiduous in alarming the Nizam with rumours of a combination between the British Government and Chandulal. He represents himself as a victim to his own honest attachment to the Nizam, and he describes Chandulal at one time as a mere tool made use of by us to compass our ambitious designs, and at another as a person totally unfit from his connection his education and the habits of his life to be entrusted with the conduct of business of such great delicacy and importance as that which relates to the British Government. He has endeavoured to make the Nizam believe that his only hope of security rests on transferring to him the power and authority which are now exercised by Chandulal and he seems to have persuaded him that the safest and easiest method of effecting this purpose would be

systematically to resist every proposal made to him by us through the Rajah, and to reduce us to the alternative of either submitting to be thwarted in all our measures, or consenting to conduct our business through a new channel

18 To a certain extent these artful insinuations appear to have been successful Munirul Moolk has evidently deprived Chandulal of much of that confidence and favour, which he before enjoyed with the Nizam and he has hitherto prevented me from carrying the most trivial point where the Nizam's personal sanction was required without a more tedious and irritating altercation than ever before took place in accomplishing measures of the greatest political importance But although the Nizam yielded for a time to the instances of Munirul Moolk, and appears even to have desired him secretly to take the conduct of our business out of Chandulal's hands, the timidity of his character could not make him sensible at least of the dangerous consequences of persevering in so open and indecent a resistance He may possibly have begun to suspect, that he had not so much to dread from Chandulal, as Munirul Moolk tried to make him believe, that he evidently knows, that although our forbearance may induce us to put up with opposition to a certain extent, there is a point beyond which we will not suffer any encroachment to be made upon our rights and interests

19 It is to sentiments of this kind in the Nizam's mind, and to the efforts still persevered in by Munirul Moolk to confirm him in his I think the first indications of the Nizam's towards him are to be ascribed and having once become sensible of the danger he was threatened with, and made upon his mind to comply with my application for an audience, it was perfectly natural and consistent for him to endeavour to throw the whole of the blame of the misconduct upon Munirul Mulk

20 In such a character as the Nizam, so different from that of all other men, and so different from itself, at different times, many things must occasionally be observed which cannot be accounted for upon any rational principle When his mind is undisturbed by jealousy, fear or avarice he seems to conduct himself with as much good sense and propriety as fall to the common lot of mankind, but anything which ruffles his temper appears to deprive him altogether of his understanding, and his language and behaviour when he is under the influence of passion, are unhappily such as to set all decency and reason at defiance With the exception however of a few foolish unmeaning observations, I am persuaded that the Cue to the Nizam's late conduct is to be found in the circumstances described in the preceding paragraphs Many things which seem at first to proceed from the folly and weakness of his own character may ultimately be traced to the cunning and ambitions of his Minister

Letter No. 3—Russell explains at some length the peculiar ways and strange mental frame of the Nizam due to the fears and suspicions aroused in him by the wrong notions and intrigues of Moonir ul Mulk. The letter throws much light on the moral and intellectual capacity of the Nizam

FROM—H. RUSSELL RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

TO—THE HON BLE LORD MINTO GOVERNOR GENERAL

Hyderabad 5th February 1812

I waited on the Nizam according to appointment on the morning of the 29th ultimo to deliver your Lordships letter to him I was received in the outer apartments of the palace by Munirul Moolk and Rajah Chandulal. Munirul Moolk complained loudly of the folly and obstinacy of the Nizam s conduct said it could not be accounted for on any other supposition than that of his being a down right madman and pretended to feel great resentment at the difficulty he had made at receiving me. He complained of the violence which he himself had suffered from the Nizam, and imputed it entirely to the active part he said he had taken in pressing him to grant me an audience. He spoke of the two papers the Nizam had sent me, and seemed anxious to collect what I thought of them and whether I intended to speak to His Highness either about them or about anything else that had passed in the course of the late discussions Chandulal sat by Munirul Moolk, but took no part in the conversation

2. In about half an hour the Nizam sent for us We found him surrounded by his ordinary attendants in a small apartment one side of which is open towards the public court He was standing and after embracing me he desired me to sit down by the side of his musnud I did not at first observe anything particular in his countenance or manner but when I addressed him in the usual complimentary manner and said I hoped His Highness was well he turned short round and said very abruptly "Well how can I be well? Why has not Munirul Moolk told you what has been going on?" The way in which the Nizam said this evidently showed that he was not in a temper to be spoken to in public and I therefore proposed to him that as the room we were in was very small and crowded we should retire to a more convenient apartment. This was what he seemed to wish He rose almost immediately and led the way to a small private room adjoining I took Lieutenant Charles Russell with me and we were followed by Munirul Moolk, Rajah Chandulal the Aruzbegee, and several of the Nizam s personal attendants Chandulal staid at some distance, but Munirul Moolk kept close to us and sat down immediately behind the Nizam s musnud. I told His Highness that it would probably be agreeable to us both to be left by ourselves, and he desired Munirul Moolk and everybody else to retire to some distance but Munirul Moolk seemed very reluctant to leave us, and

he still continued to keep near enough to hear anything that was not said in a very loud tone of voice.

3 I am quite at a loss how to give your Lordship any account of this conversation which shall be accurate and at the same time intelligible Everything the Nizam said was so wild and incoherent the observations he made, were so entirely unconnected with each other and generally so obscure in themselves that I could hardly understand any of them at the time much less succeed in giving a correct report of them No man but one who is either absolutely insane or who finds it convenient to appear so, could possibly have held such language, as the Nizam did on this occasion

4 I began the conversation by telling the Nizam I was extremely sorry to find by what His Highness had said to me as well as by what had lately passed at the Durbar that something must have occurred to make a painful impression on His Highness's mind "A painful impression" exclaimed the Nizam in a hurried agitated tone "Why I am perfectly miserable I am weary of my life I am plagued and tormented from morning till night and can neither eat, drink or sleep in quiet" I said that I was really very sorry to hear His Highness say so and begged him to tell me what it was that gave him so much distress He asked me where Azimul Omrah was I answered that he was dead He asked where Meer Allum was I answered that he was dead too "Yes" said the Nizam and all the concerns of both their families are in confusion I am teased with perpetual complaints about them, and can get nobody to take any pains to set them right I told the Nizam, I was not aware that anything relating to Azimul Omrah's or Meer Allum's family was in the confusion he described, and that at all events there could be nothing in them which need give His Highness any serious uneasiness The Nizam said that it might very likely seem so to me, but that a man who was harrassed as he was all day long whatever the cause might be could not be otherwise than miserable I asked the Nizam who it was that harrassed him and what pretext they used for doing so He said it was Munirul Mulk and asked me if I had not read the two papers he had sent me, and which I did not see by them what it was he complained of I replied, that I had read both the papers with great attention but that really I could collect nothing from them to explain the cause of His Highness's dissatisfaction The Nizam said the papers appeared to him to be clear enough, and he called Munirul Moolk and desired him to read them to me in his presence, and at the same time he produced a third which he desired him to read to me also

5 The first two papers which Munirul Moolk read were those given in the 13th paragraph of my last address to your Lordship I have the honour to enclose a copy of the third The following is a translation of it —

"All the affairs of the Sirkar's connected with the late Nizam which were of old date have been deranged, and the rest have been

entrusted the present ministers. Nothing is concealed from Munirul Moolk. The adjustment of all affairs and the satisfactory conduct of business with the ministers and the responsibility in all matter Munirul Mulk has taken upon himself It is clear to the minds of the foresighted of the Sirkars Notwithstanding the release given in his engagements the aforesaid Bahadur has been wilfully negligent and has carried on discussions inconsistent with the principles and conduct of hon'ble people. A separate writing is with the aforesaid Bahadur An enquiry is necessary to be made and confidence ought to be given against these distressing apprehensions from which danger may be feared.

6 When Munirul Moolk had read these papers which he did with great confusion I attempted to discover the meaning of them from the Nizam and being unable to get anything like an explanation of their general purport I endeavoured to prevail upon him to explain some of the particular passages I asked the Nizam repeatedly what were the vexatious disputes alluded to in the first paper? What were the transactions which were said in the second paper to be settled one day and thrown into disorder again the next? What was the engagement mentioned in the third paper? In what instances Munirul Moolk had been negligent? What improper discussions he had carried on? What seperate writing was in his possession? What were the apprehensions His Highness complained of? And what satisfaction could be given him against them? But I could not get an intelligible answer to any single question The Nizam generally pointed to Munirul Moolk and desired me to ask him which I did but Munirul Moolk looked very foolish and said he knew nothing at all about the matter What said the Nizam to him after some time "then I suppose the Asseels invented what they told me and had not been desired to repeat the messages they delivered" Munirul Mulk replied that he could not tell what messages the Asseels might have received or what they might have delivered, but that for himself he could confidently assert he had never sent any messages connected with the subject of the papers He had now been desired to read The Nizam said that he had himself written the papers at the time and that it was very unlikely the Asseels should have dared to deliver messages to him unless they had been desired to do so and he at the same time dropped several obscure hints by which it seemed as if the first two papers were intended to be the substance of messages received by the Nizam from Munirul Moolk. I therefore asked the Nizam whether I was to convey the papers as the purport of any communications which had lately been made to him but notwithstanding the different shapes in which I put the question several times over I could not get anything like an intelligible answer either one way or the other and Munirul Moolk who must have been conscious that my question alluded to him and to whom the Nizam repeatedly referred, made a number of declarations that he was perfectly ignorant of what His Highness meant, and protested most confidently and solemnly that he had not either verbally or in writing

made any communications to the Nizam, except those in which he had joined with Chandu Lal in requesting His Highness to grant me an audience He added that what had passed, had passed, that there was no use in enquiring about it now, and that means should be taken to prevent its recurring in future I said that before any remedy could be applied to an evil, it was necessary to ascertain the nature of it, and the source from which it proceeded, and that it was impossible to feel confident that the circumstances which had disturbed His Highness's mind would not recur until it was known what those circumstances were The Nizam immediately took up what I said, repeated it very earnestly to Munirul Moolk and desired him several times with great appearance of warmth to give me the explanation I called for But Munirul Moolk merely said that he did not know what the Nizam alluded to, and repeated that care should be taken to prevent anything happening to disturb His Highness in future

7 I again addressed myself to the Nizam, but he still referred me to Munirul Moolk, who though he was pressed over and over again, both by the Nizam and by me to explain what the papers meant persisted in pleading entire ignorance on the subject I told the Nizam that he saw Munirul Moolk either did not understand the papers, or would not explain them to me, and entreated that His Highness himself would speak frankly and tell me what the real cause of his uneasiness was I said, that His Highness had been acquainted with me for several years, and must know how sincerely I was attached to him and how much I had his happiness at heart That I was persuaded no circumstances existed which ought to disturb his mind and that whatever the cause of his anxiety was it required nothing but an explanation to remove it altogether The Nizam made me a very kind answer He said with a great deal of warmth in his manner, that he knew I was cordially attached to him, that he had never given me any cause to be otherwise, and that he was sure the uneasiness I saw him suffer would occasion me real concern, and he again turned to Munirul Moolk and said, don't you hear what Mr Russell says, and why won't you explain to him the cause of my uneasiness? Still Munirul Moolk would say nothing and I was obliged to persevere in pressing the Nizam to speak for himself He seemed, however, just as anxious to avoid an explanation as Munirul Moolk was, and whenever I put a plain question to him he either referred to Munirul Moolk for an answer, or evaded it by some observation so strange and incoherent as to be perfectly incomprehensible How, he said, can I be expected to remember everything that passes word for word? One thing is talked about today, another thing tomorrow and something else the next day It is impossible for any man to charge his memory with them all I wrote down what passed at the time, and there the papers are If you wish to have them again, Munirul Moolk will read them to you, and if they do not explain themselves I am sure it is not in my power to make you understand them

8 I still continued my attempts to prevail on he Nizam to open himself. I assured him that my only reason for wishing to discover the cause of his uneasiness was that I might endeavour to remove it and I entreated of him to mention any one circumstance which had occurred to distress him The Nizam hesitated a little while and then said No man likes to talk publicly of his domestic concerns but my wife the Jahan Parwar Begum is very ill. She says she can neither eat nor sleep and is always complaining of being low spirited and unhappy Is not this a circumstance to give me uneasiness I said I was extremely sorry to hear the Begum was unwell and trusted that she would soon recover that such causes of domestic anxiety must happen to every man and that however much it was to be lamented it surely need not make His Highness so unhappy as he said he was that I was persuaded there must be something else preying upon his mind and I again entreated him to cummunicate it to me. After another pause the Nizam asked me how long it was since I had applied for an audience and when I told him it was a month he said there now is not that a circumstance to make me uneasy and have we not both of us reason to complain that when you wish to see me merely to deliver a letter upon a subject of rejoicing to us both, our meeting is delayed for a month? I said that I certainly felt I had reason to complain of the great delay which had taken place in my obtaining an audience and that your Lordship would no doubt be very much surprised and concerned when you heard of it but that I could not understand why His Highness should complain as it depended entirely upon him to see me whenever he was pleased to desire it, that His Highness had but to send for me and he knew it was as much my wish as it was my duty to attend him cheerfully at all times. The Nizam said that was very true, but that he could not bring himself to see anybody while matters were in the state they had been in and that it would not be proper for him to send for me upon every trifling occasion that happened. I relied that I could not consider any occasion trifling which gave uneasiness to His Highness, and that I entreated he would never hesitate a moment to send for me, when anything occurred to require explanation.

9 I asked the Nizam if he had any other causes of anxiety besides those which he had mentioned He said that there wa no end to them but I found it quite impossible to prevail upon him to instance any single one or to get anything like a distinct rational answer to any question I put to him. I asked him whether the improper discussion and the uneasiness he complained of were in anyway connected with my application for an audience. He replied by no means so that the discussions related entirely his own domestic concerns that it would give him the greatest pleasure to see me at all times especially when I came to him on so joyful an occasion as the present, and that nothing but the wish of receiving the happy news I brought him in a cheerful frame of mind, could have prevented him from seeing me so long

10 The conversation had now lasted near two hours, and I saw no prospect of advantage from continuing it any longer. Munirul Mulk cautiously confined himself to declaring that he knew nothing of the circumstances, the Nizam alluded to and the Nizam himself whenever I spoke to him took refuge in such impenetiable obscurity that it was quite impossible to discover a meaning in anything he said I therefore put an end to the conversation by telling the Nizam that it gave me great pleasure to ieceive the assurance, His Highness had been pleased to give me, and that with regaid to the uneasiness he complained of, though I could not prevail on him to tell me what it was, I anxiously trusted he would resolve to dispel it from his mind I said that if any communications had been made in my name or in anyway relating to my Goveinnment beyond the simple request that he would grant me an audience to receive a letter from your Lordship, they were absolutely false and unauthorized, that all business connected with my Government had hitherto been transacted and would in future continue to be transacted through Rajah Chandulal, according to the arrangement originally made by His Highness and acquiesced in by your Loidship, and that I entreated he would not give credit to any communications professing to relate to the British Government which might be conveyed to him by any other person, but on ordinary occasions I trusted the Rajah would be able to satisfy all His Highness's enquiries, and that whenever His Highness wished to refer personally to me, I begged he would do me the honour to send for me The Nizam either was or chose to appear entirely satisfied with what I said, and he replied shortly that by the blessing of God the mode I recommended of conducting business should hereafter be observed

11 Chandulal was present at the latter part of this conver sation The Nizam did not address to him any part of what he said but I asked him whether he understood the papers which had been read by Muniiul Moolk, and whether he knew of any communications having been made to the Nizam beyond my application for an audience The Rajah said that he was as much in the dark respecting the papers as I was, and that as to any communications the Nizam might have received, he could assert that he had never made any, except those relating to my audience the whole of which had been delivered in Munirul Moolk's presence He said, that he always had conducted and should always continue to conduct, the business His Highness had been pleased to entrust to him, to the best of his judgment and ability, and he addressed to the Nizam himself a number of professions of honest devotion to his service, and of the warmest attachment to his person, and Government The Nizam listened complacently to what the Rajah said, but did not make hi
answer and I remarked that he did not, once refer to hi
had done to Munirul Moolk to explain, the meaning
paper, or to desire the cause of his uneasiness Muni
who had been extremely agitated during the whole of
versation, occasionally so much so, as to be unabl

without difficulty seemed very much rejoiced at its being put an end to. He said that Rajah Chandulal always had conducted the business of the British Government and would of course continue to conduct it, and that it would at all times afford him the greatest pleasure to give him every assistance in his power

12 The Nizam then sent for the gentlemen of my family who had stayed in the outer apartment and the room was very soon filled in by His Highness's own attendants I rose and presented your Lordships letter to him which he gave to Munirul Moolk and not as usual to Chandulal to read to him He listened to it attentively and cheerfully but said nothing when it was finished. I reminded the Nizam of the great length of time I had been prevented from delivering your Lordships letter to him and requested there might be no delay in his sending me his answer He replied that I might depend upon it the answer should be prepared and sent to me immediately

13. I observed to the Nizam that the approach of the Pindaries in large forces towards the Nagpur frontier and the measures which had been taken to protect Berar from their ravages had no doubt been fully communicated to him by Rajah Chandu lal that by the blessing of God and under the happy influence of His Highness's alliance with the British Government his terri tories had been completely defended from the devastation with which they had been threatened that the defeat and dispersion of the main body of the Pindaries having removed all apprehen sion of any formidable attack during the present season I had desired Colonel Conran to return with the Subsidiary Force to Jalna, but that as detached parties would still in all probability attempt to cross the frontier I recommended that His Highness should have orders sent to Rajah Govind Buksh directing him to maintain a respectable force of His Highness's own troops at the principal parts below the Ghats.

14. The Nizam replied, that he had heard with great satisfaction of the defeat of the Pindaries and that he always relied with implicit confidence on the British Government to protect him from any serious danger with which his territories might be threatened and he turned to Rajah Chandulal and desired him to send orders for making any arrangement that might be suggested by me.

15 Soon after this I requested His Highness's permission to retire, and after saying a few civil things to me he gave me the Paundan and dismissed me. When I left him he had more appearance of good humour than I had seen in him since my arrival at Hyderabad and when he retired to his female apart ments he was remarkably cheerful and said to the women who were about him "Well, I have seen the Resident at last and so far from his saying or doing anything to offend me his language was as kind and as frank as it could be. I always thought he was my friend in his heart"

16 It was evidently the Nizam's object during this conversation to throw upon Munirul Moolk as much of the blame of his late misconduct, as would serve the purpose of screening himself The first two papers he gave me, I have no doubt, were the substance of messages sent to him by Munirul Moolk to excite his jealousy and resistance while Chandulal was pressing him to grant me an audience The third paper appears to be entirely the Nizam's own, and was probably intended to anticipate the remonstrance he expected me to make and to clear himself at the expence of his minister But although he wished to implicate Munirul Moolk as far as was necessary to his own security he must have been sensible of the great imprudence of exposing everything that had passed between them He could not have acknowledged to me the real nature of the communications, Munirul Moolk had made to him without subjecting himself to a serious charge for having listened to them He therefore cautiously abstained from entering into particulars himself, and he knew that he might press Munirul Moolk as warmly as he chose without any danger of extorting a confession from him

17 Hitherto some good appears to have been produced by the conversation The Nizam has been in better humour and more civil to Chandulal than he was before, and in consequence of my request that he would give me an early answer to your Lordship's letter he sent for Munirul Moolk and the Rajah the very next day and would not let them leave the Durbar until they had not only prepared a draft and written the letter fair but even produced a note from me acknowledging that I had actually received it The chief benefit however that may probably be looked for, is from the Nizam's having unequivocally seen that we are resolved not to allow our business to be taken out of Chandulal's hands I trust that this alone will prove an obstacle in the way of Munirul Moolk's intrigues, and that for a time at least it will deter the Nizam himself from taking any steps against the Rajah But Munirul Moolk certainly will not abandon his designs, and with the experience we have of the Nizam's character and sentiments, it would be unreasonable to expect that any good impression upon his mind should be either deep or lasting

Letter No 4—The letter intimates that two companies of Sepoys have been ordered from Jalna to go to Nagpur as a precautionary measure against the threatened incursions of the Pindaries

FROM—H RUSSELL, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD,

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Hyderabad, dated the 30th September 1812

The enclosure is the order to the Commanding Officer at Jalna

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant and to send you a copy of one which I have in consequence of it written to the Officer Commanding at Jalna desiring him immediately to detach two companies of sepoys to Nagpur and to send with them two Artillery men to supply the place of those that are deficient the necessary number of tents for the Europeans and Lascars, and also the usual proportion of cattle for the Gun.

To—COLONEL RUMLEY COMMANDING AT JALNA

SIR

I have received a letter from Mr Jenkins expressing an apprehension that the Pindaries may renew their designs on Nagpur as soon as the rivers fall and that the ordinary strength of his escort may be insufficient for the protection of the Residency I therefore request that you will have the goodness immediately to detach two companies of Sepoys to Nagpur and to direct the Officer Commanding them to report the progress of his march to Mr Jenkins and to place himself under his orders The country being at present entirely free from Pindaries the two companies will be strong enough to march by themselves.

Mr Jenkins informs me that one of the Europeans attached to the Gun at Nagpur has died and another returned to Jalna and that no tents were originally left for either the Europeans or Gun Lascars The cattle were sent back to Jalna some months ago. I therefore request that you will be so good as to send with the Companies, two artillery men to supply the place of those that are deficient, the necessary number of tents for the Europeans and Lascars and also the usual proportion of cattle for the Guns

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant

Hyderabad (Sd.) H. RUSSELL.

The 30th September 1812. Resident at Hyderabad.

Letter No. 5.—This is an important letter in which many circumstances pertaining to the mental condition of the Nizam the public disturbances in the city of Hyderabad the measures taken by Rajah Chandu Lal and the attitude of the Resident are reported.

FROM—H. RUSSELL, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hyderabad 7th April 1814.

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of my address No 3 to the Right Honourable the Governor General.

To—HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF MOIRA, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FORT WILLIAM

My Lord,

It has occasionally been necessary both for my predecessors and for me in our correspondence with the Government to speak of the profligate character of the populace of Hyderabad and of the excesses which are frequently committed by them In the time of the late Nizam the vigour of Azim-ool-Omrah's character and the severity with which he punished offences made his authority both feared and respected Under the next administration the name, the connections, the talents of Meer Allum and the high situations he had filled gave him an importance in the eyes of the people and served in a great measure to counteract the ill-effects of his indiscriminate levity But Rajah Chandu Lal, partly from the difficulties of his situation, but chiefly, I am afraid, from the extreme weakness and indecision of his character, has deprived his office of all salutary terror, and by a reluctance to inflict punishment has in fact encouraged the commission of crimes

The character of the Nizam was never such as to give either weight to his Government or confidence to his ministers and his folly and extravagance have lately become if possible, still greater than they were Since the death of the Bukshee Begum he has not appeared once in public, the minister has had no access to him, and all public business which requires the form of his sanction has been entirely at a stand For several days he took no food and was constantly in tears, but it was difficult to discover whether his sorrow was occasioned by the death of the Bakshee Begum or by his disappointment at the smallness of the property she had left behind her He constantly exclaimed "My mother is dead and my jewels are gone" and he was only roused from these absurd and puerile lamentations by an apprehension with which he seemed to be suddenly seized that Chandoo Lall had joined the English in a design against his Government and treasures, and that his life was threatened with immediate danger He instantly adopted the most vigilant precautions He ordered all the Mansubdars or military commanders to attend constantly at the palace, he increased the guards in every direction prepared a paper which he required even the private Sepoys to sign declaring that they were faithful to their trust and would zealously execute all His Highness's orders and in his private apartments he never moved without being preceded and followed by parties of female sepoys His expressions of fear for himself were occasionally mixed with imprecations against treachery of Chundoo Lall and threats of revenge against his person and the Raja had perhaps some cause for the apprehension he has lately felt, at present usual to the Durbar For some

days past he has confined himself to the house on the plea of Indisposition Yet even in this instance (torn) and folly of the Nizam's character prevailed over his alarm and precautions for he took the muskets away from his guards and declared that as they belonged to him he would not restore them unless he received hire for their use.

Under this extravagance on the part of the Nizam his habitual indifference to everything that does not immediately affect his person or his money and the total want of energy in Rajah Chundoo Lall the authority of Government is altogether disregarded the audacity of the populace has grown to a very alarming pitch and outrages of the most atrocious kind are openly perpetrated with impunity For some time past robberies have been committed every night in the city by bodies of armed men with torches and the inhabitants are left to defend themselves without any assistance from the Government People are openly assaulted and killed in the streets and during the last fortnight almost every day has been marked by the commission of a murder without any attempt at concealment on the part of offenders or even the form of enquiry on the part of the Government

I long ago pointed out to Rajah Chundoo Lall the dangerous consequences to which his ill judged levity must lead and have frequently endeavoured to prevail upon him to make some severe examples and at last in cases of murder to inflict capital punishment on the offender But he always showed a reluctance to take any measures of a decided character until a few days ago when an outrage was perpetrated in the public hall of his own house which aroused him from his indifference and perhaps alarmed him with some fears for his own person The Rajah had risen from his seat and was retiring about his usual hour at night when a person named Hussun Ally on turning round after delivering a paper to him, received a box on the ear from another person named Bubber Ally who was in attendance on the Rajah The blow was evidently given in joke and Hussun Ally after a few words returned it in the same way Bubber Ally immediately (torn) Hussun Ally's putting his hand to his sword he was Seized by Bubber Ally's brother and Bubber Ally himself stabbed him twice in the belly with his dagger Hussun Ally died upon the spot and the seat from which the Rajah had just risen was actually drenched with his blood Babbur Ally was suffered to retire and he took refuge at the house of Talib-ud Dowlah the cutwal of the city Hussun Ally was a grandson of the late Nabob of Masulipatam and received a pension from the Honourable Company Babber Ally was the son of a person named Hyder Nawaz Jung who died about a year ago He had the command of a small party of Horse, and was in constant attendance upon Rajah Chundoo Lall

The next morning the Rajah communicated what had happened to me and enquired what steps I would advise him to take. This being the first instance of the kind in which the Rajah had

asked my advice I was in hopes that he had become sensible of the necessity of acting with vigour and that by encouraging him to assert and maintain his authority, I might enable him to recover some of the weight he had forfeited and avert the dangerous extremity of his losing all means of exercising the duties of his office without the perpetual interposition of the British Government. I therefore advise him by all means to inflict capital punishment on Bubber Ally, and reminded him of what I had often urged to him before that one of his most sacred duties was to protect the subjects of the Government over which he presided, and that exercising an indiscriminate levity towards the guilty was in effect inflicting punishment on the innocent

The Rajah received my advice with great satisfaction He was evidently sensible of what his duty called upon him to do and wanted only encouragement to act with vigour and decision He ordered Bubber Ally to be incuted and told me that he was resolved for the future to inflict capital punishment in every case of murder

On the 31st ultimo the same day on which the execution of Bubber Ally took place, a complaint was made to the Rajah that two young men, the sons of a person named Shekh Jung, had put to death a Gosavi who had demanded the payment of a debt from them He immediately sent a guard to the house with orders to bring them before him They resisted the guard however and an affray took place in which both the young men, their uncle and one of their attendants were killed, and some of the guards wounded The Rajah immediately communicated to me what had happened and (torn) Nizam might be displeased as Sheksh Jung had been connected by marriage with a branch of His Highness's family When the report was made to the Nizam however he made no particular observations but on the afternoon of the 2nd as Jaishankar Dass, one of the Rajah's most confidential dependants and the representative of Rajah Govind Bukhsh in his office of Kurrorah, was returning as usual from the Rajah's house to his own, he was stopped opposite the gate of Mobariz-ood-Dowlah, the Nizam's youngest son, by the Chandni Begum and dragged out of his palanquin into the courtyard of the house and the young prince had him immediately put to death in his own presence This, he said, he did in revenge for the death of the sons of Sheikh Jung and he added using some gross terms of abuse that if he could get hold of Chandu Lal he would put him to death in the same manner

The Nizam has three sons by the Chandni Begum Nasir-ud-Dowlah, the eldest who is about 22 years of age, lives in a house which was formerly occupied by his father Sumsaum-ud-Dowlah, the second who is about 21 and Mobariz-ud-Dowlah, the youngest, who is about 20 years of age, live also in separate houses close to one another In general, with the exception of a small guard for their security, they have no attendance beyond their domestic servants But on this occasion Mobariz-ud-Dowlah had collected a

considerable number of armed men and immediately after the outrage was committed he was joined by parties from both his brothers and from other quarters until at last he had a body stronger perhaps than any that could have been brought against him within the city All the principal streets in the neighbourhood of his house were occupied by him. The commotion immediately became general throughout the city and there seemed strong rea son to apprehend that he would make an attack upon Rajah Chun doo Lall.

I therefore immediately sent my moonshy to the Rajah s house to procure an authentic account of the circumstances which had happened and to consult with him respecting the course which should be pursued to preserve his authority and restore tranquillity to the city I desired him to assure the Rajah of my decided sup port and to encourage him by every possible consideration to stand his ground firmly and assert his authority with vigour and deci sion. If he yielded his personal enemies and the enemies of the public peace would be strengthened and encouraged in their designs but if he met his difficulties with resolution and overcame them with promptitude and energy his power would be stronger and more efficacious than ever and the very violence which had been committed would become the (torn) of future tranquillity I suggested that I should immediately demand an audience of the Nizam describe to him the circumstances of the disorders which prevailed and endeavour to persuade him to give his award and public sanction to the measures which had become indispensably necessary for the restoration of the public security and confidence. That this seemed to me under the information which I then possess ed to be the most proper method to be pursued but that if the Rajah had reason to apprehend any immediate danger to his per son, I was prepared either to give him a guard of the Company s troops for his defence or to receive and protect him at the Resi dency

The Rajah who was evidently under the impression of great alarm replied to my communication in terms of very warm grati tude for the countenance and protection which had always been afforded to him by the British Government He said that as far as an honest zeal for his master s true interest and an anxious desire to administer his office in the true spirit of the alliance went, he felt himself to be entitled to confidence and support and that the worst charge which even his enemies could bring against him on the present occasion was that he had been too lenient and had too long delayed the infliction of punishment. He said that he had already taken precautions for his own personal security and that he wished as far as possible to avoid the invidious appearance of having recourse to the Company's troops but that in the event of any formidable attack being made upon him he should be obliged to leave the city and in that extreme case should not hesitate a moment to retire to the Residency and place himself

under my immediate protection At present he agreed entirely with me in thinking that my having an audience of the Nizam would be attended with very beneficial efforts, and I therefore yester day wrote a formal note to the Rajah desiring him to acquaint the Nizam that I was anxious to wait upon him on particular business and to request that he would fix an early day for receiving me

I hope that it will not be long before I see the Nizam and when I do, I shall have the honour of submitting to Your Lordship a report of the conversation which may pass between us I have no doubt but that he will be immediately sensible of the necessity of suppressing the disorders which have arisen, and that whatever may be his jealousy of Rajah Chundoo Lall, he will on this occasion be prevailed upon to give him his decided countenance and support

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

Hydcrabad (Sd) H RUSSELL,
The 4th April 1814 Resident

Letter No 6—This letter along with a few others and copies of treaties and revenue returns throw light on the relative claims of the Peshwa and the Nizam They have considerable historical value inasmuch as they reveal the nature of authority and administration in certain parts of the Deccan.

From—J ADAM, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, FORT WILLIAM,

To—M ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA

Fort William, the 17th June 1814

In conformity to the intention expressed in my dispatch of the 10th instant, I now proceed by command of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, to communicate to you the result of the deliberations of His Excellency on the course to be pursued for the arbitration of the differences between the Governments of Poona and Hyderabad, according to the stipulations of the treaties of Hyderabad and Bassein.

In order to ascertain the nature and extent of the demands of the court of Poona on that of Hyderabad, the Governor General in Council has carefully received the statements and other documents transmitted to this Government by Sir Barry Close in the year 1806 as well as such other papers on the record of Government as were calculated to throw light on the question It is obvious however that exclusively of the probable defects and inaccuracies, of the evidence afforded by those papers, the absence of any

statement on the part of His Highness the Nizam in explanation or refutation of the demands of the Peshwa as well as the want of any exposition of the Nizam's claim to total exemption from chout which the British Government is bound to assume as one of the basis of arbitration preclude the Governor General in Council from forming any conclusive judgment on the question in the present state of his information

The attention of His Excellency in Council has therefore been principally directed to the consideration of the best means of putting the matter in a train of investigation for the purpose of bringing the whole case before the Government and of enabling it to pronounce its awards on a full view of the question in all its bearing

An investigation directed to this object must in order to be satisfactory be conducted by the representation of the two contending parties and of the arbitrator in concert and can only be pursued effectually at Poona or at Hyderabad where the means of reference and explanation in all cases of doubt or difficulty are at hand and where alone are to be found persons conversant with the transactions in which the claims originate.

Governor General in Council is of opinion that of the two Hyderabad will be the most convenient position The demands of the Peshwa have been distinctly brought forward in the memorandum delivered by Suddasheo Maunkaisur and the other documents enclosed in Sir Barry Close's dispatch of the 10th of May 1816 and the decision must turn principally on the success of the court of Hyderabad in repelling wholly or in part those demands in establishing counter-claims to operate as a set-off against them or in proving remission and releases on the part of the Government of Poona with a view to diminish the amount. The Nizam is in the situation of the defendant in the suit, an unfavourable decision of which will occasion him on enormous pecuniary loss and it is consistent with fairness and equity to afford him every facility consistent with justice to the other party in making out his case. This will be best done at Hyderabad and His Excellency in Council has accordingly determined to propose both to the Peshwa and the Nizam that the enquiry shall be conducted at that city and that the Peshwa shall be invited to depute one or more of his ministers thither to carry on the enquiry in communication with the ministers of the Nizam under the general supervision of the British Resident at that Court.

It is considered by His Excellency in Council to be extremely desirable the deputation from the Peshwa should be accompanied by Captain Close whose aid will be eminently useful in directing and regulating the proceedings of the deputies in conciliating the parties in attending to the details of the enquiry which the avocation of the Resident will prevent him from entering into personally with the same minuteness and consequent effect, and in maintaining a constant and regular correspondence with you on all points

connected with his proceedings to enable you to apply for explanation where they are necessary, to satisfy the Peshwa's mind with respect to the progress of the enquiry, and to counteract the effects of the partial and unfair statements by which his ministers will probably endeavour to mislead him.

The ability, judgment and industry of Captain Close, his knowledge of the court of Poona, and its views and interests, and his official connection with you, combine to point him out as the officer best calculated for the performance of this duty, and His Excellency in Council hopes, that no very material inconvenience will be occasioned by his absence from Poona during the period which will be occupied in the proposed service You will furnish Captain Close with instructions for his guidance framed according to the principles stated in this dispatch, directing him to act under the authority of the Resident at Hyderabad in virtue of the general superintendence and control over the proceedings which it is proposed to vest in the Resident.

The Governor General in Council cannot anticipate any valid objections on the part of Peshwa to the mode of proceeding here suggested, and it may be presumed that it will be altogether acceptable to the Nizam You will accordingly be pleased to propose it to the Peshwa and request His Highness to nominate persons in his confidence to proceed to Hyderabad, accompanied by Captain Close with the least practicable delay Mr Russell will be instructed to convey the proposition to the Nizam, and to communicate to you the result You will perhaps deem it advisable to await that communication before you open the subject to the Peshwa, and you will act in this respect as you may think proper

You will of course correspond regularly with the Resident at Hyderabad on all points connected with the subject of this dispatch, conveying to him such suggestion as your knowledge of the merits of the questions under discussion, and of the temper of the court of Poona with respect to them may lead you to think, will be useful to him

Mr Russell will receive instructions for his guidance in the execution of the duty proposed to be assigned to him, and a copy of those instructions will be transmitted to you In addition to the document forming enclosures in the instructions to Mr Russell you will be pleased to furnish him with any other, of a nature calculated to throw light on the subject of the Peshwa's claims, which may be procurable at Poona Of the original papers transmitted in Sir Barry Close's dispatch of the 10th of May 1806 two marked C and F are being copies of the treaties of Edghury and of a letter from Auzimool Omrah to Nana Furnavees agreeing on the part of the Nizam, that in future the chout of Adoni should be paid to the

state of Poona from the Hyderabad treasury have been accidentally mislaid. You are therefore requested to furnish the Resident with copies of those papers.

A copy of the proceedings to be held at Hyderabad and of the final report of the result of the investigation to be conducted there, will be communicated to you both for your own information and to enable you to submit to the Governor General in Council your remarks and suggestion on the several points which they will comprehend.

You are aware that the chout of Kurnoul forms part of the claims of the state of Poona on that of Hyderabad On this point I am directed to draw your attention to a dispatch from the late Chief Secretary to your predecessor s address dated 13th of June 1809 by which you will observe that the claims to payment of chout from Kurnoul was considered to be inadmissible and the court of Directors has since expressed its firm conviction that the arguments contained in that dispatch are perfectly unanswerable.

Translations of the several statements and documents forming and enclosure in Sir Barry Close s dispatch of the 10th of May 1806, having been prepared at the Presidency I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copies of those translations for the convenience of reference. At the same time entire relience is not to be placed on the accuracy of the translations as they were made through the medium of a third language.

A memorandum from Sir Barry Close on the subject of the differences between the states of Hyderabad and Poona was transmitted in a private letter from him dated 14th October 1802 As it is probable that there is no copy of the memorandum on the records of Poona from the circumstances of its being a private com munication a copy of that paper is also transmitted for your information.

I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your dispatch No 1 of the 5th of November which has been reserved until the Governor General in Council would take up the question to which this letter relates You have already been fur nished with instructions on such of the other points comprehended in your dispatch now acknowledged as the Governor General in Council is prepared to decide on.

To--H. RUSSELL, ESQUIRE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

SIR,

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of instruc tions which have this day been addressed to the Resident at Poona by command of His Excellency the Governor General in Council relative to the course to be pursued for the arbitration of the differ ences between the Governments of Poona and Hyderabad, according to the stipulations of the treaties of Hyderabad and Bassein.

A copy of Sir Barry Close's dispatch of the 10th of May 1806 referred to in the second paragraph of the instructions to Mr Elphinstone is also enclosed together with all original statements and documents which accompanied it, excepting marked C and F. which having been accidentally mislaid, it will be necessary to apply to the Resident at Poona for other copies of them Translations of the whole having been prepared at the Presidency, they are also added for the convenience of reference, but it is proper to remark that as the translations were made through the medium of a third language entire dependence is not to be placed on their accuracy.

As containing a general view of the nature and extent of the differences subsisting between the states of Hyderabad and Poona, founded on an examination of the various engagements which at different periods of time have been actually executed or drawn out between the two Governments, I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a Memorandum prepared by Sir Barry Close in 1802, previously to the conclusion of the treaty of Bassein, by which the treaty of Mhar was selected to be the basis, and the Nizam's claim to total exemption from chout was also declared to be a subject of arbitration

By the instructions to the Resident at Poona you will observe that in order to bring the whole subject before Government in such a shape as to enable the Governor General in Council to form his judgment and pronounce award on a full view of the case in all its bearings, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that an investigation should be instituted at Hyderabad into the claims of the parties, to be conducted in the manner described in the instructions to the Resident at Poona under your general supervision and control

You will accordingly be pleased to convey to the court of Hyderabad with the least practicable delay, the proposal prescribed in the 8th paragraph of the instructions to the Resident at Poona and to communicate the result to Mr Elphinstone, and you will be prepared on the arrival at Hyderabad of the deputies from the Peshwa accompanied by Captain Close to enter on the duties which His Excellency in Council has been pleased to confide to you, and the general scope of which will be made known to you by the instructions to Mr Elphinstone and the observations which I now proceed to state to you

Although as observed in the 2nd paragraph of the enclosed instructions, Governor General in Council does not feel himself competent, in the present state of his information to form a conclusive judgment of the questions at issue between the Governments of Hyderabad and Poona, it may nevertheless be useful to you to be apprized of the sentiments and observations which have been suggested to His Excellency in Council by the perusal of the document enclosed in Sir Barry Close's dispatch of the 10th May 1806, and by information derived from other sources together with His Excellency's opinion with regard to the particular objects to which the proposed enquiry should be directed

It is declared by the treaties of Hyderabad and Bassein that the basis of the arbitration shall be the provisions of the treaty of Mhar and the claim of the Nizam to total exemption from chout.

The Governor General in Council apprehends that the latter will be found to be without foundation The Peshwa s claim to chout is recognized by repeated public engagements and not as far as is known to Government anywhere given up The Nizam must however be permitted to bring forward the facts and arguments on which he founds his claim to exemption and they will be entitled to a candid and impartial examination It is not necessary to advert further to this part of the subject on the present occasion what I now proceed to state relative to the Peshwa s claim is of course subject to the eventual decision of the former question in favour of the Nizam but for the convenience of the argument it is assumed that the general claim to chout is admitted and that the only question is the extent to which it may be made good

Papers marked A and B enclosed in Sir Barry Close s dispatch of the 10th of May 1806 contain statements extracted from the Peshwa s Dufter of the Mahals and villages from which the Peshwa is entitled to collect Chout With regard to these it would seem that the right has always been admitted and that the point at issue is the amount of arrears which may be actually due from the Government of Hyderabad to that of Poona There seems to be but two modes of adjusting this account, the one to examine and compare the accounts and vouchers which may be produced by the parties and to strike a balance the other to adopt some principle of compromise which shall preclude the necessity of the tidious and intricate enquiry involved in the former plan and to settle the account on that basis In either case it will probably be necessary to go into an inquiry with a view to ascertain the correctness of the Peshwa s statement of the annual amount

The next point is the Chout of Beder which turns upon the construction of the terms of the 7th article of the treaty of Mhar The Peshwa contends that the exemption from the payment of the Chout of Beder was to extend to the period of the life of the late Nizam only while the Government of Hyderabad is understood to maintain that it was to be in force as long as the posterity of the Nizam should possess the dominion of Hyderabad. The following is a transcript of the 7th article of Mhar according to the translation in possession of this Government.

'It has been uniform wish of His Highness the Nizam to be exempted from the payment of the Chout of Soobah Beder As His Highness the Nizam is equally interested in the prosperity of both states and as His Highness Baajy Rao is my master I Nana declare on oath that this is an hereditary claim. I will obtain His Highness Baajy Rao s consent to the remission of Chout. This agreement shall be made in favour of the Nizam personally

To clear up the doubt which exists with regard to the intent of this article it will be necessary to refer to the original instrument or to authentic copies in the Dufter of the Nizam, or of the Peshwa, and to the construction given to the article in question in the treaties and subsequently concluded between the states of Hyderabad and Poona having reference to the provisions of the treaty of Mhar.

The Chout of Beder is stated by the Durbar of Poona to be Rs 17,00 000 per annum but the amount is disputed by the court of Hyderabad This must of course be an object of enquiry in the event of the treaty of Mhar ultimately appearing to restrict the exemption from the payment of the Chout of Beder to the life of the late Nizam, and of the Peshwa's claim to arrears from the period of that prince's demise being consequently established

The Chout of Adoni is the next point for consideration The Poona Durbar refers to the treaty of Edghurry concluded between the Governments of Poona and Hyderabad in 1194 Fussilee in proof of the acknowledgement on the part of the latter of the Peshwa's right to the Chout of Adoni, and to a letter addressed by the late Nizamool Omrah to the Peshwa to show that the Government of Hyderabad agreed, that the Chout of Adoni should be paid from the Nizam's Treasury These documents afford prima facie evidence of the right of the Peshwa to the Chout of Adoni, but the subject will require further examination, both with a view to ascertain the actual existence of the right, and the annual amount, as well as the amount of the accumulated arrears

The Nizam may possibly urge the subsequent cession of Adoni to the Company as a ground of exemption from the payment of Chout on account of that district since the date of the transfer If the Peshwa's claim be just on other grounds this plea carries its own refutation on the face of it The cession of Adoni was a separate transaction between the British Government and the Nizam, with which the Peshwa had no concern, and which could not on any ground of equity be considered to invalidate the Peshwa's claims on the Nizam arising out of the possession of the country by the latter Prince Indeed the very Treaty under which the cession was made virtually, and in the case of Chout expressly, provides for the conservation of the Peshwa's right It is scarcely necessary to add that the obligation to pay Chout does not follow the possession of the district The cession was made by the Nizam for an equivalent from the British Government which did not become responsible for any of the Nizam's previously contracted obligations

The only remaining point of those comprehended in Sudasheo Maunkaisur's memorandum to which it is necessary to advert in this dispatch is the tribute claimed by the Peshwa from Chiefs tributary to both states

18

A statement of the fixed tribute payable to the Peshwa from Kurnool Gudwaul and Shorapore with the balance due from each up to 1215 formed the enclosure marked H in Sir Barry Close's dispatch of the 10th of May 1806 This statement is sufficiently precise and explicit but it remains to be substantiated

With respect to Kernool the Peshwa's demand of Chout from that principality has already been discussed and decided On this point it is sufficient to refer you to the enclosed copy of instructions to the Government of Fort Saint George, dated 13th June 1809 the subject of which was reported in a letter to the court of Directors who in reply expressed a full conviction that the argument contained in that letter were unanswerable and proper to be resorted to on occasion of all future demands of a semilar nature. The claim of Chout therefore from Kurnool must be considered as obsolete, and wholly inadmissible.

The Governor General in Council has no observation to make relative to the arrears stated to be due from Gurwaul and Shorapore further than that the Peshwa's claims on those districts ought now to be thoroughly examined and the present apportunity taken of adjusting them on a basis of permanency

The Governor General in Council has adverted only to the more prominent subjects of diffierence between the Nizam and the Peshwa. There are no doubt others the details of which are not within the knowledge of Government but which it would be extremely desirable to bring to an adjustment by the same means as are now proposed and they will accordingly form an object of the proposed investigation

It would be premature in the present stage of the business to consider the mode in which it will be most convenient and advisable to effect the satisfaction of the demands established by the Peshwa which may be expected to amount to a very considerable sum. It has occurred to His Excellency in Council however that a cession of territory equivalent to the demands ultimately made good would be the mode least distressing to the Nizam and probably not unacceptable to the Peshwa. Such an arrangement if ultimately deemed to be the most fit must become a subject of negotiation with both states in the progress of which means may be found for effecting such cessions and interchanges of territory as shall give to both powers a more regular and defined frontier than they now possess and put an end to the evils arising from intermixed possessions. This will form the subject of future deliberation however after the investigation shall have made a sufficient progress to enable the Governor General in Council to form a more correct notion of its probable result and of the fitness of the arrangement here suggested with reference to the extent of the claims to be satisfied It will not be advisable to give any intimation to either party of the plan now adverted to

It only remains to consider the question respecting, Sailoo and Munta, which although of more recent date than any of those treated of in the foregoing paragraphs, may with convenience be referred to the same mode of adjustment.

The information possessed by Government respecting these places is comprised in the correspondence which passed between you and Mr Elphinstone in the month of September 1811 and judging from the circumstances represented in that correspondence, His Excellency in Council entertains little doubt that they belong to the Nizam, and that they ought to remain in His Highness's possession Further enquiry may confirm or set aside the judgment formed by the Governor General in Council from the statement before him and His Excellency in Council accordingly desires that the respective claims of the Peshwa and Nizam to the places in question, may be made one of the objects of the proposed investigation at Hyderabad

A copy of this despatch will be transmitted to the Resident at Poona with whom you will be pleased to correspond on the subject of it You will be pleased also to furnish Mr. Elphinstone with a copy of the proceedings which may be holden under these instructions of your final report to Government. of the result of the investigation for the purposes stated in the 11 paragraph of the enclosed instructions

Fort William J ADAM,
The 17th June 1814. Secretary to Government.

To—EDMONSTONE, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

In consequence of the communication which I made to this Durbar, agreeable to the instructions, contained in your dispatch of the 24th March, I yesterday received a receipt from the Peshwa's minister, Sedasheo Maunkaiseer, who delievered to me the papers, which I have the honour to enclose, viz

No 1—A memorandum, setting forth the claims of the Poona Government, on that of Hyderabad, referring to the following documents —

A A list of the mahals and villages, in His Highness the Soubehdar's territories, from which the Poona Government collects Choute, according to ancient custom, exclusive of the Sircar of Mahore, and of the Paisheush, received from Pollygars tributary, to both the states

B A list of the villages in the Sircar of Mahore, belonging to the Hyderabad Government from which the Poona state collects Choute according to ancient custom

C A copy of the treaty of Edgheery taken from the original document

D A copy of the treaty of Mhar taken from a copy on the Poona Records

E. A copy in Mahrattah and Persian of the treaty of the 11th Zeehudge 1208 Fussilee.

F A copy of a letter from the late Mooneer Ool Moolk to Nana Farneese agreeing on the part of the Nizam that in future the Choute of Adoni should be paid to the Poona state from His Highness the Nizam's treasury

G A copy of an agreement between the Hyderabad and Poona states relative to the jaghires granted by each to the mutteseddies of the other

H Statements showing the fixed Paishcush paid to the Poona Government by the Pollygars tributary to both states and the balances due from each.

The above are the only papers referred to by the memorandum the Dewaun however has added two more, which are enclosed one marked—

J Copy of an agreement between the Hyderabad and Poona states showing that the latter Government was at liberty to collect its Choute immediately from the different zemindar dependent on the former—the other

K. A copy of an agreement between the two Governments, showing that the Forts of Unky Tunky were originally retained by the Poona state in lieu of Nuldroog which remained with his Highness the Nizam Papers A and B appear to be brought forward by this Govern ment not because any doubt has ever existed in regard to the right of the Poona state to collect the Choute stated in those papers but merely to request, that balances found on enquiry to be due from any of the mahals or villages may be faithfully discharged

In addition to this article, the only points which according to the memorandum appear to require adjustment are 1st the Beder Chaute, 2nd the Choute of Adonie and 3rd the Paishcush due from the Pollygars tributary to both states.

The memorandum is authenticated by Sedasheo Maunkaisheer the Paishwa's minister The Persian Document by the Moonshee to Government and the remaining Mahratta papers by the Government Duftardar

I have the honour to be,

Sir

B CLOSE.

Resident at Poona.

Poona

The 10th May 1806

Translation of a statement of the claims made by the state of Poona against this state of Hyderabad

Whereas it has been agreed by the 13th article of the Treaty of Basseein that several points pending between the Sircar of His Highness the Peshwa and the Sircar of His Highness the Nizam shall be adjusted through the mediation of the Hon'ble company, it is necessary that they should be brought forward The just claims of the Peshwa to Court (Ummullee Seoraj) against the Nizam which have always been admitted and the right to which has never been disputed are accordingly here stated, dated 17th of Suffer, corresponding with the month of Bysakh 1206 Dukkunee

Sixty-one lacks, fifty thousand, three hundred and twelve Rupees, Seven annas and three pies

The Mohauls and Villages claimed from the Nizam on account of Chout snd the Jaggeer lands..		46,64,297-14-6
The Mohauls and villages dependent upon Sircar Mahoor, etc on account of Chout (Ummulee Sooraj) and Jaggeer, *viz*, Chout Mohauls and Jaggeer villages	11,22,191-4-6	
Jaggeer and Chout Mohauls	3,63,823-4-3	14,86,014-8-9
		61,50,312-7-3

Let the arrears of chout from the commencement of 1205 Fuslee, due by His Highness the Nizam to the state of Poona be settled and adjusted up to the present time

The tribute payable by the pollygars to both states is not included in the above accounts.

Let the Chout and the Jaggeers be continued, and the collections be regularly made from year to year, and let the several unadjusted points between the two states be settled through the medium of the Hon'ble Company connected with these points, there are six authentic treaties, namely —

The first treaty concluded at Edgheery a copy of which is forthcoming

The second treaty settled at Khurda, which is not to be found, but the purport of which may be clearly ascertained by a reference to the treaty of Mhar.

The third treaty settled at Mhar, a copy of which is forthcoming

The fourth treaty settled in the year 1206 fuslee, which is not to be found, but the purport of which may be collected from that which was settled on the 11th of Zee Hij 1208 fuslee

The fifth treaty dated the 11th of Mohurrum 1208 fuslee, which is not forthcoming but the purport of which may be known from the contents of the treaty of 11th of Zee Hij 1208 fuslee.

The sixth treaty concluded on the 11th of Zee Hij 1208 fuslee, a copy of which is forthcoming

The third and sixth articles of the treaty concluded at Edgheery stipulate that the Paishwah shall collect chout from Adoni In the treaty of Khurda it is agreed that a territory of thirty two lacks of Rs together with the fort of Doulatabad and and two kores of Rs. in cash shall be given by the Nizam to the Peshwa. The treaty of Mhar stipulates that the said territory of thirty two lacks of Rs. together with the fort of Doulatbad and two cores of Rs. shall be again given up to the Nizam and moreover that as long as the said Nizam shall live the chout of Soobah Beder shall be relinquished in his favour The treaty dated 11th Mohurrum 1208 fuslee, stipulates that fifty lacks of Rs. being the fourth part of two crores and also that the fourth share of the chout of Soobah Beder shall remain to the state of Poona. The fifth treaty declares, that a jaggeer of eight lacks of Rs shall be given by the Peshwa to Nizam Alli Khan Behaudur and that when occasion may require the troops of the Nizam shall afford him assistance. Finally the articles of the 6th treaty concluded on the 11th of Zee Hij of 1208 Fuslee are declared to be unalterable and stipulate that agreeably to the treaty dated in 1206 Faslee the fifty lakh of Rs. (being the fourth part of the two cores of Rs) and the fourt share of the chout of Beder shall be paid by the Nizam to the Peshwa and that the Jaggeer of eight lakh of Rs. shall be granted by the Peshwa to the Nizam Besides the above, the Peshwa has further claims against the Nizam as follows —

Whereas the conditions of the treaty of the 11th of Zee Hij 208 fuslee do not accord with the present state of things and have never been fulfilled and whereas indeed it would now be impossible to perform them since the deceased Nawab Moosheerool Moolk Auzimool Omrah gave a bond for the payment of thirty five lakh of Rs. to Sindiah, which Bond according to the said treaty of 1208 the Peshwa is to recover from Sindiah and deliver to the Nizam, but which he cannot do it is therefore proposed by the Peshwa that all these points relating to the two states of Hyderabad and Poona be settled through the mediation of the Hon'ble company for which purpose the Peshwah is ready of abide by the treaty of Mhar which stipulates that the chaut of soobah Beder shall be relinquished in favour of the Nizam during his life time, and that any part of the chout which shall be collected from it after his death shall be accounted for by the state of Hyderabad to the Peshwa s Government, and that the chout shall from that period be collected by the Peshwa in confirmity to custom.

A copy of a letter from Moosheerool Moolk respecting the chout of Adoni is forthcoming Agreeable to that letter let the Chout of Adoni be paid to the state of Poona from His Highness

the Nizam's treasury and let the arrears be discharged in conformity to the treaty of Mhai from the begining of 1205 till 1215 fuslee being a period of eleven years and from that time let the Chout be regularly paid to His Highness the Peshwa in conformity to the terms of the treaty.

Whatever jaggeers or enaums have been granted by the two states to the Mootusuddies of each other shall be discontinued or confirmed by the Government to which the mootusuddies belong

Copies of some of the treaties which have been concluded between the two states are forthcoming, but, in consequence of the disturbances which have prevailed in the Government, the records have been thrown into disorder If therefore on searching the records any of those which are still wanting should be found it will be proper that their stipulations should be observed

It has been already observed that the Peshcush payable by the Polygars, who are tributary to both states, is not included in the above account It is therefore proper to state that balances up to the close of the year 1215 fuslee are due from Kurnool, Sorapoor and Gudwal Those balances should be settled and the chout payable from them should be hereafter paid according to established usage On this subject a separate memorandum is furnished.

(True Copy)

Detailed statement of the Mohauls and villages assigned for the payment of chout or composing the Jaggeers and Seranjamee lands of the Sirdars according to the settlement of the year 1205

	Rs	as	ps	Rs	as	ps.
Total	46,64,279	14	6			
Amount of the Mohauls and villages which are entrusted by the sircar to the aumils	17,83,395	4	0			
To Sudasheo Mankishoor	16,873	4	9			
The whole of the village of Patee Gong appertaining to Purgnnah Pythum	4,301	0	0			
The village of Rarhee appertaining to number jagae in Jaggeer	2,048	3	6			
The sardeesmookhee of the villages of Deolallee pergunanh Barsee	623	7	3			
The Surdeesmookhee of Purgunah wazsee	3,594	8	0			
The collections of the villages of Barsee which are entrusted to him—						
Kundool Gong	1,719	8	0			
Dagong . .	3,200	10	0			
Nouree and Pouree	1,380	0	0			
				6,306	2	0

	Rs as ps	Rs as. ps
These two villages were waste and the lands taken possession of by the zemindars of Surzau appertaining to Haweekee Purande They were afterwards taken from them and cultivated by the sircar but now they are both possessed by the (Hazoor s) Jaggeerdars and must be taken from them		
To Moorookeshoor	11 140 5 0	
The Babuttee of the Purgunna of Burdapoor	6,070 14 9	
he Babutee of the Purgunna of the same for Khookee.	5 069 6 3	11 140 5 0
To Dhoondoo Govind }	2,956 7 8	
The Mookajie of Purgunnah Waree to Balajee Luckman. }	2,20 403 8 3	
The Surdeemookhee of Pergunnah—		
Jalnapoor	16 600 12 3	
Purtoor	37 747 4 0	
Jaktounce	3 457 6 0	
Rajuee	5 665 3 0	
Batrutee and Pyttun	43,380 10 6	
Batrutee and Sindooe Wadee	4 230 11 9	
The third share of Surdeemookhee and Babutee of unher	*10 878 1 0	
The Surdeemookhee of Purgunah—		
Bhookurdun	7 030 15 0	
Roshungong and Babuttee	8,724 9 0	
Dawun Waree	5 996 0 0	
Gandapoor	76,585 15 9	
		2,02,403 8 3
To Kishanjee Bhowanee and Bulweent Rao Naguathe.	73 246 8 6	
In soranjaunee to Bulwantrao Naguath two thirds of Babutee of Purgunnah Kulburga and of—		
Kuguchee and Kalapoor	29 815 1 4	
The Batuttee of Purgunna	12,392 8 0	
The Batutee of Goorjootee	11 897 15 0	
The Jaggeer of the village of Nundgong in Purgunna of Nuldaang	2,329 11 0	
The Babuttee of purgunna Nuldurug	13 282 6 6	
The Batuttee of purgunna Darahee	2,185 6 9	
The mookassa of sixteen villages dependent on Purgunna number	1,361 8 0	
		73,246 0 0
To Guneish Keeshoo	4 95 000 13 9	
The Mookassa Babutee Purgunna Bhookurdun	14 061 15 0	
The Mookassa, Babuttee Purgunna Untoor	30,154 10 9	
The whole of the villages of Chikul than and Bhooskungong Purgunna Kunneer	5,284 4 0	
		4 95 000 10 9

	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
To Mooroo Bahee . .	1,31,046	1	3			
The Moohassa of Purgunnah Huweelee Purandee	24,315	15	6			
The whole collections of the villages of Kamurgung, Waorgong and Nagapoorire Purgunnah Paendee Peergong	8,437	14	0			
Moohassa of Purgunnah Khundalee and the Bautte surdeesmookhee Kussur the Babattee Surdeesmookhee of Suwundgong and Bakootheel	15,167	13	6			
Mookassa and chout of the Huzoor Purgunna Wangee	4,155	2	0			
The Mookassa of Purgunna Weejapoor and the Poabuttee Surdeesmookhee and Kissur of Naegong and Bhgoogong	61,837	3	0			
The villages of Tulghatand Wurghat of Purgunna Untool in pay	14,400	5	3			
The Mookasa of Sunnooree in Prergunna Sutanpoor	2,737	12	0	1,31,046	1	3
The village of Barnthan in Purguna Weijapoor in pay deducting the Mookassa	2,840	12	6			
To Sumbhajee and Jooteajee and Mulloojee Jadhoo Rao	1,23,194	7	9			
The Bauttee and Surdeesmookhee of Purgunna Pumporee	24,803	14	9			
The Babuttee and Surdeesmookhee of Purgunna Kursangooe	2,049	4	0			
The Babuttee of Purgunna and Surdeesmookhee of Purgunna Gowtalee	920	11	6			
The Babuttee of Purgunna of Surdeeshmukhe of Huweelee Aurungabad	984	3	6			
The Babuttee and Surdeshmookhee of Purgunnah Sootaca	14,321	3	0			
Babuttee and Surdeshmookhee of Purgnnah Kunnur	31,281	4	9			
Babuttee and Surdeshmukhee of Purgannah Tankree	5,440	2	0			
Babuttee and Surdheshmukhee of Phoolumberee	43,393	13	3	1,23,194	7	9
To Kishna Jee Maunkishen						
The Half of the Mookassa Babuttee						
Babuttee and Surdheshmukhee and rislur of Purgunna Dotharee, after deducting the Dootteala villages	35,603	12	9			
To Sookha Ram Meelhar, and Jeisun Rao Malhar						
The Meshasa of Purgunna Dawar waree	5,996	0	0			
To Govind Rao Weethul	11,570	2	9			
The village of Neenbhoree Purgunna Untoor the jaggeer of Durgar Ganga Dhur	1,343	0	0			
The village of Jauteegong, Sircar Doulutabad in jaggeer to Dhoordoo Govind	6,852	2	9			
The Mookassa, Babuttee and Surdheshmukhee of Khuwdhee to Ramchander	3,373	0	0			
				11,570	2	9

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Mulhar Bajee		
The babuttee and Surdheshmukhee of Purgunna Dharoor	27 019 11 6	
The half babuttee of Purgunna Joogae	4 363 9 3	
The Surdheshmukhee of Purgunna Mandooe	6,664 4 6	
The Babuttee and Surdheshmukhee of Purgunna Hunvelee Purandee	54 754 3 0	
The Babuttee and Surdheshmukhee of Purgunna Bhoom.	13 752 8 0	
The Babuttee and Surdheshmukhee of Purgunna Etee	3 120 8 6	
The Babuttee and Surdeshmukhee of the village of Jeerkheer sircar Purandee	1 286 0 0	
The Babuttee of the village of Sawurgong sir car Purandee	57 8 0	
The Babuttee of Purgunna Wasee	2,111 2 0	
The Babuttee and Surdheshmukhee of Purgunna Pondartuppa.	16 859 12 0	
The Babuttee and Surdheshmukhee of six villages in Purgunna Wanjee	2,489 4 0	
The Babuttee and Surdheshmukhee of Purgunna Mahoulee deducting the Doo Mala villages.	22,866 9 9	
The Mootrassa of the village Seneegong and Agarut in Purgunna Dhabharee	886 15 6	
The Moohassa of Bheengong Purgunna Weeja poor	1 255 6 0	
The Babuttee and Surdheshmukhee of Purgunna Teebhoornee	4 206 8 3	
A part of Purgunna of Theogony in Surdhesh mukhee of Mookassa to Jaggeewun Powar	5 500 0 0	
The Babuttee and Surdheshmukhee of Jenkhura	3 324 0 0	
		8,824 8 0
The Babutee of the Purgunna of Neelungee	12,187 8 0	
The Babuttee of the Purgunna of Tee	351 8 0	
The Mookassa of the villages of Jamkhera, Nun burree, and Podlee part of the Purgunna of Umbeer	2,549 12 0	
To Weesajee Krishen	13 406 10 6	
The Surdheshmukhee of Purgunna Satara after deducting the 4th share	4 629 14 6	
The Surdheshmukhee of Purgunna Hiveelee Amurugabad	1 574 12 0	
The Babuttee and Surdheshmukhee of Purgunna Hursood.	7,202 0 0	
		13 406 10 6
To Bapoojee Ungtees in Jagger give villages dependent upon Purgunna Kathee	₣ 16,899 9 9	
At present the Jaggerdars of the Nabob have the above villages in their possession must give them up		

		Rs a p	Rs. a. p
To Balajee Sheo Nath		11,912 5 0	
The village of Khur dependent upon Chanbehar goonda in jagger		6,644 4 6	
The villages in Jaggeer of Chambehar goonda—			
Sindee	1,926 11 6		
Bhamboree	2,900 13 0		
Ghokulwingang	440 7 0		
		5,267 15 6	
			11,912 5 0
The Rugonath Kishen		2,16,886 8 3	
The Surdheshmukhee deducting one-third and the Doo Mala villagers of Purgunna Umber			
To Bhaskur Rao Trimbik		1,72,025 4 3	
The Purgunna Maradoul Baddol		8,366 4 0	
The Purgunna Kulburga		71,556 4 0	
The Purgunna Ulund		19,966 12 0	
The Purgunna Gungootee		19,211 2 3	
The Purgunna Nuldurug		21,251 12 0	
The Purgunna Nulungee		19,300 0 0	
The Purgunna Dhara Shyun		3,496 10 0	
The Purgunna Dhootree		8,111 0 0	
The village Teer		565 8 0	
			1,72,025 4 3
To Jeswunt Rao Mahadeo but at present in the possession of the Tehseldar of Narmeer		4,517 4 9	
The village Sooreegong Purgunna Gandapoor in Jaggear		2,650 0 6	
The collections of the villages of Mothee Weergon in the Purgunna Wejapoor in the name of Babajee Narain, deducting the Mookassa		1,867 4 3	
			4,517 4 9
The amount of the Purgunna Gungapur, a jagger of the sircar, excepting the villages of Soorgong and Jalleer which was given in jhedad to Doulut Rao Sindia, where ascertained is due to the sircar			
To Ramchund Shudasheo		1,09,838 11 9	
The Mookassa of Purgunna Dharaoor		31,176 10 6	
The half Mookasa and Babuttee and Surdheshmukhee and Kussur of Purgunna Roteer Joogae		42,491 11 9	
The Mookasa, Babuttee, and Surdheshmukhee of Pungong and Baraburadar		5,369 13 6	
The Mookasa and Surdeshmukhee of Purgunna Sendapur		27,926 0 0	
The Surdheshmukhee of the village of Ranapur		939 0 0	
The Mookasa, Basuttee, and Surdheshmukhee of the village of Guldurre		1 934 14 0	

	Rs a p	Rs. a. p
To Kutchoo Nursee	39 253 3 6	
The Babuttee and Surdheshmukhee the villages of Suthanpur	282 11 0	
The Babuttee Surdheshmukhee and Mookassa of Shahpore Purgunna Walnej (in Jaggeer)* after deducting the Doocthala villages	23 963 12 3	
The Babuttee and Surdheshmukhee and Kussur of Purgunna Gungapur the village Dherul in Jagger	6 862 3 9	
The Purgunna of Khuttabad*	796 15 9	
A village on account of Babuttee and Surdhesh mukhee	7 347 8 9	
Malewarra and then other villages of Aumil Soorag	8 144 8 6	
		39 253 3 6
*Of this the servants of the Nabo refuse to *relinquish* possession		
To Pursotum Hurree Kishnajee Hurree and Pandoo Rung	45 173 5 6	
Purseram from this Purgunna of Munrooh	13 796 4 0	
Surdheshmukhee	33 377 1 6	
On account of seventeen villages in Jaggeer		
To Bhao Rao Guneesh	3 779 14 9	
Half of the Mookassa of Purgunna Tankullee	3 627 4 9	
Half Mookassa of some villages in Khuttabad	152 10 0	
		3 779 14 9
To Ramajee Buchmun—		
The Revenue and Surdheshmukhee of the village of Durkhera in Purgunna Katu	10,307 9 0	
To Rajee Maunkisher	63 406 9 6	
The Babuttee Surdheshmukhee and Hussur of Purgunna Ghundoulee, deducting the Doomala villages	12,196 12 6	
To Babuttee, Surdheshmukheo and Kussur of Purgunna Wijapur and other villages of Detached Jaggeers	67 210 13 0	
		63 406 9 6
To Raojee Mooreeshwur from Beer	2,19 623 14 3	
Surdeshmukhee	77,393 15 0	
Aumil Sooraj	1 42,229 15 3	
		2,19 623 14 3

	Rs	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.
To Sreeput Rao Hishoo—						
The Mookassa of Purgunna Weitee .	2,631	15	0			
To Guneesh Mahadeo—						
The Mookassa of four villages of the Purgunna of Dumkhira towards Mumburkulla	2,350	1	0			
To Gungadhur Trimbuk—						
The villge of Murhae, Pumfeera Purgunna						
Pandee Purgong .	2,300	0	0			
To Baboo Guneesh—						
The village of Mantnee Purgunna						
Pundee Purgong	1,026	0	0			
To Pandoo Ranj Jaggurnath in Jaggeer—						
The village of Nursangoe dependent upon Manoor	587	4	0			
To Sookha Ram Baboo—						
Half of the village of Chondgong, Purgunna Kureolut	801	7	9			
To Nagoo Shunkur Mungul Moout—						
The village of Shastee Peefulgong, Purgunna Umbeer in Jaggeer villages belonging to sircar but at present in Indian's possession *	3,989 6,046	3 1	3 6			
The village of Tusgong, Purgunna Sheogong, in Janggeer to Bupunt Kundee Rao	4,626	0	0			
The village of Bhudalle, Purgunna Umbeer in Jaggeer	1,320	1	6	6,046	1	6
To Govind Mahader—						
The village of Jewree in Duleesoobe Mannee, dependent upon Purgunna Pandee Purgong	1,382	15	0			
To Nursing Tao Kishin	28,680	4	0			
The Mookassa and Dana Weeka, Purgunna Bhoana	11,706	0	0			
The Mookasa and half choutae of Aashtee sucar, Ahmednaggar	6,718	0	0			
Five villages of Jamkharee	1,040	12	6			
Half chouthe of Purgunna Panda Purgong	2,935	7	0			
From Janehai Gondhee, the villages of Coomchee and Bulteer gong in Jaggeer	4,132	5	3			
Half chouthe of Purgunna Nasen	2,127	12	0			
				28,686	4	9
To Kundee Rao Luchman—						
The whole of Asheegong, Purgunna Oorsee,	2,835	13	3			
Dependent upon the fort of Ahmednagar						
Total	30,991	12	0			
From the Etumil of Peergong, various villages Jagger						
Attached to the fort	22,889	5	0			
The villages of Naraen, Dookee and Cindee	7,080	12	0			
				29,970	1	0

	Rs.	a	p	Rs	a	p
Although these villages belong to the sircar yet the collections are made by the persons in charge of fort						
The village of Ghulut Purgunna Peergong dependent upon Puttea.	1 021	11	0	30 991	12	0
	5 394	11	0			
The villages of Mautooul and Ruthurgong Purgunna Pandee Peergong in Jaggeer	3 900	0	0			
Villages of Gooteegong and Kohungong dependent upon Janchar Gooudee Jaggeer	1 497	3	0	5 397	11	0
To Kundee Rao Neelkunth	73 140	0	2			
From the dependencies of Janchar Goondee—						
The village of chikulthan as pay troops to Bajee Rao Rundeer	3 520	15	6			
The village of Mangee to Naracu Rao Purkalee	1 031	0	0	4 551	15	6
From the collection of Beer the dependencies upon Mahoor the Mookasa of *Sersman to* Ramchander Narsen in lieu of monthly pay	3 425	0	0			
The Mookasa of Tulkurru and Chunchpoor on account of Jaggeer to Exapa Keitar	891	3	0			
The village of Gomal Waree in payment of a Paga to Kishn Bhwunt.	840	6	0	5 756	9	0
To Seendheeswur Mehput Rao the villages of Raghea Bhowan & Co.	19 950	15	0			
To Seendheeswur Mehput Rao the collection of the Meootropa, Purgunna Pytum.	4 34 000	10	6	73,140	2	0
The Jageer of Gunnooree was bestowed upon Govind Rao Kishen *in Jaedad and* was after wards resumed by Government and the charge of the collections of it given to Peershiram Kundee Rao, but as he is unable to collect the revenue regularly let the amount of the arrears be realized.	6,159	14	0			
Villages were granted in Jaidad to Govind Rao Kishen for his personal expenses, but were afterwards resumed by Government and entrusted the management to Pursheram Kundee Rao						
The villages of Cheloo, Purgunna Maukurree	1 675	8	0			
The village of Seerfullee in Janchar Goondee	1 571	0	0	3,247	0	0
				17 83,365	0	0
To Chintaman Rao Pandoo Prungde in Jaedad Serajamee the village of Oubrurun, Purgunna Bardool.	11 250	0	0			
The Purgunna of Bardool deducting the village of Outury	18,104	1	0	29,354	0	0

	Rs	a	p	Rs	a.	p.
For Pagascommanndeo by the undermentioned officers	48,570	4	6			
To Shaojee Nebalhur in Jaggeer for payment of Paga, the village of Junlee in Purgunna Dookee	5,272	0	3			
To Unerut Rao Gadree in Jagguree for payment of a Paga, the village of Oplee, Purgunna Dhookee	2,365	2	0			
To Sutul Molhar, some villages of Purgunna Wardee in payment of Paga	3,000	14	6			
To Buturuat Rao Nagnath in payment of a Paga, the village of Moongoos Waree	2,560	1	6			
To the payment of a Paga in Jaggeer, the village of Hunchowlee, Purgunna Dondurtuppa	1,092	0	0			
To Bulwant Rao Toharrt a Jaggeer of the village Urungong in Purgunna Pandee Pergong in payment of a Paga	4,061	2	3			
To Kumanjee Nebulhur, a Jaggeer in payment of Paga of the village of Nandooe in Purgunna Peergong	956	12	6			
To Bulwaunt Rao in Jaggeer the village of Seeree-khoow in Purgunna Paudee Pevegong	1,211	2	0			
To Bhekajee Jardun in payment of a Paga	4,162	8	0			
The village of Patodee in Purgunna Pandee Peer Kaloon in Jaggeer						
The villages Pulwaree and Aumilmur dependent upon Manoor	.					
To Perajee Setonea as personal pay and payment of a Paga, the villages of Lauglee and Patheegong dependent upon Jaubehar Kooda in Jaggeer	2,805	12	0			
To Gunesh Gunga Dheer in Jaggeer for payment of a Paga, the villages of the Seeroor and Tanklee dependent upon Manoor	3,133	2	0			
To Umam Bhaldae in payment of a Paga in Manoor	2,423	13	3			
To Obajee Wangh, the Babatteesur Purgunna and Kusu of Sootla in Purgunna Wejapoor in payment of Paga	696	10	6			
To Butwant Rao Moordhee the Jaggeer and Surdheshmukhee of Sawarejong sircar Purandee for payment of a Paga	833	0	0			
To Mehput Rao Koru in payment of a Paga	..					
The Surdeesmookhee of Purgunna Burlee .	4,400	0	0			
To Surdheshmukhee of Purgunna Kohneer	4,996	1	3			
				9,396	1	3
To Apajee Rao half Babuttee and Surdheshmukhee of Warlee in sircar Doulutabad in payment of a Paga	1,012	1	9			
To Bulwunt Rao Narain as personal pay the village of Pahuss in Manoor	1,761	1	0			
To Raghoo Bapoojee as personal pay the village of Jumalgong Maunoor.	1,818	2	6			
				48,570	4	0

	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p
To various Silehdars		
To Hybut now Choohan the Jaggeer Mookassa and Surdheshmukhee of Pursangee	1 910 5 0	
To Janao Katree the Mookassa Babuttee and Surdheshmukhee of Keeria Janbhar Goonda in Jaedad.	3 322 2 0	
To Eshwunt Rao the village of Koodul *alias* Oakly in Kurgumma Mumroofe	372 13 9	
To Jootea Jee Meelweesa Sehdar inhabitants of Dhara Shean the villages of Mursee and Moodgong in Purgunna Ghookee	3 000 0 0	
To Jassoojee Kantse as Jaggeer in lien of pay the village of Kuchee in Purgunna Dhooke Mookassa to Rundoo Rung Kurmajee Babuttee and Surdheshmukhee of Joot	1 792 5 0	
Joot Kaloon	1 713 0 3	
Babuttee and Surdheshmukhee of Purgunna Bhutunee and Kundana.	703 14 0	
		2,421 14 3
To Suntajee Wabree the village of Hudwegong in Tanbehar Goonda.	1 838 15 0	
To Mulhoojee and Neigree in Jaggeer the village of Kundoor in Janbehar	26,123 5 0	
		17 770 11 0
To Nacoojee Neelkunt Muzrinar—		
The village of Malkee Purguma Pandee Peergong entire in Tardad	9 110 12 0	
To Ram Rao Apajee—		
The villages of Akool, Neerooe and Jadhoowaree Purgunna Panda Peergong.		
The village of Noolong in Purgunna number	5,390 0 0	
		15 815 10 0
To Balajee Huchmum Jaggeer the village of Chamdee in Purgunna Kureolu	698 0 0	
To Gunput Rao Mahoo in Thedad—		
The village of Neebgong, Purgunna Kureolut entire.	2,113 0 0	
The village of Tanklee in Jambhar Goonda in Jaggeer	1 060 4 6	
The village of Dhagoolee in Bharoo in Jaggeer	1,500 0 0	
The village of Rao Kullur in Nuldursing in Jaggeer	101 0 0	
The village of Ranee Purgunna Dhookee	2,555 0 0	
To Mahateel the whole village of Pumpul Kamoon, Purgunna Peer Kanoon.	284 0 0	
To Ragoje Bhooshah—		
The villages of Deobacht and Nellgong in Purgunna Pandee Neegong in Jaggeer	2,938 8 0	
The village of Judulpoor in Jandihar Goonda	1 540 0 0	
		4 478 0 0

	Rs.	a.	p	Rs	a	p.
To Ghundee Rao Ram Agent and other writers as Jaggeer of the village of Mehwvaree in Urrgunna	235	0	0			
To Ram Rao Mulhar the village of Bhuturey in Janbehar Goonda	983	0	0			
To Meheegaunshwm Rao Nagnath on the part of the part of Huzoor the village of Gohamoom, Purgunna Chanbedar Goonda in Enaum	1,805	5	0			
To Munwunt Bhoonsla and Savajee Bhoonsla Jeeda the village of Juneetee in Purgunna Chanbehar Goonda	9,442	7	0			
To Neelkunth Mahadeo Poonand Khuree—						
The village of Wargoonz dependent upon Manvoor in Peer in Jaedad	1,469	10	0			
To Mudhoo Rao Nikhyin the whole village of Shookamoom in Purgunna Jalnapoor in Jaedad	7,106	6	0			
To the servants of Kashee Deo Rao	3,540	9	0			
To Baboojee Naramen, Persian Writer—						
The village of Ram Doho in Purgunna Kandopoor in Jageer Enaum	2,105	1	0			
The village of Kodawulpoor in the Purgunna of Kandapoor	192	4	0			
To Bheekajee Bapoo Rao the village of Najeegong Khooram, Purgunna Walonj, dependent upon Rajsreemunt	533	0	0			
To Bhaskar Rao Jadhoo the village of Sheogong-Purgunna Walonj, dependant upon Rajsreemunt	589	11	0			
The village of Bpprsee Om, Purgunna Neijapoo, which after deducting the Mookassa, was given in Enaum to Dhoondoo Mahadeao having been resumed, is now under charge of Munohurgeer	6,257	14	0			
To Lolla Sewuk on the chout and Surdheshmukhee of the village of Shulotee in Purgunna Malonj and the Surdeshmookhee of Shaleegaon in the said Purgunna	352	0	0			
To Balajee Baboo Rao the Mookassa of Agosh and Kampoor in Purgunna Neijipoor in heir of a	2,476	14	9			
To Raejee Jadhoo the Mookassa of Gandapoor ..	79,683	10	8			
To Kishnajee Bhowanee—						
The Mookassa of some villages from Purgunna Naromy as private pay	2,411	4	0			
To Jeevun Rao and Neethaul Soomunt—						
The Mookassa of Purgunna Hursool .	8,310	0	0			
The Mookassee of two villages in Khuttabad .	37	0	0			
The Mookassa of Karoreegong in Purgunna Dhabaree	1,603	12	0			
				9,450	0	0

	Rs. a. p	Rs a p
To Punth Krithee Nidee—		
The Babuttee of Purgunna Jabeapoor	9 825 4 3	
The Babuttee of Purgunna Nurlee	2,750 0 0	
The Babuttee of Purtoor	8 873 10 0	
The Babutee of Thtoukee	1 728 14 0	
The Babuttee of Sursoolee	1 610 2 0	
The Surdheshmukhee dependent upon Ashtae	4 976 7 0	
The Surdheshmukhee of six villages of the Purgunna of Jamkhura	1 922 6 6	
The Surdheshmukhee of Purgunna Pandee Peergong	37 866 13 9	
The Surdheshmukhee of Purgunna Kaseen	5 319 4 4	
The Surdheshmukhee of Purgunna Buralot	17 963 3 0	
The Surdheshmukhee of Sanbahar Gonda	1 440 12 3	
Half Babuttee of Purgunna Munroop	8 105 4 9	
		1 28 336 15 0
To Punth Suchoo—		
The Sootuza of Purgunna Wmbee Joogoe	2,015 0 0	
The Babuttee of Hurgunna Natineer	2,498 0 6	
The Babuttee of Purgunna of Sheogong	4 728 1 9	
The saotura of Purgunna Huweelic Purandee	5 273 9 3	
The saotura of Purgunna Bhoom	1 296 6 0	
The saotura of Purgunna Elth	293 0 0	
The saotura of Turkhea	121 8 0	
The saotura of Sawargong	14 10 6	
The saotura of Purgunna Nandee	539 2 6	
The saoluza of Purgunna Pondurputta	1 593 0 0	
The saotura and Babuttee of Ashtee in sircar Ahmednaggar	5 723 1 0	
The Babuttee of six villages in Jamkhera	901 3 9	
The Babuttee and saotura of Purgunna Peergong, deducting the Doomala village.	14 714 9 0	
The Babuttee and saotura of Purgunna Kureatut.	36,346 5 0	
The Babuttee and saotura of Purgunna Raseero	12,234 5 6	
The Babuttee and saotura of Purgunna Panbehar Gonda.	10 382 7 0	
The saotura of Purgunna Wangee	505 3 3	
The saotura of Purgunna Katee	2,431 8 0	
The saotura of Purgunna Munroop	2,069 7 0	
		1 03 580

	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p.
To Kashee Rao Apajee on the part of Jullehsing Bhoonsela the whole village of Tarapoor in Purganna Mosur in charge of Mulhar Bajee	5 896 2 0	
To Kutheel Rao Eswant Poort Nuwees on the part of the Huzoor—		
The Mookassa of the village Nullirkhera in sircar Kanandee.	666 5 0	
To Rugonat Rao Neelkunth on the part of Jatteh sing Bhoonsla Mokassa of Jantiegaon—		
Village of Joorun Sangoe Purganna	1 713 1 0	
Alund deducting Surddeshmukhee	1,391 11 0	
		3 104 12 0
To Govind Rao Bugunwunt—		
The whole village of Sunkurgong in Nurgunna Kantee.	1 384 13 0	
The villages of Alleegnnee and Nuloon in Purgunna Ahureohit in Jagger	656 0 0	
		2,040 15 0
To Roop Ram Chowdrie—		
The village of Mooroochee, Purganna Kantee in Jagger	2,600 0 0	
The Mookassa of Purganna Mardee deducting the villages of Moomaund Ursalee	3 577 10 3	
The Mookassa of Purganna Kantee deducting the Doo Mala villages	28 568 4 6	
		34 745 14 9
The third share of the Mookassa of Purganna Shevgong which Purganna is assigned to Raojee Poowar to Muhumneed Sumaludden Khan a pay	11 013 0 0	
To Baboo Rao Ram—		
The villages of Meeree and Shengong in Purganna Sheogong in.	11 581 0 0	
The Mahals and villages in Jaeda Siranjamee to the sirdars.	2,76,898 8 6	
To Dowlut Rao Sindia AleeJah Behadar	6,31 205 2 3	
The Purganna of Jalnapoor deducting the jaggers of Doomala villages.	1 17 904 12 9	
Five villages in Purganna Pytum in Jaggeer	32,585 13 0	
The village of Chas, eight villages with the cultivation of Pandee Peergong	21 831 6 0	
Ten whole villages in the Purganna of Kereolut	17 985 1 0	
In the Purganna of Janbehar Goonda—		
The whole of four villages in Jonlehar in Jaggeer 28,450 13 6		
Seven villages of sircar 4,231 13 3		
	34 682 10 9	
Four villages in Jaggeer Purgunna Umber deducting the Doo Mala.	10,529 7 9	
Mookassa and Babuttee and Surdeesmookhee of Purgunna Gandapoor deducting half the Jaggeer and Babuttee.	2,36,253 0 0	
Babuttee and Surdeshmookhee and the Doo Mala villages from Purganna Sheogong	1,37 958 15 0	
The Jagger of Surdeshmookhee of Chunahpoor and Pumpulgong dependent upon Manoor	1 474 0 0	
		6,31,205 2 3

	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
The third share of the Babuttee and half the Mookassa of Purganna Kulburza and the Mookassa and Kurgutthee and Kullapoor in the said Purganna	81 991	7	9			
The Mookassa and Babuttee of Purganna Moondooe with Saotara Punth Sacheo.	16 660	5	6			
The gram and grap and chout of Purganna Huodeelee Purandee	36 437	15	3			
The Mookassa villages from the sircar of Untoor under charge of the undermentioned persons—						
The village of Kurung Kheera						
Three villages with the sawn lands of Bhowanjee Sakundhee 1 967 15 3						
The village of Nipurkhura to the Mehput Rajoossadea 253 14 0						
The village of Nechunwar to Mahajun Bhoonsla. 568 3 3	3 790	0	6			
The Mookassa of Teer	1 054	11	0			
The Mookassa of Purganna Sursamee to Nursunk Rao Kaokatee.	4 830	4	6			
The Mookassa of Purganna Ulund to Anund Rao and Mehput Rao Muchalee.	37 176	15	9			
The Mookassa of Purganna Neelungee to Jaswunt Rao Pandhere	36 562	8	0			
The Mookassa of some village in the Purgunna Nurdurug to Khendoojee Beerhegur	3 800	0	0			
The Mookassa of Ghaegong Purganna Neijapur to Suchrun Jugnath.	184	0	0			
Half of the Mookassa of Purganna Goojaatee to him and Atonajee and Khanajee and Buguwunt Rao Buregur	17 818	14	3			
				3,21 885	7	9
To Sumbhajee and Jooteajee and Bhoojee Jadhoa Rao the Mookassa of Pumpuree	33 072	0	0			
The Mookassa of Purganna Kursungae	2,732	4	0			
The villages of Purganna Kunnar	29,309	15	3			
The villages of Bur Phoolumbree	61 454	8	9			
The Purganna of Haweelee Aurangabad with the Doo Mala villages.	2 952	10	3			
The Mookassa of Purganna Gootana	4,227	12	0			
Half Mookassa of Purganna Tahlee	3 627	5	9			
Half Mookassa of two villages of Khuttabad	152	8	0			
The Mookassa of Purganna Sootoora after deducting the Doo Mala villages	16,010	7	8			
				1 60 539	8	9
To Munsoohur Geer—						
The Mookassa and Babuttee of Purganna Roshungong	21 811	10	0			
The Mookassa and Babuttee of Purganna Deosallee dependent upon Rur Barse.	1 558	10	9			
The Babuttee and Surdeshmookhee of the village of Gunnooree in sircar Sultanpur	3 422	2	0			
The entire village of Unjurooj in Purganna Kurcalut.	4 013	2	0			
The entire village of Wurakee in Purganna Kantee	4,320	0	0			
Half Mookassa of Pur Dhabaree after deducting the Doomala villages.	8 342	11	9			
The village of Takoorgong dependent upon Manoor in Beer	683	5	8			
				44 151	10	0

	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p
To Dhoondao Shunkur—		
The entire village of Sangeo in Tanklee enaum	3 892 2 0	
From the Purganna of Kananaor a village in Jag geer for pay	3 276 11 6	
		7 169 3 0
To Bugotum Nybat Rao—		
The village of Dhamongong in Purganna Jam khera to the said Bugotum.	1 000 0 0	
The village of Maw Hulwaree in Purganna I ut tum in Jaggeer to Nylut Rao Gopal	800 8 6	
		1 800 8 6
The Mookassa of Khundee Purganna Jamkhe- rata, to Hybut Raor Buathur	514 8 0	
To Tharajee Havildar of artillery some villages in lieu of personal pay	15 344 14 3	
The mookassa of seven villages in Furganna Sootoora	3 084 1 6	
The Aumil Raj and Surdeshmookhee of Ban- mawla in Purganna Phooblecree	933 13 0	
		4 017 14 0
To Jugdeo Rao Dilsookh—		
The Mookassa of Mandgong in Purganna Weija pur	206 8 0	
To Peel Pandeah—		
The Mookassa, Babuttee Surdeshmookhee and Kusur of Pumputgong Daug in Purgunna Weijapoor	589 3 0	
Disbursements to the temples to Sree Gunput a jaggeer of the villages of Soodh Tekh in Purganna Kureolut.	908 15 0	
To Sree Bul Bheeroon the Babuttee and Surdesh- mookhee of Janee Choul in Purganna Weija poor for the expense of the nuhar khana	426 10 3	
For the disbursements of the village of Baranut teo belonging to Kaodae Chuchaulee in Pur ganna Kureelut.	1 406 0 0	
To Hurree Mundul for the disbursements of the worship of Gunputi the village of Audsoli Purganna Peer	400 14 0	
		3 142 7 3
In alms to Peers, and Fakeers—		
The village of Kolheewaree in Purganna Pandee Peergong to a Fakeer	436 12 0	
Villages in Jaggeer to Syed Hubeeboallah, son of Syed Munsoorallah.		
Five villages from the dependencies of Manoor	6,014 6 0	
The village of Ral Moh and the village of Hursor Shunkur	3,322 0 6	
		9 336 6 6
To Abdool Ghuner Khawn in Enaum—		
Five villages from Purgunna Umbeer	3 188 15 0	
The villages of Kaodkanoor in Purganna Puttu- nin Jaggeer	306 0 0	
		3,494 15 0

		Rs. a. p	Rs a. p
The Babuttee of the village of Nand in Purganna Weijapoor to Ceeba Gaosaen		115 1 0	
The village of Doongong in Purganna Weijapoor to Bagonath Goosaen		177 15 0	
The village of Kooshturpun in Purganna Walkonda in Soobah Bulur for the disbursements to feed the Bramins		2 497 0 0	
The village of Sreemunt Dawur in Purganna Manoor dependent upon Peer with jaggeer in pay to Apamunolkar		291 14 3	
The jaggeer of the village of Unruj in Purganna Manoor dependent upon Peer (deducting the hisuedar to Hahwanda s Semdhur and Govind Baha Joshee		620 10 0	
The whole village of Malapoor dependent upon Humalee in Peer to Cheean Gaoren		1 218 0 0	
The fourth of the village of Bakhusbhowun in Peer in buir of food to Bramins.		647 9 0	
The whole village of Neysoon in Purgunna Jalnapoor to.		954 12 0	
The whole village of Moronum Khera in Purgunna Jalnapoor to Goosaen Nandun		798 5 9	
The village of Tondallee in Purgunna Puttun in Jagger as enaum to Pramchunder Goosaen.		1 013 0 0	
The Purgunna of Chuttuk Boo Purgunna Puttun in Jaggeer to Jugnath Deo		1 578 12 0	
The Jaggeer of the village Gudhanuree in Purgunna Puttum to Shedun Baba.		411 13 0	
The Jaggeer of the village of Mandooe Purgunna Surdheshmukhee to Madhao Mooneeshur		1 390 9 6	
Five villages from Purgunna of Kandapoor (entirely in enaum) to Govind and Suchmun Patunkur		8 890 9 6	
The village of Kolkunree Purgunna Unjee Jogaee in Jaggeer to Darao Diga.		350 14 6	
The mookassa and babuttee of the village of Kun in Purgunna Weijapoor to Umritkool		980 8 0	
The village of Kndeegong Purgunna Kunnur to Oulmeeshuwur		922 9 0	
The Mookassa Babuttee and Surdheshmukhee of Purgunna Dhabaree village Kundhid to Babajee Coomta doss		1 578 11 0	
To Mookassa of Pumpulgong and Terakulpoor and Damun in Purgunna Suttanpor to Suchmun Keet.		109 13 0	38,977 13 0
			27 60,898 7 9
Mehals and villages, of which the persons who make the collection should be ascertained		1 20,004 2 3	
The Mookassa of Purgunna Purtoor		23 310 5 6	
The Mookassa of the village of Waklee		1 012 1 0	
The Mookassa Sawurgong		80 9 0	
The village of Nanuk Thaneemnooe and Pumpulgong Sootee in Purgunna Pandee Peergong		963 8 0	
From the Purgunna of Chonbechar Boondee			
The village of Bhukan	643 4 8		
The village of Wurwee and Bhabaoolgon	842 1 0	1 485 5 8	
			26,851 12 1

				Rs	a.	p	Rs	a	p
Out of the undermentioned mehals there are several collections which are made by different individuals, whose names are not correctly known									
The Mookassa of Purgunna Nandee Kamoon				44,617	5	9			
The Mookasa of Purgunna Kurcolut				36,346	5	3			
The Purgunna of Chanbehar Goonda									
Mookassa	10,382	7	2						
Half choutee	1,806	4	0						
				12,188	11	0	93,152	6	0
							1,20,004	2	9
In charge of the aumils				17,83,395	4	0			
Sirdars				27,60,898	7	9			
Hussurteined				1,20,004	2	9			
Grand Total							46,64,297	14	6

Detail of the Sircar Mahoo and paying chout Dated 1805 —

	Rs	a	p
Total	14,86,014	8	9
To Khundee Rao Luckman teh the charge of *collecting Surdheshmukhee of the Mehals* dependent upon Sircar Mahoor and	2,82,093	6	9
Purgunna Maloor	5,944	0	0
Purgunna Puratee	17,838	4	0
Purgunna Pachleegong	3,692	6	0
The village Bhoogong	832	8	0
Purgunna Jhuree	6,854	10	0
Purgunna Taklee Nulorum	5,095	8	0
Purgunna Koshdee	2,887	6	3
Purgunna Sohgong	6,664	4	0
Purgunna Chitoor	6,564	3	6
Purgunna Bamnee	5,222	12	0
Purgunna Taklee Koth Kurrum	659	14	0
Purgunna Chur Ghanee	6,612	8	0
Purgunna Kulum Nooree	9,182	4	0
Purgunna Nursee	24,442	8	0
Purgunna Masum	14,588	2	9
Purgunna Oudhee	4,539	12	0
Purgunna Khurdamnee	4,950	4	3
Purgunna Mugrool	9,254	0	6
Purgunna Ruswur	8,278	4	0
Purgunna Lonar	490	1	0
Purgunna Serpoor	14,588	2	0
Purgunna Mulkapur	9,865	8	0
Purgunna Darooee	10,440	8	0
Purgunna Saheet	765	2	0
Purgunna Nardapur	2,802	1	0

	Rs a. p	Rs. a p
Purgunna Sindhkhera	3 192 12 0	
Purgunna Sheoallee	4 318 1 0	
Purgunna Geeroulee	9 446 12 0	
Purgunna Huweelee Mahoor	11 907 3 9	
Purgunna Insingee	5 215 5 0	
Purgunna Aegolee	3 184 0 0	
Purgunna Posud	4 958 1 6	
Purgunna Chuknee	4 916 5 6	
Purgunna Tamsee	3 889 6 0	
Purgunna Chucholee	3 896 7 0	
Purgunna Mahagong	4 957 14 6	
Purgunna Wulohvur Hoolee	4 533 1 6	
Purgunna Manatee	2 199 1 9	
Purgunna Konthee	2 574 13 3	
Purgunna Kenwut	3 072 16 6	
Purgunna Mehekur	26,756 8 3	
To Bulwunt Rao Nagnath—		
The charge of collecting the Revenues of the jaggeer of twelve villages from the Purgunna of Jhuttoor	914 0 0	
Collection made by Sumbhajee Jooteajee and Mauloojee Jadhoo Rao		
The Babuttee and Surdheshmukhee of Purgunna Oudungong	9 657 15 0	
The Babuttee Surdheshmukhee of Purgunna Seonee	5 952 0 0	
The Surdheshmukhee of Purgunna Weytal Dadree.	2,539 13 0	
The collection of the Surdheshmukhee of the undermentioned Purgunna was formerly made by Dowlut Rao Sindia but is now entrusted to Balajee Luckman		
Purgunna Chucklee	980 8 0	
Purgunna Saoolee	225 0 0	
Purgunna Sakhur Khwla	11 997 11 0	
Purgunna Deeool Ghat	9 325 4 0	
aurgunna Jaaperabad	19 858 15 0	
Purgunna Sindkhera	12,415 7 6	54 800 13 0
The collection of the babuttee of the under mentioned Mehal's was formerly made by Ragojee Bhoonsela but is now entrusted to Pnameeuntsoj		
Purgunna Kund Dhamnee	2,475 2 3	
Purgunna Mungrool	4 627 0 3	
Purgunna Darooe	5 220 4 0	
Purgunna Saheet	382 9 0	
Purgunna Sindh Khera	1 596 6 0	
Purgunna Coulee	4 723 6 0	
Purgunna Chutunee	2,458 2 6	
Prugunna Chuckoolee	1 948 3 6	23,341 1 6

	Rs	a	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
The collection of the Babuttee of seveul Pearee is entrusted to Mulhar Rao Bhakajee	375	0	0			
To Raojee Mooreshwar the charge of collecting the Surdheshmukhee of Purgunna Pathue excepting the Talook Ashtee	33,874	14	0			
To Mulhar Bajee the collection of Mookasa of Purgunna Bunsee	36,663	12	0			
To Apajee Mooree the collection from resumed lands namely half Surdheshmukhee of Purgunna Lonar	5,000	0	0			
Half Surdheshmukhee of Purgunna Wakud	2,116	3	0			
				7,116	3	0
Collections made by Tokeprelad Surdheshmukhee and half Babuttee of Purgunna Dhawaree	10,195	9	0			
Surdheshmukhee half Babuttee of Purgunna Dhara	3,357	8	0			
Surdheshmukhee of Purgunna of Chadool	2,376	4	0			
				15,923	5	0
To Khumdee Rao Nelkassa or fourth share of the Purgunna of Dhar	5,745	10	9			
To Baboorao Guneesh Katree the collection of the mokasa of Ghat Booree	5,058	12	0			
To Kishnaje Mankeeshoor the collection of the jaggeer Deoolgong dependent upon Purgunna Senoh Khera	876	1	6			
				4,93,244	15	0
Suranjamee or Jaedoed to troops						
The collection of Surdheshmukhee for the pay of his troops and their necessaries to the growson of Gajonje Atooree						
The nurgunna of Ghat Booree	3,372	8	0			
Half Purgunna of Lonor	5,000	0	0			
Half Purgunna of Wakeed	2,116	3	0			
				10,488	11	0
To Sorjee Bhapkur the collections of the Purgunna Nuldwa—						
Ndhome in Jaedad	6,799	10	3			
The collection of the Babuttee of the undermentioned Mahals to Punth Sudheo half Purgunna of Patue	10,971	7	6			
Purgunna Purbunee	8,719	2	0			
Purgunna Pachleegong	1,846	3	0			
Purgunna Jhuree	3,414	13	3			
Purgunna Jaklee Nuloun	2,547	11	0			
Purgunna Neeloor	3,282	0	9			
The village of Bhoogong	426	5	6			
Purgunna Bahmunnee	2,611	6	0			
Purgunna Taklee Koth Kurrun	329	15	0			
Purgunna Kullum Noree	4,591	2	0			
Purgunna Nursee	12,221	4	0			
Purgunna Oudhee	2,254	15	9			
Purgunna Doetat Warree	2,031	13	9			
Purgunna Chandool	1,901	0	0			
Purgunna Sudowlee	180	0	0			
Purgunna Sakhur Kheerla	5,998	13	6			
Purgunna Deewul Ghat	4,461	10	0			
Purgunna Jaoferabad	9,996	6	0			
Purgunna Surpoor	7,294	2	0			
Purgunna Wakeed	2,116	3	0			
Purgunna Malkapur	4,932	12	0			
Purgunna Lhooabe	2,159	0	6			
Purgunna Huweelee Mahoor	5,953	11	9			
Prugunna Musungee . . .	2,607	10	6			
Purgunna Umgoolee	1,592	0	0			
Purgunna Bosud	2,479	0	9			

	Rs	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.
The collection of the Mookassa of the under mentioned Mahals to Omur Sing Jadhoo Rao in Jaedad to troops—						
Purgunna Patree	65 828	15	0			
Purgunna Jhuree	9 644	8	0			
Purgunna Kosudee	4 331	2	0			
Purgunna Jeetor	9 846	1	9			
				8 96 300	9	0
To Futteh Singh Bhoonsela for seranjamee maintenance of his troops	6 769	15	3			
Fourth share of the Purgunna Oundhee under charge of Annund Rao Meput Rao Muchalee	5 588	0	0			
				12 358	2	3
The collection of the fourth share and of the Babuttee of Surdheshmukhee of the villages Seonee and Parun in Pargina Seonee The mookassa of the undermentioned Mahals for the furnishing of troops to sumbhajee and joteajee and Muloojee Jad Rao.						
Purgunna Purungong	18,710	8	0			
Purgunna Seoneo	8,356	8	6			
				2,767	0	6
To Seedhoojee Rao Nack Nebalkar the Kookassa of the undermentioned Mehals for the support of troops—						
Purgunna Wanoor	896	6	0			
Half Purgunna Puchbgong	2,759	4	6			
Purgunna Taklee Nelorum	7 643	1	0			
Purgunna Bamhnee	7 834	2	0			
Purgunna Taklee Koth Kumun	985	13	0			
Purgunna (half) char Thanee	4 959	6	0			
Purgunna Kulum Nooue	13 773	5	0			
Purgunna Chandool	5 703	0	0			
Purgunna Sudoolee	440	0	0			
Purgunna Chicklee	2,348	2	0			
Purgunna Dhawaree	12 234	6	0			
Purgunna Sakur Khurlee	17 996	8	6			
Half Purgunna Muhukur	20 067	6	3			
Purgunna Duwal Ghat	13 984	14	0			
Purgunna Reeswur	12,417	6	0			
Purgunna Lonar	15 735	0	0			
Purgunna Jaaferabad	29 788	3	6			
Purgunna Wakeed	6,348	9	0			
Purgunna Malkapur	14 798	4	0			
Purgunna Narapur	4 203	1	6			
Purgunna Sheoralee	6,477	1	6			
Purgunna Wangolee	4 776	0	0			
Purgunna Jamsee	5 834	0	3			
Purgunna Manathee	3 159	14	9			
Purgunna Purlunnee	26,157	6	0			
				2,49 244	8	9
To Bulwant Rao Nagnath the surdheshmukhee of Astee in Purgunna Patree for the support of troops.	10 011	0	0			
The whole village of Moodkul in alms to Bhar mina.	3 259	0	0			
The collection of the fourth share of Surdhesh mukhi Deltalwaree pay for the surgeons of the army to Bulwant Rao Apajee and Hustut Rao Rumchunder the fourth share and Sardhesh mukhee of Purgunna Sawul and purgunna in Jaedad to Muhar Rao Bhikajee.	2,076	4	0			
The Babuttee and fourth share of the Purgunna of Sindh Khara to Trimbuck Rao and Behan derung Jadhoo Raoo in Jaedad to Horsemen	24 831	0	0			
The support of Troops to Babajee Ghathee and Jhonar Rao half of the fourth share of Purgunna Takleegong	2,769	4	6			
Half of the fourth share of Purchar Thanee	4 059	6	0			
				6,8 3 10	6	

	Rs	a	p	Rs.	a	p.
Mehals as Babuttee in Jaedad to Pursheram Pundit, Prethee Nedhee—						
Purgunna Huweellee Pathw wit Ashtee	10,971	7	6			
Purgunna Waloor	2,972	2	0			
Purgunna Kaoodee	1,443	11	3			
Purgunna Lohagong	3,332	2	0			
Purgunna Charthanee	3,306	4	0			
Purgunna Nasum	7,294	1	3			
Purgunna Chucklee	789	6	0			
Purgunna Dhowarree	2,039	1	0			
Purgunna Dhar	957	9	0			
Purgunna Mehekar	13,378	4	0			
Purgunna Pussood	4,139	2	0			
Purgunna Ghat Booree	1,686	4	0			
Purgunna Lenor	5,245	0	0			
Purgunna Narapoor	1,401	0	6			
Purgunna Jamsee	1,944	10	9			
Purgunna Manathee	1,053	4	9			
Purgunna Koorthee	1,287	6	6			
Purgunna Kisloot	1,539	7	3			
Purgunna Huldo Adonee	2,266	8	6			
				57,048	0	0
The jaggeer of the village of Husoulee in Purgunna Sendh Khera to Gosaen Gobut Ganook	2,371	0	0			
List of villages which are in the possession of persons whose names remain to be ascertained	2,478	15	8			
The Babuttee of Mahagong	1,278	14	6			
The fourth share of Bhoogong	9,996	6	0	13,754	9	0
The fourth share of Purgunna Lohgong				6,28,946	0	6
Mehals composing jaggeer or paying chout granted in Jaedad according to the following detail						
Purgunna Aurkhera	1,76,883	11	6			
Jaggeer of Purgunna Umrapoor to the collector	37,763	12	0			
Jaon the part of Toko Puplaoun as pay						
Fourth share to sirdars of troops	9,441	0	0			
Half Babuttee to Punth prethee nidhee and half to Kashee Deo Rao	3,146	13	6			
Surdheshmukhee to Gurjoor Jee Atooree Purgunna Seolee	6,293	12	0			
				56,645	5	6
Jaggeer to Punth Prethee Nidhee	36,682	9	9			
Surdheshmukhee to the sircar	4,891	0	0			
Fourth share to sirdars of troops	8,621	2	0			
Babuttee and saotura to Punth	3,606	6	0			
				53,801	1	9
Suchoo of jaggeer of the Purgunna of Sindhkhera to Doulut Rao Sindiah, the fourth share and Babuttee and Surdheshmukhee, after deducting collections				76,493	2	6
				3,63,823	4	3
Chout Mohauls	4,93,244	15	0			
Seranjamee	6,28,946	5	6			
Jaedad ..	3,63,823	3	9			
				14,86,014	8	9

(True copy)

Marked C in Colonel Close's letter It is mutually agreed, to abide by the 17th Articles underwritten

Articles of a treaty settled between His Highness the Nizam Alli Khawn Buhodur and His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Madhoo Rao Narnen dated 1st of Shabain 1195 of the Hijree corresponding with 1194 of the fuslee and 10 1705 Dekkunee.

1st.—Whatever shall be mutually determined upon must be carried into execution without further reference to probable advantage or disadvantage. When the contracting parties shall have commenced any undertaking if His Highness the Rao Pundit Purdhan Buhadur should be disposed to practice evasion and His Highness the Nizam on the contrary should resolve to persevere in such undertaking it will be the duty of His Highness the Rao Pundit Purdhan to co-operate with the Nizam and to prosecute the measure in progress to a conclusion In like manner if His Highness the Nizam should practice evasion and His Highness preserve in any mutually preconcerted object the Nizam is not to be at liberty to hesitate, but is to co-operate with His Highness Pundit Purdhan in prosecuting the measures in progress to their original purpose But if both parties should be disposed to recede from their original determination it is of no consequence. Whatever is matually determined upon can only be abandoned by mutual consent.

2nd.—If in the judgment of His Highness the Nizam any reason shall appear to be necessary which may be deemed inexpedient by His Highness the Paishwah, but the adoption of which the Nizam shall insist upon in that case His Highness Pandit Purdhan must consent and co-operate with Highness the Nizam in the execution of such measures In like manner if His Highness Pundit Purdhan insist upon the adoption of any measure to which His Highness the Nizam may not be disposed to accede His Highness the Nizam must yield his consent to that measure, and proceed in the execution of it.

3rd.—When the combined forces of the contracting Parties shall attack the Carnatic whatever territory forts money or property shall be captured, His Highness Pundit Purdhan shall receive out of the same the Mahauls the Jaumma of which in the time of the late Jadhoo Rao amounted to fifty three lacks and eighty-three thousand rupees and from which Hyderally Khawn agreed to pay a Chout of fifteen lacks of rupees to the said deceased Madhoo Rao and His Highness the Pundit Purdhan shall enjoy the possession of them without any participation on the part of the Nizam The talook Kurpa, etc., belonging to Abdul Heleem and his relations, and the taalook Kurnool etc., composing the jaggeer of Ranmust Khan and of his sons and relations, together with such portion of Adonee as has remained in the possession of Hyderally Khan from the year 1182 Fuslee and which is now in the possession of Futteh Allie Khawn Tippoo Sultan shall be taken possession of by His Highness the Nizam without any participation on the part of the

Paishwa The remaining acquisitions shall be divided equally between the two contracting parties and the question regarding what territory shall belong to each shall be divided by drawing lots His Highness Rao Pandit Purdhan is not to demand Chout from that part of the territory which may be halved by the Nizam but the Chout which has always been collected from Adonee and Kurnool by Rao Pandit Purdhan shall be paid as usual

4th—If an attack shall be made upon the state of either of the contracting parties they shall unite in repelling the invader when one party shall require the aid of the other to repel the attack, such aid shall be afforded without delay The party furnishing assistance must act in conformity to the council and advice of the party whose territory is attacked

5th—If both states should be attacked at once, the two contracting parties must unite to repel such aggression, and they mutually engage to hold no separate intercourse with the offending party, and that they will always act in concert with each other

6th—All points of inferior moments such as Chout, surdeshmukhe, etc, having been adjusted let the collectors of the Peshwa and the Aumils and Jaggerdars of the Nizam abide by the adjustment If, however, at any time any person should violate the present agreement by committing any excess the two contracting parties will proceed to settle such points by amicable correspondence since trifling points should not be permitted to interfere with others of importance

7th—Whenever either state shall require the aid of the troops of the other such aid shall be afforded

8th—Neither party shall ever adopt any measure of hostility against the other If either party shall entertain a design of subverting the Government of the other that design must abandoned, no attention shall be paid to the representation of any individual and any such representations shall be communicated by one to the other

9th—All negotiation must be carried on by detailed written correspondence from one to the other, without the intervention of vakeels If, however, reference should be made to any communication contained in a letter to Vakeel, the original letter shall remain with the Vakeel and copies of the same shall be furnished to the contracting parties

10th—If, while engaged in pursuit of any object which shall have been mutually agreed upon, an enemy shall attack either state the prosecution of the original object shall be suspended, until measures shall have been adopted for repelling and punishing the enemies who may have committed such act of aggression

11th—The sirdars of one state shall not be admitted to the counsels of the other but there is no objection to the maintenance of the relation of a general friendship between them

12th.—If His Highness the Rao Pundit Purdhan should propose any measure which may not be agreeable to His Highness the Nizam who may be desirous of adopting some other measure they must not admit into their minds any sentiment of displeasure but must direct their attention to that measure which may be most salutary

13th.—Let His Highness the Nizam demand from the British Government payment of the seven laks of Rupees due to him by that Government on account of Rajmundree and let His Highness the Paishwah demand payment of the Chout of 15 lakhs of Rs. due to him from Futteh Alli Khan (Tippoo Sultan). A treaty exists between the Nizam the Paishwa and the English If at any time the English should act contrary to that treaty and it should become necessary to make War against them the four sircars of Mustafa Nuggur Vellore Sekakole and Rajmundree shall belong exclusively to the Nizam and the taalook Neehawar shall belong to the Paishwa without any participation whatever The remaining acquisitions of territory forts or other property shall be equally divided.

14th.—With regard to lands solicited on this side of the Toombuddra which His Highness the Nizam or His Highness the Paishwa may seize without the aid and assistance of each other such of them as shall be conquered by the Nizam shall remain in his possession His Highness paying Chout for the same together with the babutta surdeshmukhe and other customs to His Highness the Peshwa and such of them as shall be conqurred by His Highness the Peshwa shall be retained by His Highness on the conditions of paying to the Nizam the established Peshcush due from those lands With regard to lands situated on the other side of Toombuddra whether the possession of them be acquired by one party without the assistance of the combined armies of both they shall be equally divided and His Highness the Peshwa after receiving half of such territory shall make no demand against the Nizam for chout from his share of the lands

15th.—The brothers and relations of either party who may seek protection with other shall not only be refused an asylum but shall be seized and delivered up This condition shall be strictly fulfilled by both.

16th.—If when engaged in any particular object an enemy should attack either state, the prosecution of that object must be suspended and both parties must proceed to repel and punish the enemies, and any loss which may be sustained either in revenue or territory must be borne in equal proportion.

17th.—The partition of any territory which may be acquired in war with the English and Futteh Alli Khan shall be made in conformity to the 3rd and 13th articles of this treaty but any other territory which shall be acquired either by negotiation intimidation, or other means shall in conformity to those article be equally divided.

(True Copy)

Treaty of Mhar marked D in the letter from the Resident at Poona Articles of Treaty settled between Balajee Jenardoon, commonly called Nana Furnavese, on the part of the Peshwa and Auzimool Omrah Behaudur on the part of the Nizam, in 1197 corresponding with 1206 Fuslee and with 1211 Hijree

1st—Whereas confusion exists in the Government of His Highness the Peshwa and whereas on going to Mhar in the Kokun, I saw no prospect of the restoration of order. it occured to my mind to concert with His Highness the Nizam the means of preserving His Highness the Peshwa's Government, accordingly it is promised, through the medium of Auzimool Omrah, that the faults committed by me, whether wilfully or otherwise shall be pardoned by His Highness the Nizam and buried in oblivion Whatever is past is past In future I shall attach myself faithfully to the interests of His Highness the Nizam Auzimool Omrah Behaudur the Prime Minister of His Highness the Nizam and I, the Minister of His Highness the Peshwa will in concert with each other administer the affairs of the two states and do whatever may be calculated to promote the interests of both We pledge ourselves never to deviate from this line of conduct His Highness the Nizam and Auzimool Umrah will do whatever tends to promote the security of the Peshwa's Government and welfare while on the other hand, His Highness the Peshwa and I will endeavour to promote the prosperity of His Highness the Nizam's Government and that of Auzimool Omrah Whoever shall deviate from this obligation will be guilty of a breach of faith

Let the conduct of both parties be regulated in strict conformity to this stipulation

2nd—Bullajee Anunt and other servants of Sindiah a faithful chieftain of the Peshwa's having formed a league with Purshram Ramchander have contrived to get the person of His Highness Bajee Rao into their power It therefore behoves His Highness the Nizam to prepare a force and co-operate with the troops of the Peshwa and Senasaheb Soobah Rugojee Bhooselah for the purpose of bringing Bajee Rao Saheb and Chimnajee Appa Saheb together His Highness's troops must exert every effort to accomplish this object Auzimool Omrah must join me with a force of fifteen thousand foot and with a part of artillery and Military stores The English Government will afford the aid of its co-operation but even if they should not they will remain neutral I have already settled this point with that Government

Let this stipulation be strictly fulfilled by His Highness and Auzimool Omrah

3rd—The instrument which was executed at Khurda for the cession of the country and fort of Dowlutabad and for the payment of the money (two crores of Rupees) shall be returned, and the former treaty of Edgheery shall remain in force No demand will be made upon the state of Hyderabad for the arrears of any revenue

which may be due at the date of the restoration of the lands The instrument executed for the payment of the revenues of the Thannahs and of the chout of Beer etc. the soobah of Beder in conformity to the conditions of Khurda shall be returned No demand shall be made for the chout of Adoni up to the end of 1204. Fuslee but from the commencement of 1205 the Chout of Adoni etc. shall be paid in conformity to established usage.

This article shall be strictly fulfilled

4th.—After the Government of His Highness the Peshwa shall have been settled I will make an arrangement in concert with His Highness the Nizam for the performance of the conditions of the Treaties which have been concluded between His Highness and Rajah Ruggojee Bhooselah When the affairs of the state of Poona shall be adjusted an arrangement shall be mutually concerted for the above object

5th.—Dasnah and other Mohauls situated in the vicinity of Delhi have long belonged to the Nizam and they are now in the possession of Madajee Sindhah Let the release of one of those Mohauls be procured from Sindiah in conformity to a promise which was made by His Highness the Peshwa to His Highness the Nizam to that effect.

6th.—The claims which were made one against the other during the late War shall be relinquished on both sides from this day In future the Nizam shall pay chout and the Peshwa s Thannahs shall be established in the Nizam s countries and Mohauls as usual.

Let the arrears of chout accordingly be remitted let the Thannahs be established as usual and let former claims be abandoned.

7th.—It has been the uniform wish of His Highness the Nizam to be exempted from the payment of the chout of Souhah Beder As His Highness the Nizam is equally interested in the prosperity of both states and as His Highness Bajee Rao Sahib is my master I declare on oath that this is an hereditary claim I will obtain His Highness Bajee Rao s consent to the remission of the chout.

This agreement shall be made in favour of the Nizam personally

8th.—The Bhonsla shall be invited to become a party to this treaty It is accordingly agreed that His Highness the Nizam and I shall write and desire him to come and be a party to the treaty

9th.—The Nizam demands twenty lacks of rupees for his expenses Ten lakhs of rupees however shall be advanced for that purpose. If His Highness shall arrive in due season meaning to afford assistance, it is well otherwise the amount shall be considered to be a debt, and I shall require its gradual repayment.

10th—Measures shall be adopted by the Honorable English Company's Government and by His Highness to prevent Tippoo's Army from joining in the contest

His troops shall remain quiet but if they should not His Highness, myself, and the English Company will proceed to take measures accordingly, in conformity to the treaty of Seringapatam.

11th—If any of the troublesome subjects of His Highness the Nizam shall prefer claims to money from any of His Highness the Peshwa's taalooks, they must be first, established by His Highness when orders will be issued for satisfying such claims

This article is mutually agreed to

12th—I will procure the signature of His Highness the Peshwa to the above articles

13th—Whereas the interest of the two states are identified, no attention is to be paid to the misrepresentations of enemies, but if such misrepresentations should create suspicion in the mind of either, an explanation must take place If an enemy of one party should be disposed to excite disturbance, both parties shall unite to punish him No excuse must be made or admitted

Let the above stipulation be observed

14th—The above articles of agreement shall be faithfully carried into execution Self interest, shall have no concern in it

Both parties shall act in conformity to this stipulation.

(True Copy)

Article of a Treaty between His Highness the Peshwa and His Highness the Nizam dated 1199 *corresponding with* 1208 *of Fuslee, and* 1213 *of the Hijra*

All former treaties and engagements shall remain in force

On the 11th of Mohurmm of the abovementioned year a treaty comprising five articles was concluded between the two Governments in which it is stipulated that the Peshwa shall give a jaggeer of eight Lakhs of rupees to the Nizam

For the purpose of fulfilling the above stipulation the undermentioned arrangements now made and agreed to

1st—From the commencement of the year 1210 Fuslee the Peshwa shall give a jaggeer to the Nizam amounting to Rs 3,75,000

2nd—In the year 1206 Fuslee corresponding with 1197 the Peshwa gave to the Nizam through the medium of Auzimul Omrah three-fourths of the Chout of soobah Beder, retaining the fourth share to himself A jaggeer of eight lakhs of rupees is now to be given by the Peshwa to the Nizam Of this sum it has been agreed that the Peshwa is to give a jaggeer to the Nizam of three lakhs of

and seventy five thousand rupees from the commencement of the year 1210 Fuslee In discharge of the remaining four lakhs and twenty five thousand Rs it has been agreed that in lieu of any farther jaggeers the Peshwa shall give up to the Nabob (Nizam) his right to the remaining fourth share of the chout of sooba Bedur Rs 4 25 000

The whole of the chout of soobah Beder is given to the Nizam. Three fourths of the Chout were formerly given up And now remaining fourth share is given from the commencement of 1209 Fuslee The jaggeer of eight lakhs which was to be given to the Nizam has now been settled as above written

A sum of money is due by the Nizam to the Peshwa on account of the war of Khurda Of this sum three fourths were relinquished through the medium of Auzimool Omra Behaudur The remaining fourth share, or fifty lakhs of Rs due from the Nizam was made over by the Peshwa to Doulut Rao Sindiah Of these fifty lakhs of Rs. fifteen lakhs were paid to Sindiah by the Nizam and the remaining thirty five lakhs were paid by the Peshwa The thirty-five lakhs of Rs. paid to Sindiah were therefore fairly due from the Nizam to the Peshwa Of this amount a deduction was made of ten lakhs of Rs and the remaining twenty five lakhs were agreed to be paid to the Peshwa As Sindia has possession of a Bond of Auzimool Omarah for fifty lakhs of Rs the Peshwa shall require him to give it up If Sindia should not give up and should claim the money from the Nizam the Peshwa shall insist on his complying with his requisition In the event of Sindiah s refusing to comply and exciting disturbance, the two contracting parties shall in concert oppose him

In the year 1190 corresponding with 1204 of the Fuslee, it was agreed that the Nizam should give a sum of money to the Peshwa on account of the war of Kharda Of that sum it was settled through the agency of Auzimool Omrah that three-fourths should be relinquished and the remainder be paid to the Peshwa. The whole of the sum of fifty lakhs was assigned over to Doulut Rao Sindiah of which the Nizam paid fifteen lakhs Of the remaining thirty-five lacks a deduction of ten lakhs was made by the Peshwa. That remaining twenty five lakhs are to be paid to the Peshwa by instalments as follows —

		Rs
In the month of Bysakh		12 50 000
At the end of Jeith		3,00 000
At the end of Asarh		3,00,000
At the end of Sawun		3,00,000
At the end of Badhan		3,50 000
	Total	25,00,000

The fourth share Chout of soobah Beder which remained to the Peshwa is due from the Nizam from the commencement of 1206 to the close of 1208 Fuslee (three years) and on the 11th of Mohurmm it was agreed, that a jaggeer of eight lakhs of Rs should be given by the Peshwa to the Nizam This point having been settled in a separate article it is necessary to make good the payment of it to the Nizam as follows —

		Rs
Jageer for year 1208 Fuslee		8,00,000
Jageer for year 1209 Fuslee		8,00,000
	Total	16,00,000
Deduct the fourth share of Chout of Soobah Beder made over to Nizam		4,25,000
	Total	11,75,000

The sum of eleven lakhs and seventy-five thousand Rs is therefore due for those two years to the Nizam on account of the said Jaggeer On the other hand the fourth share of the Chout for three years abovementioned is due from the Nizam to the Peshwa A settlement of accounts therefore on both sides must be made

Some domestic disturbances having lately arisen in the state of Poona it behoves the Nizam, should occasion require it, to act in concert with Bajee Rao Rungonath Pandit Purdhan with a strong well appointed force and a proportionate artillery until such time as order shall be restored

This treaty consisting of six articles shall be strictly observed by both the parties

Written on the 11th of Zee Hij

(True Copy)

Articles of a treaty between His Highness the Nizam Allee Khan Behadur and His Highness the Peshwa Bajee Rao Rugounath Pandit Purdhan dated 1199 *Corresponding with* 1208 *Fuslee and* 1213 *Hijree*

All former treaties and engagements shall remain in force

In the abovementioned year on the 11th of Mohurram a treaty consisting of five articles, was concluded between the two states, by which it is stipulated that the Nizam is to receive a jaggeer of eight lakhs of Rs from the Peshwa

For the purpose of fulfilling the above stipulation the under mentioned arrangement is now made and agreed to The Peshwa from the commencement of the year 1210 Fuslee shall grant a jaggeer to the Nizam amounting to Rs. 3,75,000.

From the amount of the chout of the soobah of Beder the Peshwa through the medium of Auzimool Omrah in the year 1206 Fuslee corresponding with 1197 gave up three fourths to the Nizam. The remaining fourth was retained by the Peshwa It has been agreed that the Peshwa shall grant a jageer of eight lakhs of Rs to the Nizam Of this amount it has been settled that the Peshwa shall give to the Nizam from the commencement of the year 1210 fuslee, a jaggeer to the amount of three lakhs and seventy five thousand Rs In payment of the remainder four lakhs and twenty five thousand Rs the Peshwa shall give up to the Nizam the remaining fourth share of the Chout Rs 4 25,000. The Peshwa accordingly gives up to the Nizam the whole of the chout of soobah Beder viz. three fourths as formerly given up and the remaining fourth from the commencement of the year 1209 Fuslee. According to the above explanation a jaggeer of eight lakhs of Rs has been granted in full to the Nizam and the agreement respecting the Chout of Beder has been carried into effect.

It was agreed that a sum in money for the expenses of the War of the Khurda should be given by the Nizam to the Peshwa Of that sum three fourths were relinquished by the Peshwa at the instance of Auzimool Omrah and for the remaining fourth or fifty lakhs of Rs. an assignment on the Nizam was given by the Peshwa in favour of Doulut Rao Sindiah Fifteen lakhs were accordingly paid by the Nizam to Sindiah and the remaining thirty five lakhs were paid to that chieftain by the Peshwa which sum the Nizam was bound to repay The Peshwa having made a farther relinquishment of ten lakhs of Rs. in favour of the Nizam it was settled that the Nizam should pay to him the remaining sum of Rs twenty five lakhs A bond of Auzimool Omrah for fifty lakhs of Rs. is in the possession of Sindiah. That Bond must be returned If Sindiah should not return the Bond and should demand from the Nizam the thirty-five lakhs of Rs. the Peshwah must insist with him on his returning it and in the event of Sindiah s refusal and his proceeding to hostilities the contracting parties must unite their efforts to repell him

In the year 1195 corresponding with 1204 Fuslee it was agreed that a sum of money on account of the expense of the war of Khurda, should be given by the Nizam to the Peshwa Of that sum it was settled through the Agency of Azimool Omrah that three-fourths should be relinquished by the Peshwah. The remaining one-fourth was to be paid to the Peshwa.

An assignment of the whole of that debt of fifty lakhs of Rs. was made by the Peshwa in favour of Sindiah. Accordingly fifteen lakhs of Rs. were paid to Sindiah in part payment by the Nizam. Of the remaining thirty five lakhs of Rs. a deduction of

ten lakhs having been made by the Peshwa it was settled that the remaining twenty-five lakhs of Rs should be paid by the Nizam by instalment as follows —

A fourth part of the Chout of Soobah Beder belonged to the Peshwa The amount of that share in due from the Nizam to the Peshwa from the commencement of the year 1206 Fuslee for three years On the 11th of Mohurrum it was agreed that the Peshwa should grant a jaggeer of eight lakhs of Rs to the Nizam The adjustment of this point is written in a separate article

	Rs.
Amount of the jaggeer for year 1208, Fuslee	8,00,000
Amount of the Jaggeer for year 1209, Fuslee	8,00,000
	16,00,000
Deduct the fourth share of the Chout of Bedar given up to the Nizam	4,25,000
	11,75,000

A sum of eleven lakhs and seventy-five thousand Rs on account of the jaggeer is therefore due to the Nizam On the other hand as has been already observed a sum on account of chout from 1206 to 1208 is due to the Peshwa The accounts on both sides should be mutually adjusted

Some domestic disturbances having lately arisen in the state of Poonah, it behoves the Nizam should occasion require it to act in concert with Bajee Rao Rughnath Pandit Purdhan Behaudur with a well appointed force until order shall be restored This treaty consisting of six article should be strictly observed by both parties Written on the 20th of Jumed-us-sanee 1213 Hijree

(True Copy)

Copy of a letter bearing the seal of Moosheerool Moolk Behaudur Arzumool Oomrah to the Peshwa

A year ago according to your Highness's request a positive order was issued by His Highness the Nizam to the Nabob Ameerool Moolk, directing him to pay the arrears of the chout of Adoni, upon which the Nabob represented to His Highness the distressed condition of his taalook, the oppressive exactions of the enemy, the forcible collection of the Peshcash from the zamindars which is payable by them to the Taalookdar, and the seizure of several Talooks belonging to Adoni, from which, as well as the rest of Adoni, Chout is paid An account of the arrears of Chout was sent by Ameerool Moolk through Syed Alli Khawn to Roy Rugotum Rao while your Highness was on the banks of the river Bheema which your Highness will have received. Moreover I sent for several persons of the Nabob and inquired particularly into the state of the Taalook and repeated His Highness's injunctions about the payment of the Chout After much discussion, the Nabob promised to provide for the payment of the arrears of Chout due from such portion of the Taalook as remained in his possession calculating from the year 1192 being the period when he succeded to the taalook About this

time I was informed by Sobrajee Pandit that your Highness had directed him to make an application to His Highness the Nizam, that I should for your Highness's satisfaction address a letter to your Highness communicating an arrangement for the payment of the Chout His Highness has therefore directed me to write to your Highness to assure you that if in the course of the next four months no calamity should befall the taalook an arrangement shall be made for the payment of the Chout as above stated from the year 1192 Fuslee the date of the Nabob's succession to the taalook on this point let your Highness rest satisfied

What more shall I write?

(True Copy)

(Sd) J MONCKTON

Translation of a Hindi version of Persian paper signed by the Nawaub Nizam Ali Khawn Behadur containing a question put to the Nizam supposed by the Peshwa's Vakeel, with the Nizam's answer

With respect to the jaggeers and enaums which have been or may be hereafter given by your Highness to the Peshwa and his mootsuddies and also to those which have been or may be given by the Peshwa to your Highness's mootsuddies what is your Highness's pleasure with regard to the continuance of those lands? (Answer in the handwriting of the Nizam).

Up to the year 1192 Fuslee, whatever Jaggeer etc. have been given by either party have been continued are continued are resumed From the year 1193 Fuslee, however let any jaggeer which may be granted by either party to the Mootsuddies of the other be continued In the event of the death of any individual or of the resumption of his jaggeer in consequence of any fault a new sunnad shall be granted on application from one party to the other In cases, where hereditary sunnads are granted let them be continued in perpetuity

(True Copy)

Agreement between the Peshwa and Rooknud Doulah on the part of the Nizam dated 1169.

If the Nabob (Nizam) shall retain possession of the jaggeer of Hybut Rao Benalkur an arrangement must be made for the payment of the arrears of the Chout mookassa babuttee, surdeshmukhee and saotra up to the date 1168 and in future the amount of Chout payable by the Nabob shall be regulated by the amount of the gross collections. Upon this principle my aumils shall collect Chout.

Answer

From the day on which his Highness the Nizam took possession of the jaggeer His Highness will be responsible for the payment of the Chout and surdeshmukhee and other customs according to the gross revenue of the lands. But with respect to the arrears,

the jaggeerdar (Hybut Rao) must be considered to be responsible for them His Highness the Nizam however will of course direct Hybut Rao to pay them up

Let the amount of the bond executed by Rukhunud Dowlah in the year 1167 for the payment of the Chout due from Basalut Jung be discharged

Answer.

Let a Karkoon accompany me when I will collect the Chout from the Purgunnahs of the Nabob Basalut Jung, and whatever may appear to be due on an adjustment of accounts, shall be paid to the state of Poona

If the Nizam should pay the chout due from Busalut Jung from the commencement of the year 1169 it is well, otherwise I shall enforce payment, in which case the Nizam must not be offended.

Answer.

Agreed

As Peerajee Naek Nimbalkar is neither an ancient sirdar, nor knows how to conduct himself as a sirdar, he should be deprived of his jaggeer and discharged from the Nizam's service, unless he is willing to serve as the commander of four or five hundred horses in which case he might be employed in that manner

Answer

Agreed

Mooroo Dhoondajee is not attached to the Nizam's Government and his conduct is such as might occasion a misunderstanding between the two states It is therefore proper that the Nizam should dismiss him from his service

Answer

He shall not be retained at the seat of Government but shall be sent to a distance to some inferior and obscure situation

What has been argeed upon by both parties with respect to the punishment of Ramchunder Jadhoorao, should be performed

Answer

By the favour of God, it shall be done as you desire

No intercourse shall be held with Janoojee Boonsela

Answer

No connection shall be established with the Boonsla of a nature calculated to affect the friendship subsisting between the two states, neither shall any attention be paid to his representations

Whatever forts and mahals may be held by the Nizam on the first of the month of Rujub 1169 shall remain in his possession In like manner whatever forts and mahals may be in the occupation of the Peshwa, shall remain in his possession If by chance any fort or lands belonging to the state of Poona should be seized by the Talookdars of the Nizam, they must be restored

Answer

Agreed

Singed by Rookund Dowlah This treaty comprizing eight articles and written in Hindee is agreed to on my part. Dated 1st of the month Rujub in the year 1182 of the Hijree Era.

(True Copy)

Memorandum of an agreement between His Highness the Peshwa and Rookunoo Dowlah on the part of His Highness the Nizam

Rookunoo Dowlah Behadur demands the restitution of the forts of Unkaee and Raj Dheer which although not specified in the treaty are retained by the Peshwa but as the Nizam refuses to give up the fort of Nuldroog the cession of which is included in the treaty the Peshwa is to retain possession of the forts of Unkaee and Rajdheer in lieu of Nuldroog

The original agreement to the above effect under the seal of the Peshwa shall be delievered to Rukkunud Dowlah Beharder on the part of Nizam Allee Khawn Bahadur

As the Nizam is anxious to retain possession of the jaggeers of Pergunna Peer and Pathree the Peshwa agrees that his aumildars shall not make any demand on account of Chout the mookassa Babuttee, surdeshmukhee, or mootura beyond what may appear to be just according to the gross revenues of those lands.

1st of Rajeb of the year 1169 whatever forts and mahals are now held by the Nizam shall remain in his possession and whatever forts and mohuls are in the occupation of the Peshwa shall continue in his possession if the talookdars of the state of Poona should without the Peshwa s knowledge, enter into any collusion and seize any fort or lands belonging to the Nizam it shall be restored with out hesitation

(True Copy)

COPY

The following observations may help to illustrate the nature and extent of the subsisting differences between the Poona Govern ment and that of the Nizam as well as the grounds on which they ought to be arbitrated or otherwise adjusted for the convenience of both states. The claim of the Nizam to a total exemption of chouth seems to have presented an invincible obstacle to the desired accommodation and should it now appear that the claim, under any mode of proceeding can scarcely suceed it may be viewed as a point for consideration with the Nizam himself whether to wave the claims altogether may not be more convenient for his interests and those of his allies. The question can be determined only by a close enquiry into the points at issue between the two durbars, and a liberal consideration of the transactions to which they refer

The annexed observations are founded only on imperfect information It is hoped therefore, that the Nizam's Durbar will be induced to assist the enquiry with such further light as it may be able to afford

1 It is proposed to examine into the grounds of the differences subsisting between the Poona sirkar and that of His Highness the Nizam, and to make some observations touching the basis which, on full information, it may be proper to take eventually for the arbitration of them With this view it becomes necessary first to advert to the treaties which, within a period of some years back, have been concluded or drawn out for ratification between the two Governments

2 The first that occurs for notice seems to be the treaty of Edgheery, dated the 1198 of the Hijree or 1194 Fussilee and formed on principles both offensive and defensive It aims at the conquest of Mysore and, in the event of success, gives to the Peshwa (these countries were estimated at 53 lackhs and Rs 83,000), the countries for which Hyder paid a chouth of fifteen lakhs of Rs and to the Nizam Cuddapah, Kurnool and the part of Adhonee then held by Tippoo It also confirms the usages between the two states respecting chouth (The 3rd article of this treaty appears to have been subsequently modified and enlarged in a manner that secured to the Peshwa the chouth of Adonee after whole of the province had fallen to the Nizam by the treaty of alliance concluded in 1792 at Shrirangpattam)

3 The treaty of Kurdlah, dated early in 1795 by which the Nizam ceded to the Poona state the fort of Doulutabad and a territory of about thirty-five lakhs of Rs and agreed to pay besides two crores of Rs

4 The treaty of Mhar and restored the territorial cessions and cancelled the stipulated payments of Kurdlah, and besides ceded to the Nizam the chouth of Beder, at least during the period of his existence It also secured to the Peshwa the chouth of Adhonee Beer, etc

5 Treaty of 1200 Fussilee written in the hand of Peshwa and carried along with him by Azimool Omrah when he left Poona on his return to Hyderabad It authorizes the Peshwa to retain one-fourth of the Kurdlah cessions and stipulated payments, and also one-fourth of the Beder chouth ceded to the Nizam by the treaty of Mhar This treaty is in part acted on by Azimool Omrah by his paying the fifteen lakhs Rs to Sindiah and granting bonds to him for thirty-five more

6 The treaty of 11th Mohurrom 1208 Fussilee This treaty does not seem to have been carried into effect the subject of it however is taken up in the treaty of 11th Zeehudje 1208 Fusslee —

7 The treaty of 11th Zuhuji 1208 Fusslee. This treaty grants the jaghir of eight lakhs for military aid by ceding the retained fourth of the Beder chouth and a territory of Rs 3 75,000 It further cedes to the Nizam the whole of the Beder chouth in perpetuity and binds the Nizam to pay to the Peshwa by instalments specified, the sum of twenty five lakhs of Rs in return for which the Nizam is to obtain from the Peshwa a full acquittance from Sindia for the debt of thirty five lakhs It likewise binds the Nizam to assist the Peshwa when circumstances may require with a corps of infantry and cavalry

8 Of these documents the least known to us is that of the 1206 Fusslee means must be taken therefore to procure a copy of these documents either from the Poona or the Hyderabad Durbar It would appear not to have been interchanged though in part acted on.

9 The treaty of 11th Zahuje 1208 Fusslee can scarcely be used as a basis for an arbitration of differences as the Peshwa can scarcely find it practicable to obtain the necessary acquittance from Sindia.

10 The treaty of 11th Mohurrum 1208 Fusslee can scarcely serve as a basis either as it was never substantiated as a public document and as it s proposed objects were finally adjusted only by the subsequent ratified treaty of the 11th of Zahuje Fusslee.

11 Can the treaty of 1206 Fusslee be considered as competent to serve as a basis? Perhaps not. It seems to have been pressed upon Azimool Omrah in direct violation of the treaty of Mhar—and it does not appear that it was ever interchanged or ratified though in part acted on On all grounds of equity therefore, it ought to be passed over as defective and incompetent

12. The treaty of Mhar being a complete instrument ought to be used as the basis for the arbitration It s fulfilment therefore becomes indispensable. By fulfilling it the Peshwa must restore the fourth he retains of the Kurdlah Cessions say a territory of about eight lakhs of Rs He must also relinquish all claims of the fifty lakhs of Rs as the fourth part of the two crores stipulated to be paid and he must further abandon the right he maintains to a fourth of the Beder chouth But Azimool Omrah has already discharged fifteen lakhs of the fifty lakhs above mentioned—must not the Peshwa restore these fifteen lakhs? Probably yes.

The article of the treaty of Mhar which cedes the chouth of Beder seems to be ambiguous. The Poona Durbar states that the cession is for the period of the Nizam s existence only (It is ascertained that this construction is preserved in all the treaties subsequent to that of Mhar save the one of 1206 Fusslee which has not yet been produced either by Peshwa or Azeemool Omrah.) Azeemool Omrah states that the Mutsuddees of the Hyderabad Durbar make the cession to extend to the duration of the Nizam s posterity —that is they make it hold so long as any of the Nizam s posterity

shall inherit his dominion and Major Kirkpatrick's translation agrees with the construction of the Poona Durbar It is highly probable therefore, if not quite certain that by the fulfilment of the treaty of Mhar the Hyderabad Government must incur the burthen of the whole Beder chouth immediately on the Nizam's death It may be estimated at Rs 17,00,000

13 Supposing this result to be accurate, it may be well to consider whether it would be eligible for the Nizam that the treaty of Mhar should be taken as the basis of the arbitration in preference to the treaty of the 11th of Zuhudje 1208 Fusslee By the Treaty of Mhar he recovers a country of eight or nine lakhs of Rs as the fourth of the territorial cessions of Kurdlah He also recovers the fifteen lakhs of Rs paid to Sindia and is saved from the payment of the Beder chout during the Nizam's life By the fulfilment of the treaty of 11th Zuhudge 1208 Fusslee, the Nizam would lose the fifteen lakhs he has paid to Sindia, and be obliged to discharge, by instalments the sum of twenty-five lakhs of Rs to the Peshwa, and be subject to the inconvenience of being obliged to furnish military aid occasionally to the Poona state and in return he would obtain in perpetuity a total exemption from the payment of the Beder chouth and a piece of territory yielding Rs 3,75,000

14 Comparative Statement—Under each agreement the Nizam's sirkar stands exempt from payment of the Beder chouth during the period of his life lost by the fulfilment of the treaty of the 11th Zuhuje 1208 Fusslee, a territory of Rs 4,25,000 also the sum of Rs 25,00,000 and Rs 15,00,000 convert these three sums into one denomination by supposing that the former being annual revenue is worth seven years purchase, and is thus—

Equal to .	Rs	29,75,000	Total loss by the fulfilment of the treaty of 11th Zeehuje 1208
To this add	Rs	25,00,000	
Add . . .	Rs	15,00,000	
		69,75,000	

(The incovenience of the obligation to furnish military aid is not included, as it is imagined that the approaching arrangements will relieve the Nizam's sirkar from this burthen)

15 By the fulfilment of the treaty of Mhar the Nizam sirkar would lose the exemption from payment of the Beder chout after his death, that it would incur a loss of the annual sum of Rs 17,00,000 This annual sum being worth seven years purchase is equal to Rs 1,19,00,000—

Loss by the Treaty of 11th Zuhudge 1208 Fussilee	69,75,000
Loss to the Nizam by preferring the Treaty of Mahar to that of 11th Zuhudge as a basis for the arbitration	49,25,000

16. If circumstances ever allow the wishes for arbitration to take place, it will probably be found requisite to previously lay down a few principles to guide its process What these principles should be, may be best discovered perhaps by ascertaining the views and true intent of the arbitration These can be determined only by a reference to the first secret article of the treaty with the Nizam dated 1.th October 1800 The main object of this article is evidently to obtain the fulfilment of the treaty of Mhar and on that basis to procure authority to the British Government to arbitrate the differences subsisting between the Poona sirkar and that of the Hyderabad and to take into consideration the claim of the Nizam to a total exemption from chouth.

17 To proceed to arbitrate implies previous differences or points at issue as the subject to the arbitrated The first principle which occurs therefore for the guidance of an arbitration is that it should limit its proceedings to the investigation and decision of subsisting differences or points previously at issue. Amongst the points at issue between the Poona sirkar and that of Hyderabad the only claim on the part of the Nizam to an exemption of chouth is that which refers to the article of the treaty of Mhar which ambiguously remits the Beder chouth. Neither by the treaty of Mhar nor any other treaty which has been either drawn out or concluded between the two states does it appear that a claim on the part of the Nizam to a total exemption of chouth has ever been a subject of difference or a point at issue between the two Governments. On the contrary a regular payment by the Nizam of the chouth of Adhonee, Beer etc. is secured to the Peshwa by the treaty of Edghuree and Mhar the fulfilment of which latter is held to be indispensable to the purpose of the proposed arbitration

18 If then it be an obvious principle that the proceedings of an arbitration should be limited to the adjustment of points previously at issue, if the fulfilment of the treaty of Mhar be indispensable to the purpose of the arbitration and if that fulfilment unavoidably secures to the Peshwa a due payment by the Nizam, of the chouth of Adonee Beer etc., there appears to be little ground on which to solicit permission from the Peshwa that the arbitration should extend to a consideration of the claim to the total exemption of chouth in question.

19 If authority for the British Government to take into consideration the Nizam's claim to a total exemption of chouth be viewed as a separate demand having no connection with the proceedings of the arbitration of subsisting differences the Nizam's prospect under the demand if granted, must be discouraging—as to require the fulfilment of treaty of Mhar for benefits to the Hyderabad state, and prevent it at the same time from having effect in those parts which are favourable to the Peshwa would scarcely be consistent with those laudable principles which invariably direct the conduct of the company's present administration and to take up

that right that as it was originally acquired and subsequently maintained by the power of the sword so it must be considered to be alienable like other rights by the operation of the same cause, by the revolutions of states and changes of political relations supremacy and dependence A large proportion of the British territories and of those composing the dominion of the Rajah of Mysore, and others were formerly subjected to the payment of Chout But the demand ceased with the power to enforce it and the revival of it would not for an instant be tolerated Kurnool which formerly was a dependancy of the Soubadar of the Deccan was also among the principalities from which the overwhelming power of the Marhattah tribe rising on the ruins of Moghul empire exacted this General tribute. *But the successful usurpation of Hyder Alli Khaun wrested* with many other countries the territory of Kurnool from the supremacy both of the Nizam and the Marhattas and during a period of 15 or 20 years antecedently to the war between the British Government and its allies and Tippoo Sultan which terminated in the year 179 the principality of Kurnool was tributary to the Government of Mysore.

Subsequently to the peace Runmust Khan the Nabob of Kurnool having died the late Nizam interposed his claim on the ground of the tributary relation in which Kurnool formerly stood towards the Soubadar of the Deccan to regulate the succession to that principality and actually invested the eldest son of Runmust Khan then at Hyderabad with the insignia of the Chiefship while at the same time the right to nominate or at least confirm the successor and to collect the tribute was claimed by Tippoo Sultan.

The question was referred to the British Government and was the subject of much discussion between the two states During the negotiation of the peace of 179 Tippoo Sultan had proposed to insert in the schedule of his dominions and Revenues the tribute of Kurnool. But the allies the Nizam and the Marhattahs, refused to admit it without however bringing under discussion Tippoo Sultan's right of supremacy over that territory

This omission and the unquestionable fact that Kurnool during a long period of years had actually paid tribute to Tippoo Sultan and his predecessor led the British Government to recognize the countinuance of a right, which although founded exclusively in power had long been presciptively exercised and was not expressly contested at a time when the triumph of the allied states enabled them to dictate the terms of pacification and the late Governor-General Marquis Cornwallis declared on that occasion to the Nizam that he would not be supported in his pretensions with respect to Kurnool or in any contest in which he might be involved with Tippoo Sultan by attempting to maintain them. The Nizam in consequence withheld his interference in the affairs of Kurnool and the present Nabob Mohammed Alif Khan succeeded to the principality ostensibly under the auspecies of Tippoo Sultan.

When the power of the Mahomedan Government of Mysore however was subverted in 1799, the Nizam recovered his tributary rights over the Nabob of Kurnool and the tribute which after much discussion was fixed by a formal engagement between His Highness and the Nabob, formed a part of the subsidiary cessions to the British Government at the conclusion of the treaty of General defensive alliance between the Company and the Nizam in the year 1800, and the tributary relation in which the Nabob of Kurnool stood towards the latter, was formally transferred to the British Government

Admitting therefore the original claim of the Marhatta state to Chout from the principality of Kurnool, the payment of it and the power of enforcing the demand had long ceased by conquest and the demand was in fact excluded by the succession of events above described To recognize it at the present time would be to recognize the same right with respect to numberless other territories long since placed beyond the reach of similar exactions

By the tributary relation in which the Nabob of Kurnool is placed towards the British power, he is entitled to its protection, and he was formally assured by a letter of the late Governor-General Marquis Wallesley that he should not be subjected to any demands beyond the fixed amount of tribute and the obligation to furnish his assigned quota of troops To countenance a demand of Chout on the part of the Peshwa under all the circumstances of that claim and of the arrangement just described would evidently be inconsistent with the nature of the Nabob's situation and with the spirit of the assurances which he has received, and to relinquish the tribute or such part of it as might be claimed on account of Chout is a measure too obviously inadmissible to require consideration

A copy of this letter will be transmitted to the Resident at Poona with instructions to insist on the relinquishment of this unwarrantable demand

A copy of the Governor-General's reply to the letter from the Nabob of Kurnool is enclosed for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor in council The original will be transmitted from the Persian Department for the purpose of being forwarded to the Nabob

I have the honour to be,

Fort William — Sir,

The 13th June 1809 — Your most obedient and humble servant,

(Sd) N B EDMONSTONE,

Chief Secretary to Government

(True Copy)

Letter No 7—The enclosure to this letter is a copy of Russell's dispatch to the Governor General in which he describes at some length the change in the attitude of the Nizam towards Raja Chandulal, the efforts of the Resident to disabuse the mind of the Nizam and ultimately what the Nizam had agreed to do The dispatch shows how the British Resident tried to maintain a firm hold on the administrative policy of the Nizam

FROM—H RUSSELL, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

To—RICHARD JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hyderabad December 1814.

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of my address No 9 to the Right Honourable the Governor General

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To—HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON BLE EARL OF MOIRA GOVERNOR-GENERAL FORT WILLIAM

MY LORD

I addressed a letter to the Nizam on the 20th ultimo stating that I wished to see His Highness on particular business and requesting that he would appoint a day to grant me an audience. The Nizam with a readiness very unusual to him, appointed the same afternoon and I went to the palace at about 5 O clock I was received by Munir-ul Moolk Rajah Chundoo Lal was not present, it having before been concerted between us both that I should make my application for an audience directly to the Nizam and not through him as usual and that he should not go to the palace until he was specially sent for by His Highness. We were shortly deserved to attend the Nizam and as soon as we were seated I requested to speak with His Highness in private. The Nizam desired every body to leave the room Munir ul Moolk withdrew only a few yards and seemed anxious to remain but on my expressing a wish to the Nizam that we might be quite alone he desired that Munir-ul Moolk should retire. and nobody remained with His Highness except myself and Lieutenant Charles Russell

I began the conversation by requesting the Nizam to give me his most serious attention, as the subject on which I was about to address him was one that affected his nearest and most important interests. I said that I had been long and sincerely attached to His Highness and that one of my first wishes was to see him happy in his person and prosperous in his Government that His Highness I was sure, would do justice to the delicacy which I had always preserved towards him and to my reluctance to agitate any subject which might be disagreeable to His Highness. But that solicitous as I was to consult His Highness's feelings I owed

a still higher duty to my own Government, and that it was with deep regret I saw that circumstances had at length occured of such a nature that I could neither conceal them from the knowledge of the Governor General nor observe any longer silence towards His Highness I reminded the Nizam of the important discussions which had taken place regarding administration of the Government in the year 1806 and said that His Highness undoubtedly recollected the paper he had signed and delivered to Captain Sydenham in which among otherwise and salutary provisions, His Highness had declared that he would repose implicit confidence in Meer Allum and that the life and honour of the minister should be protected by His Highness

Immediately I mentioned Meer Allum's name the Nizam interrupted me He asked what I could possibly have to say about Meer Allum the time during which he had been minister was past and gone Meer Allum himself was dead, but Munir-ul-Mulk, his son-in-law and the representative of his family was on the spot and any thing I have to say about Meer Allum, I might say to him Colonel Kirkpatrick who was Resident when Meer Allum was made minister was also dead he had however some relations still living in England, to whom if necessary I might refer but he himself had nothing at all to do with Meer Allum. or Colonel Kirkpatrick and could not be responsible for either of them I told the Nizam that I had not even mentioned Colonel Kirkpatrick's name, and that I had intended to speak of Meer Allum only in his official capacity Meer Allum had been His Highness's Chief Executive Minister, and had been charged with the conduct of all affairs relating to the British Government On his death a new administration had been formed by His Highness himself by which Rajah Chundulal had been invested with the same duties and privileges, and His Highness was therefore bound to afford the same protection to the Rajah as that which he had pledged himself to afford to Meer Allum The Nizam asked me to what period I alluded I said that I alluded to the period of Meer Allum's death, when His Highness had consulted the Governor General about the appointment of a minister and when, although His Highness had not thought fit to adopt the advice which was given him. he had framed a system of administration, in which the British Government had concurred and which it certainly would not allow to be lightly disturbed The Nizam said that he could not charge his memory with past events, that it was as much as he could do, to attend to what was going on before him and that he begged, in any thing I had to say I would confine myself to the present time I said that I could not suppose it possible, that events of such importance could have been forgotten by His Highness, that they certainly had not been forgotten by the Governor-General and that I knew Your Excellency would require that the stipulations which were made of the establishment of the present administration should be fulfilled by all the persons who were parties to them, that the concerns of the British Government as

well as His Highness's own affairs were confided to Rajah Chundu Lal and that any measures of which either the design or effect was to impair the authority or lessen the consideration of the Rajah must necessarily be prejudicial to the British Government and to the general interests of the alliance with His Highness. The Nizam said he did not know that anything had been done to affect the Rajah's authority and asked me what particular circumstances had happened to occasion the tone of complaint in which I addressed him. I replied that I had long seen with great regret that the Rajah did not enjoy so much of His Highness's favour and regard and was not treated with the same consideration as formerly and that I had occasionally ventured to speak to His Highness generally on the subject but as His Highness desired it I would certainly mention the particular instances on which my present remonstrances were immediately founded. His Highness had lately called upon various subordinate officers in the different departments of the Government to render their accounts directly to him secret orders had been given for the raising of troops to persons who formed no part of the public military establishment and a party of Shums-ool-Omrah's horse had been dispatched to sequester the district of Meyduk without any reference whatever having been made to either the opinion or authority of Rajah Chundoo Lal in any single instance.

To this the Nizam made so evasive and confused a reply that I was unable to discover any meaning the greater part of it. I collected however that he intended to say he had been obliged to consult some of the subordinate officers in consequence of the proposal which had lately been made to him for the investigation of the chout claims of the Mahrattah Government. He denied that any orders had been issued for raising troops without the knowledge of Chundu Lal and asserted that the intention of dispatching the party of horse to Meyduk was not to sequester the district. I said that if His Highness found it necessary to consult any of his officers his principal minister was surely the person on whom he ought first to call that His Highness must excuse my repeating that such orders as I complained of had unquestionably been issued for raising troops to several different persons and that in whatever terms it might please His Highness to describe the purpose for which the horse had been sent to Meyduk the real practical object of their mission was to seize the revenues and remove the minister's officers from the exercise of the authority. In his rely to this, the Nizam alluded to his pretended examination of the public accounts. He said the Rajah owed him large sums of money that he was as much entitled to have his debts paid as any other Man and if the Rajah would not give him the money he must (Missing) and he added "the country is mine and the troops are mine, and I have right to do what I choose with them both" I answered that the Rajah was ready to explain his accounts and had to my certain knowledge, earnestly and repeatedly applied to be allowed to do so, but that His Highness had always refused to listen to him. That

both the country and the troops were undoubtedly His Highness's and that the surest way to keep them so, would be to rule over them by those fixed principles which were recognised and adopted by all established Governments "You must remember" said Nizam, "You are speaking to a person who is not a native of your own country You cannot expect me to be acquainted with the principles which obtain in Europe, any more than with the languages which are spoken there Matters of state, to be conducted as you seem to expect require great labour and attention, but if my debts are not paid, I shall have no money to buy food, and how is it possible that I should either labour or exert myself in any way, if I have not the means of getting anything to eat"

I looked gravely at the Nizam, and after a short pause repeated the complaints which I had before made, and requested to know what explanation it was His Highness's pleasure that I should give your Excellency on the subject of them He said that I should of course give the same explanation as he had given me I asked whether I was to understand by this, that it was His Highness's intention to call directly upon the subordinate officers of the Government, and to authorize the raising of troops in a clandestine manner and especially whether districts were to be sequestered, and the officers in charge of them expelled without any communication being made to the Minister The Nizam evaded a direct reply but he still asserted the Shumsool Omrah's horse had not been dispatched without the Rajah's knowledge and he desired that Munir-ul-Mulk might be sent for to prove the fact

When Munir-ul-Mulk came the Nizam asked him whether the Rajah did not know of Shumsool Omrah's horse being sent to Meyduk Munir-ul-Mulk answered that he could not tell whether the Rajah knew of it or not but that the order certainly had not passed through either him or the Rajah The Nizam then sent for Shumsool Omrah, and asked him from whom he had received the order to send the horse to Meyduk Shumsool Omrah said he had received it from a Chobdar, who told him that it had been given by His Highness himself The Nizam asked whether it had not passed through the Rajah Shumsool Omrah said, that it had not The Nizam asked whether the Rajah did not know of it and upon Shumsool Omrah's saying that he could not tell, the Nizam turned to me, and said angrily you complain that these orders are issued without the Rajah's knowledge and yet you seem to know of them all yourself If you hear these things, how comes Chundu Lal to be so ignorant? He can hear if he chooses it, as well as you can and besides, he is the Serishtadar of the very party to which the horse that are gone to Meyduk belong I answered that I did not complain that Chundoo Lall had lost the faculty of hearing that which was of public notority, but that he had been deprived of the exercise of some of the most important functions of his office, and that it was in his capacity of Minister, and not in the subordinate office of Serishtadar, that he ought to be made acquainted with such

measures as formed the ground of my complaint The Nizam said it was impossible for him to do all that he found was required of him I told him that nothing was required of His Highness but what was perfectly easy that he was merely expected to act in the real spirit of the arrangement which he had himself made, and to treat his ministers with that confidence and consideration which was necessary to enable them to discharge their duty with effect Aye said the Nizam all this may appear very easy to you you are a single man but if you had as many wives and children about you as I have you would find that you had many more difficulties to contend with than you could overcome. You must make allow ances and not expect the same from different men under different circumstances

It is not possible for me to give your Excellency a full conception of the absurdity of the Nizam's language. The greater part of what he said was quite incomprehensible to me and Munir ul Mulk and Shum ul-Omrah appeared to understand as little of it as I did Munir ul Mulk several times repeated and explained to the Nizam what I said but whenever I requested that he would explain to me what the Nizam said I found that he was utterly unable to do so No man could have uttered so totally devoid of sense and meaning but by design The Nizam was evidently resolved to practice evasion as much as he could and I was therefore more anxious to confine myself closely to the ground of remon strance which I had originally taken I repeated to the Nizam over and over again the particular circumstances of which I complained and desired that he would inform me what explanation of them I was to give your Excellency But every attempt I made to obtain a distinct answer was entirely unavailing The Nizam would say nothing that was to the point and seemed determined to speak upon any subject but the one on which I addressed him After a long and futile discussion he still endeavoured to put me off by denial he declared that the facts of which I complained had no real exist ence and proposed to satisfy me by sending for Chundu Lal

The Nizam received the Rajah when he came to the palace with great coldness and did not even desire him to sit down. He put the same questions to him as he had done to Munir-ul Mulk and Shumsool Omrah and the Rajah of course gave the same answer He said that no intimation had been given to him, of the dispatch of the horse to Meyduk and that the late orders for raising troops had been issued entirely without his knowledge, and he declared that far from wishing to throw any such difficulties in the way of an examination of his accounts as could make it necessary for His Highness to refer to the subordinate officers he had long and anxiously solicited to be allowed to explain them to His Highness in person

I then went again over the same ground with the Nizam in the Rajah's presence, that I had done before. But I found after upwards of two hours, that I had made no real progress towards a satisfactory result and that no such impression had been made upon

the Nizam's mind as to shake him in his resistance I therefore again recapitulated the circumstances under which the present administration had been formed by the Nizam and sanctioned by the concurrence of the Governor General, and desired that His Highness would distinctly inform me whether it was his pleasure that administration should be maintained or subverted The Nizam said that if there was anything with which I was dissatisfied with the administration of his affairs he wished I would become his minister myself and take the conduct of them into my own hands, I should not then have anything to complain of and he should be satisfied if he were left to himself I replied that I was the servant of another Government and that His Highness surely did not require to be told that it was not possible I should be his minister The Nizam said if I could not take the whole conduct of his affairs upon myself, I could at least interfere in them, that he would give his orders to Munir ul-Mulk, that Munir ul-Mulk would communicate them to me and that I might communicate them to Chundu Lal by whom they would be executed in anyway that I chose to point out I answered that I could not consent to the introduction of any change whatever in the established method of conducting the business of my Government and that I once more entreated His Highness to inform me whether it was his intention to make any such change or not I said that I merely required a plain answer to this plain question and whatever His Highness's measure might be I should communicate it to your Excellency

By this time Nizam evidently began to waver and I endeavoured to strengthen the effect which seemed to have been produced in his mind by assuring him, that those persons were not his friends who persuaded him that an attempt to destroy Chundoo Lal's authority would be attended with benefit to His Highness, and said that any person who engaged in that design, be they who they might would unquestionably find that it would terminate in injury to nobody but themselves Still however the Nizam though shaken was unwilling to yield, he pretended to be fatigued and sleepy, he said that he had not dined and that he must go to bed as it was his (turn) in the morning to take physic and he tried every possible subterfuge of absurdity and pretence to put an end to my audience without giving me any distinct reply At last, therefore, I addressed the Nizam in a very serious tone, and told him that it was as much from an anxiety for his welfare as for any other reason that I pressed him on this subject, for that he might depend upon it, that a perseverance in any measures which were prejudicial to the interests of the British Government would ultimately lead to consequences of the most serious nature The Nizam asked me what consequences I meant, and on my remaining silent, he said "why do you practice any reserve with me? We are only among friends and you need not feel any reluctance to speak plainly" I said that I could not speak more plainly than I had done, that His Highness knew perfectly well, what measures

were injurious to the British Government and must be aware of the consequences of persevering in them Yes said the Nizam "fortune I know is fickle and neither you nor I are exempt from the vicissitudes of the world

What I had said however had evidently produced the effects which I intended for the Nizam immediately asked me what I wished to be done. I replied that if His Highness was pleased to consult me I would recommend that in the first instance the party of Horse which had been sent to Meyduk should be recalled The Nizam replied that he would recall them provided he was paid what was due to him but that he would not give up his rights. The Rajah told him that he was personally responsible for the accounts which he had rendered and was ready to give His Highness full satisfaction on every part of them If that is the case" said the Nizam the horse may be recalled Mooneer ul Moolk repeated this to Shumsool Omrah who having asked the Nizam whether he was to consider himself ordered by His Highness to recall the horse the Nizam told him that he was I then recommended that on any occasion where His Highness required information respecting any of the Branches of his Government he should refer at once to his minister and that any orders which might have been issued for the raising of troops in an unusual manner should be recalled The Nizam said that he had never referred to anybody but the minister except in the case of the proposed investigation of the Chout accounts and he said that if any such orders as I had spoken of for the raising of troops had been issued they should be recalled

This concession was all that I could expect to obtain from the Nizam and I was therefore glad to put an end to a very long and tedious discussion But before I left the palace I again earnestly recommended the Nizam for the sake of his own personal happiness as well as the prosperity of his Government to treat Rajah Chundoo Lal with that consideration and confidence to which, as His Highness s minister he was entitled. I warned him that he was deceived and betrayed by those persons who under the pretext of an exclusive attachment to him endeavoured to press him with a belief that the policy of the British Government was changed or that your Excellency would consent to the removal of the Raja from his office.

The party of horse which was sent to Meyduk has been recalled and has returned to its ordinary station The Nizam has discontinued his vexatious references to the subordinate officers and he has particularly disavowed the orders which he had issued for the secret raising of troop A body of two hundred who had recently been entertained by one of His Highness s adherents of the name of Syed Puharee, gathered tumultuously about his person a few days ago and were very clamurous for their pay The Nizam pretended not to know by whose orders they had been either entertained or dismissed and directed them to be dispersed and driven away

But the Nizam's concession on these points although the appearance of it has done good in the public mind, was extorted from him with considerable difficulty, and was yielded with great reluctance and ill-humour It was fear alone which operated upon him Neither argument nor persuasion had any effect and no change whatever has been produced on the temper and disposition of his mind He has suspended the prosecution of any open measures against Chundu Lal but he hardly attempts to conceal his feelings of jealousy and resentment. He abuses him in his private apartments, as an upstart and a traitor, he has directed that he will discontinue sending him the (toin) been customary for the minister to send to the prince and in his personnal behaviour he appeared studiously to seek for occasion to treat him with indignity and neglect

Much of this conduct in the Nizam proceeds from the jealousy he has long felt at Chundoo Lal's connexion with the British Government but in the particular instances which formed the ground of my late remonstrance, I have no doubt he was instigated by the Rajah's enemies Munir-ul-Mulk from the circumstances of his situation is naturally hostile to the Rajah It is hardly possible that he should be otherwise, and he has unquestionably done him every ill office that he could effect in secret But it is not in his character to engage in measures of open violence or to pursue even what he thinks his interest at the hazard of any danger to himself Nor was the part which he took during my late audience at all consistent with the notion of his being immediately implicated in the Nizam's proceedings He several times put what I had said with great force to the Nizam, he resisted every attempt which the Nizam made to charge him with a participation in his late acts, and his opposition seemed to me throughout to be too frank and decided to justify the suspicion of collusion His brother Ameer-ool-Moolk has the same views and interests with much more boldness in the prosecution of them, and he has always been among the most active of the Rajah's enemies But on the present occasion I impute the Nizam's conduct principally to the intrigues of Ragotim Rao Besides being out of office, he is in confinement, and ostensibly in disgrace He has nothing therefore to lose, and he has every thing to gain He is a Bramin and a Maharatta with all the crafts and shrewdness of his tribe and nation He must hate Chundu Lal, as the person who fills the office from which he was dismissed and in addressing himself to the Nizam he is assisted, both by the support of His Highness's mother and by the meritorious argument of his known and recorded hostility to the alliance with the British Government Both he and Moostakeem-ud-Dawlah who is also in confinement and whose interests are equally espoused by the Nizam's mother have long maintained a secret intercourse with His Highness which has of late been more frequent than ever, and they have encouraged the Nizam with the assurance that the vakeels who

were sent by them to Calcutta have succeeded in procuring them the countenance of the British Government and that your Excellency would (torn) But to this immediate cause of the present disorders I am afraid must be added the defects of Chandu Lal's own character He is naturally weak timid and unsteady and these failings are rendered the more conspicuous by his want of birth and connexions He is unable to resist either importunity or alarm Both his facility and his fears make him the dupe of designing people and frequently deter him from doing that which he at the same time knows to be wise and proper Even if he has the abilities to conceive he has not the steadiness to pursue a wide and consistent plan of administration His whole system of domestic policy is a series of expedients He is totally improvident of the future and he indulges himself in the belief that he has surmounted the evil if he has only deferred it till tomorrow He is conscious of his own inability to maintain himself against any formidable opposition and places his ultimate reliance exclusively upon the support of the British Government Even in those cases which call most loudly for punishment he has never shown severity enough to make himself feared He is indeed much more calculated to the esteemed in private than to be respected in public life, and perhaps some of the best parts of his disposition as a man are the immediate sources of his greatest errors as a minister Yet with all these defects he is probably superior upon the whole estimate of his character to any other public servant now left under the Nizam's Government If he has more negative he has fewer positive failings He probably serves the Nizam's interests as well and he undoubtedly serves those of the British Government better than any other person who could now be procured to succeed him. His steady adherence to the principles on which he came into office, and his unshaken fidelity to the British Government even if they were otherwise questionable would be indisputably proved by the jealousy and resentment with which he is treated by the Nizam

The remonstrances which I have addressed to the Nizam will probably retain an influence upon his mind for a short time to come They have already diverted him from the course of measures in which he was engaged and may possibly prevent him from soon returning to it But if your Excellency should consider it of importance to give a full and lasting effect to the object which has been attained to obviate the frequent necessity of an intercourse, which loses some portion of its efficiency every time that it is employed and especially to remove from the Nizam's mind (torn) longer the intention of the British Government to extend its support to Rajah Chundu Lal, I would venture to suggest that a letter should be addressed by His Excellency to His Highness reminding him of the circumstances under which his present administration was established insisting on the importance which the British Government attaches to the maintenance of its original principles in their

full vigour and efficiency, and recommending him both to treat the Rajah with confidence and favour and to protect him against the open hostility and secret machinations of his enemies

I have no doubt that a letter of this description would be attended with great advantage The impression produced upon the Nizam's mind by the letter addressed to him by Sir George Barlow in support of Meer Allum in October 1806 was strong, and remained for a considerable time Letters of a similar kind were addressed by Lord Minto to the Nizam and Munir-ul-Mulk in support of Rajah Chundu Lall in September 1810 but circumstances did not require that they should be delivered and the originals still continue in my possession

As immediate reference cannot at present be made by your Excellency to the records of those years, I shall at the same time with this address transmit to your Excellency's Persian Secretary copies of both Sir George Barlow's letter to the Nizam and of Lord Minto's letters to the Nizam and Munir-ul-Mulk

I think it right to mention to your Excellency that as I was returning after dark, from my late audience of the Nizam, several large stones were thrown at me from the top of one of the private gates of the palace some of which struck the ummaree in which I was As this circumstance does not appear to have become generally known I have not as yet thought it necessary to take any notice of it But if I should have to see the Nizam again upon the same subject, I meant to take occasion to notice it to His Highness, and to tell him that although I am persuaded it must have been done entirely without His Highness's knowledge he will nevertheless be expected to provide effectually against any insult being offered to the Resident from walls of his palace

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Sd) H RUSSELL,
Resident

Hyderabad
5th December 1814

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Letter No 8—The letter, a copy of which dated the 25th May 1815, is sent to R Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur, refers to the breaking off of the negotiations opened by the Nawab of Bhopal for the protection of the British Government What steps had been taken by Chandulal as a consequence are also mentioned

FROM—H RUSSELL, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

TO—THE EARL OF MOIRA, GOVERNOR GENERAL

Hyderabad, 20th May 1815

I have already had the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's commands of the 30th of March, and I have since received from Mr Secretary Adam a copy of his dispatch of the 18th ultimo to Mr Wauchope

2 On receiving from Mr Wauchope an intimation of his having declared to the Vakeel of the Nabob of Bhopal that the negotiation with his master was at an end I made a communication on the subject to the Government of His Highness the Nizam I repeated to Rajah Chandu Lal the circumstances under which the Nabob of Bhopal had originally addressed himself to your Excellency and the considerations which had induced you to consent to his request I described to him the faithless and dishonourable conduct which had since been pursued by the Nabob and explained to him the grounds and motives of your Excellency's decision to put an immediate and final stop to the negotiation

3 The satisfaction which your Excellency had been pleased to express at the cordiality and promptitude with which the resources of the Nizam's Government had been applied to the advancement of the common service I thought it would be more flattering to Rajah Chandu Lal and therefore more consonant with your Excellency's wishes to communicate to him in writing I accordingly addressed a letter to him of which as well as of his answer I have the honour to enclose a copy and translation

4 Rajah Chandu Lal repeated to the Nizam the communication which I have made to him but His Highness neither gave any answer nor made any observation on the subject

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Translation of a letter from Henry Russell Esquire Resident at Hyderabad to Rajah Chandulal dated the 13th of May 1815

I have now had the honour to receive the final orders of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General on the subject of the negotiation with the Nabob of Bhopal The considerations which have induced His Excellency to declare the negotiation at an end have been verbally explained to you But I have also been directed to express to you the satisfaction which His Excellency has derived from the prompt and active measure adopted by you for assembling a body of His Highness the Nizam's troops and collecting grain and other supplies and generally from your zealous exertions to promote the common service according to the provisions of the treaty and the obligations of reciprocal friendship

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Translation of a letter from Rajah Chandulal to Henry Russell Esquire Resident at Hyderabad received on the 14th May 1815

I have had the honour to receive your letter informing me (recapitulate the Resident's letter of the 13th instant)

Under the terms of the alliance and in consideration of the friendship which exists between the two Governments it was my duty to act as I have done and the approbation which His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General has been pleased to

express of the measures adopted by me has therefore proceeded exclusively from His Excellency's favour and indulgence I request that you will assure His Excellency that I entertain a grateful sense of his kindness, and that I consider myself fortunate in every opportunity that is afforded me of displaying my earnest desire to promote by every possible means the common service and interests of the two Governments

(True copy and translation)

CHARLES RUSSELL,

Resident.

Letter No 9—The letter, a copy of which bearing the same date was sent to R Jenkins, refers to a brief military action against Mobariz-ud-Doulah, the youngest son of the Nizam, due to the violent proceedings of the latter The details and the enclosure are interesting.

FROM—H RUSSELL, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

TO—J ADAM, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

Hyderabad, 21st August 1815

The conduct of the Nizam's sons having lately become more violent than ever, and the youngest of them, Mobariz-ud-Dowlah, having at length proceeded to the extremity of seizing and confining a servant of the Residency, His Highness determined to station Guards from Captain Hare's Brigade at their houses, and gave orders in person to Captain Hare to move his brigade into the city for that purpose

2 Captain Hare accordingly went into the city yesterday morning with about 700 men, the largest number he had fit for immediate duty, and 2 Guns He proceeded in the first instance to the minister's, from whence he advanced in the direction of Mobariz-Ood-Dowlah s house, after first reconnoitring it, and ascertaining that there was no formidable appearance of preparation The Minister also told him that the prince had not more than 60 or 70 men with him But when his force approached, it was fired upon from within the houses for a considerable time before he arrived at the Prince's and he then discovered that the houses on both sides of the road were occupied by armed men, who offered a determined and formidable resistance This Brigade however pushed on resolutely and with their guns flew open two of the gates, but they found strong traverses and wickets within which offered still greater obstacles than the outer gates, and after a severe contest, and an ineffectual attempt to penetrate into the house by setting fire to it, Captain Hare found himself under the necessity of retiring

3 I had taken the precaution in the morning of ordering a detachment of the Company's troops to the Residency, but although there are nominally at the cantonment a wing of an European

Regiment and two Battalions of Sepoys Sir Augustus Floyer, with every assistance that could be given by the recruits and ordering the guards on duty to stand fast could only send me 316 European and 412 Sepoys which came to the Residency with a Brigade of guns under the command of Major Macdowell of the 2nd Bn of the 24th Regiment

4. As soon as I heard of Captain Hare's having been beaten off I advanced Major Macdowall's Detachment to secure his retreat to maintain the internal tranquillity of the city and to protect the Nizam and the minister from an attack which I thought it not improbable might have been made upon either of them

5 I had in the morning sent Lieutenant Charles Russell to the Minister to assist him if necessary with his advice and to give me accurate information of what was going on

6 Major Macdowall left the Residency early in the evening but having the whole length of the city to pass through it was between 10 and 11 o'clock before he reached the minister's where he found that Captain Hare's Brigade had arrived before him.

7 I heard during the night from Lieutenant Charles Russell that Mooneer ul Mulk Shum ul-Omrah Shah Yar ul Mulk the Arzbegee and most of the principal persons in the city were in attendance on the Nizam and that His Highness was endeavouring to bring his son to reason and accomplish his wish of posting the Guards from the Brigade without a further effusion of blood. The palace appeared to be perfectly secure the minister was protected by Captain Hare whose position was strong and therefore the immediate objects of Major Macdowall's Detachment having been attained I determined to recall it at day light this morning, without employing it to make any attack on the Prince's house.

8 It was not without very great regret that I had recourse to the measure But when I contemplated the magnitude and importance of the objects at stake and examined the different results which might have followed an attack within the the Company's troops I was satisfied that the step I took the only one that was compatible with the security of the public interests in my charge Major Macdowall thought that his detachment would be ultimately successful in obtaining possession of the Prince's house but that there was risk attending not only the measure itself but also the consequences of it The obstacles he would have had to contend with were very formidable. He must have attacked and carried every house separately on both sides of the way the whole of them being occupied by armed men and admirably calculated for defence This loss therefore must have been severe. But I had also to consider the possibility of his failure. His Detachment composed almost the sum total of our force. If it had been sacrificed or even if it had been materially reduced we should have been left without even the means of secure

defence and we should undoubtedly have been attacked both by the armed populace of the city and by a body of Pathans who are just now disaffected to the Government, and whose number in the immediate neighbourhood are little short of 10,000 If that extremity had occurred the whole fabric of our interests at Hyderabad would have been overthrown Major Macdowall's object, if he had moved against the Prince, would no longer have been confined, like that of Captain Hare to establishing guards at his house, his detachment would no longer have acted, like the Brigade, under the Nizam's authority, and there would not have been a single form under which even success itself would not have been injurious Major Macdowall, with an obstinate contest, might have taken the house, and then have discovered, after sustaining a severe loss, that it had been abandoned by the Prince, who would easily have found twenty other positions in the city equally calculated for resistance with the first The Prince might and most probably would have fallen in the attack, and such an event would have excited a most formidable spirit of desperation and revenge The most favourable shape that success could have assumed would have been the securing of the Prince's person But besides that such a result could have been calculated upon, the charge of such a prisoner, would have been both embarrasing and insecure I should have had great difficulty in disposing of him, and it would have been impracticable to hold him if a rescue had been attempted by the overwhelming force which would have been at the command of his adherents

9 As it is, no substantial sacrifice has been made little force is still undiminished and even if any attack should be made upon us, which I do not think at all probable, I trust, we shall be able to defend ourselves until reinforcements arrive I have requested the officer commanding at Bellary, which is the nearest station from which assistance can be drawn, to advance five Companies of Europeans and a Battalion of Sepoys to our support, and by the enclosed copy of a letter which I have written to Colonel Doveton His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General will perceive that I have requested him move down with a great part and if necessary even with the whole of the force at Akola I have also recalled by express the two companies of N I which lately marched for Jalna, and hope they will arrive here in five or six days

10 The only casualty that has happened among the officers is that of Lieutenant Durby of my Escort who was unfortunately killed, Major Macdowall did not lose any men Captain Hare had 10 men killed, 20 wounded and 2 missing

11 I have the honour to enclose a copy and translation of a letter which I addressed this morning to the Nizam His Highness desired a representation which he had received from Rajah Chandulal early this morning to be communicated to me and sai

that if I had seen it he would sent an answer to my letter A copy and translation of that paper are also enclosed for His Excellency's information

12. Every thing in the city and in the neighbourhood appear just now to be perfectly quiet I shall make an immediate report to His Excellency of anything that may occur and I shall hereafter enter more into detail upon such points of this letter as may require it and submit to His Excellency's consideration such suggestions regarding the future measures to be pursued here, as may appear to me to be best adopted to the occasion

13 I shall communicate an extract from this dispatch to the Government of Fort St George and copies of it to the Residents at Poona Nagpur and with Dowlat Rao Sindhia as well as to Colonel Doveton

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Translation of a letter from Henry Russell Esquire Resident at Hyderabad to His Highness the Nizam dated the 21st of August 1815

In obedience to your Highness's order Captain Hare yesterday proceeded into the city with the troops of your Highness to establish his guard at the houses of the Princes Your Highness is aware of the conduct which was observed towards your Highness's force. It is not necessary for me to represent what must have been the consequence if the detachment of British troops which I sent for the security of the city and the suppression of the disaffected had proceeded to the Prince's house. The object of my sincere desire is to provide to the utmost of my power for the security of the persons and maintenance of the honour of your Highness's family I have reported to the Governor General everything that has taken place, and I feel confident that before the arrival of an answer from His Lordshop your Highness will be pleased to make the arrangement for the Princes in the manner that your Highness directed the day before yesterday or your Highness may be well assured that whatever the Governor General in consideration of the circumstances of the time should deem to be necessary will be carried into prompt and decided execution. It is in consideration of the great attachment which I have long borne towards your Highness that I have been induced to make this representation

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Translation of an Arzee addressed by Rajah Chandulal to the Nizam on the night of the 20th of August 1815

Munir-ul Moolk, Shams-ul-Omrah and Shah Yar-ul Mulk have sent me word that they have succeeded in bringing Mobarizood Dowlah to reason and that he has consented to allow the guards to be posted. I have therefore detained troops for that purpose with me, and with great difficulty have prevailed on Mr C. Russell to return with the detachment to the Residency I have the honour

to represent this for your Highness's information Your Highness must be pleased to direct early in the morning that the Prince shall observe his promise of abstaining from resisting the Guards, and in no respect deviate from it

(True copies and translation)

C RUSSELL,
First Assistant

To—COLONEL DOVETON, COMMANDING THE FORCE IN ADVANCE

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose a copy of an important dispatch which I have just had occasion to write to Mr Secretary Adam I am very anxious that you should yourself immediately proceed to Hyderabad bringing with you a force of not less I think than the Horse Artillery. the 25 Dragoons, two Regiments of Native Cavalry, a Company of Artillery, five companies of European Infantry, and three Battalions of Native Infantry But if you should be of opinion, either, that the force to be brought here should be larger, or that the force which would in that case remain at Akola would be too small to be left there, it will then be desirable that you should move down with the whole of your force to Hyderabad

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Sd) H RUSSELL,
Resident.

Hyderabad
August 21st, 1815

To—THE OFFICER COMMANDING AT BELLARY

Sir,

A critical state of affairs having arisen at Hyderabad, and the force which is at this station appearing to me to be very inadequate to the service which it may be called upon to perform, I anxiously hope that you will be able to advance five companies of Europeans, and a Battalion of Sepoys to our support It is very desirable that they should move by forced marches, and that if there should be any delay in the movement of the Europeans, the native Battalion should not be detained for them

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Sd) H RUSSELL,
Resident.

Hyderabad
August 21st, 1815

Letter No 10—The letter, a copy of which was sent to R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur, describes the excesses of the three illegitimate sons of the Nizam the views and helplessness of the Nizam to control their conduct, and the military action taken by the Resident to put an effectual stop to their proceedings

FROM—H. RUSSELL, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD
To—THE EARL OF MOIRA GOVERNOR GENERAL

Hyderabad 29th August 1815

MY LORD

I have already had the honour to report to Your Excellency through the Secretary the circumstances which attended Captain Hare's attempt to execute the Nizam's orders for stationing guards at the houses of His Highness's sons

2 It would be endless to recount the instances of cruelty and violence in the conduct of these young men which compelled the Nizam at last to have recourse to this measure. Hardly a day has passed without their committing some outrage which such a Government as that of Hyderabad alone could tolerate

3 Nasir ud Dowlah the eldest of the Nizam's three illegitimate sons by the Chandni Begum has conducted himself with propriety and moderation The acts of violence have chiefly proceeded from his two younger brothers Sumsaum ud Dowlah and Mobariz ud Dowlah and they have been always encouraged and supported by their cousin Imtiauz ud Dowlah who married a daughter of the Nizam in 1807 and has since resided at Hyderabad. Sumsaum-ud Dowlah's age is about 22 Mobariz ud Dowlah's about 21 and Imtiauz ud Dowlah's about 30.

4 These young men had established a sort of tribunal for receiving and executing the demands of anybody who would pay for their assistance. A few days ago a man of the name of Hoossanee who wished to get possession of his neighbour's house to add to his own applied to Mobariz ud Dowlah who immediately formed a party of armed men put the owner of the house to death on the spot, and gave possession of it to Hoossanee Beg Munir-ul Moolk's brother Ameenul Moolk on whom the person that had been put to death was in some degree dependant, sent to expostulate with the prince but he was told that if he did not hold his tongue he should be put to death too

5 It was under circumstances somewhat similar that my servant was seized. A person had a paltry dispute with him and made his appeal in the usual way to Mobariz-ud Dowlah, who sent a message to me desiring that I would deliver up my servant. I told him that it had not been usual for me to hold a direct inter course with him, and that if he had any communication to make to me, I requested he would address himself in the first instance

to the Nizam or the Minister I desired my servant to go about as usual and on the 18th instant he was seized and confined in Mobariz-ud-Dowlah's house

6 No rank or station was any security against these outrages Sumsaum-ud-Dowlah lately sent a party of armed men to the house of his elder brother, Nasir-odd-Dowlah, to seize a servant upon whom a demand had been preferred before him and the party was successful after a short resistance from Nasir-ud-Dowlah's guard

7 A few days ago Mobariz-ood-Dowlah sent to the person who has charge of Rajah Chandulal's stable for two particular horses which he pointed out The man said he could not deliver them without his master's orders when Mobariz-ood-Dowlah sent a Guard which pursued him even through the apartments of his women and he only escaped by jumping down a well

8 Samsaum-ud-Dowlah lately sent a body of armed men to the house of the Nizam's aunt, the Gorre Begum and (illegible) their way even into her private apartments, and in her presence (illegible) and carried off her son, who is married to a daughter of the (illegible)

9 Imtiaz-ud-Dowlah had assembled a party of 800 men which the Nizam in vain required him to discharge and at length His Highness sent for his daughter to his own palace to she might be in a place of safety and then told Imtiaz-ud-Dowlah, that if he persevered in his resistance he must take the consequences of it

10 I have mentioned these few instances merely to show the character of the young men themselves, and of the conduct pursued by them Your Excellency will readily judge of the impression which such outrages must have produced on every person in the city who had either credit or property to lose

11 The measures which were adopted by the Nizam last year to prevent the excesses of his son, proved totally unavailing The Minister soon declared his inability to execute them The Mansubdars were disgusted with the insults they received and quitted the houses, the Guards were first expelled by violence and when the Nizam himself attempted to restore them, Mobariz-ood-Dowlah put a dagger to his own breast and threatened to distroy himself if every sort of restrain which had been imposed upon him was not immediately removed To this menace the Nizam yielded and the young men have since been free from control of any kind whatever

12 Immediately I heard of the seizure of my servant I wrote to the Nizam stating that I had something important to communicate to His Highness, and requesting to be allowed to await upon him My letter reached the Nizam late in the evening and on the following day the 19th I received an answer from His Highness saying he had been assured by his ministers that all the particularly conducted and adjusted but that if there were any

other which I wished to speak with him I might wait on him following day but one which would have been the 21st

13. It appeared to me both that this procrastination was proper in itself and that the delay might be made use of to up an arrangement which when once adopted by the Nizam I could neither accept with credit nor prevail upon him to change without difficulty I therefore wrote to the Nizam to say that the subject on which I wished to see His Highness would not admit of delay and that I should accordingly wait on His Highness immediately

14. On my way to the palace I received a note from the Rajah saying that the Nizam had resolved as the only method of effectually preventing the future violence of his sons to station guards at their houses from Captain Hare s Brigade Both Munirul Moolk and Rajah Chandu Lal were at the palace when I arrived and the Nizam received us immediately

15 Before I spoke to the Nizam on the immediate subject of my visit I resolved to deliver to him your Excellency s letter which had been transmitted to me with Mr Secretary Adam s dispatch of the 8th of April as I thought that it would both add weight to my own representation and strengthen Rajah Chandu Lal for any assistance that I might require from him I therefore told His Highness that I had reported to your Excellency the discussion which had taken place at my audience and that I had a letter from your Excellency to deliver to His Highness upon the subject of it I presented the original letter to the Nizam and had the copy of it read to him by my own Munshi His Highness does not understand Persian very well and I had therefore desired the Munshi to read the letter very slowly and to pause at the end of every passage that I might make such observations as would be best calculated to strengthen the impression on the Nizam s mind. The Nizam evidently understood the purport and object of the letter He listened to it and commented on the different parts without any apparent dissatisfaction he desired that I would assure your Excellency of his anxious wish to conform to your advice upon all occasions and he gave orders for a draft of such an answer to be immediately prepared as would be satisfactory to your Excellency

16. When the letter for the Nizam had been read I told Munir-ul Moolk that I had not any letter to deliver to him but that I had been instructed to declare to him that your Excellency was resolved to maintain the present administration on the genuine principles on which it had been originally framed and that you would not allow any of those persons who were members of it to depart from their engagements with impunity Munirul Moolk was under a strong and evident impression of alarm and he merely answered me by a hurried and agitated declaration that he neither had departed nor would ever depart from the conditions by which he had bound himself on coming into office.

17. I then addressed the Nizam and said that having resided for a number of years with His Highness and having never experienced any other treatment from him than kindness and consideration it was with great concern that I found myself obliged to complain to him of having been treated with indignity by one of his sons The Nizam immediately interrupted me and said I could not be more concerned at what had happened than he was, that he had for several days been personally engaged in endeavouring to correct other instances of violence on the part of his sons, and that before he had succeeded in doing so this additional outrage had been committed that he had last year by my advice directed measures to be adopted for preventing such misconduct and that it was entirely the fault of Rajah Chandu Lal that those measures had not been properly executed, that the Rajah had allowed himself to be prevailed upon by the foolish intreaties of the young men's grandmother but that he had now resolved to put an effectual restraint upon having Guards from Captain Hare's Brigade stationed at houses I told the Nizam that I had myself expostulated with the Rajah upon this subject but that he had always answered urging the reluctance he felt at enforcing any measures of restraint upon the persons of His Highness's own children The Nizam said that was a mistaken delicacy and that it would have been kindness to the young men to prevent their precipitating themselves into such acts as those which they had now committed He said that with regard to Moobariz-ud-Dowlah, he had always behaved as if he were mad, and that the constant breaking out upon his head was an evident proof of the brain being disordered

18 I told the Nizam that I trusted the measure which he had resolved to adopt would be sufficient to prevent future violence, but that His Highness must be sensible that some satisfaction also was due to me for the indignity I had suffered His Highness said certainly, and he immediately called for my servant who I found had already been sent for from Mobariz-ood-Dowlah's house to the palace and ordered a shawl to be given him in his own presence before he was released

19 I thanked the Nizam for this mark of his kindness and suggested to him with regard to the future measures he had resolved upon that it would be proper for him to deliver his order in person to Captain Hare who had gone with me to the Durbar To this the Nizam immediately assented and turning to Captain Hare desired that he would post guards at the houses of Sumsaum-ood-Doulah, Mobariz-ood-Dowlah and Imtiauz-ood-Dowlah in the manner which would be pointed out to him by Rajah Chandu Lal and me I said that I would make out the details of the arrangement with the Rajah according to His Highness's desire but I proposed that His Highness should himself have a list prepared of the persons who were to be allowed access to the Princes I also suggested to the Nizam that probability of his orders being stated by his . .. and recommended that

he should himself acquaint them with his pleasure and direct them to receive the guards The Nizam said he would do so immediately and with regard to resistance if the young men were so infatuated as to attempt it Captain Hare would of course do his duty and establish his Guard by force.

20. It would have been impossible for the Nizam to have acted with more good sense and propriety than he did throughout the whole of this audience His manner to me was pointedly kind and courteous and he took evident pains to appear in good humour He made enquiries regarding the situation held by Captain Hare's brother near your Excellency's person and said laughingly to him you must tell your brother to be cautious what he does for it is a ticklish charge to be Physician to a great man" He also made a present of jewels to Captain Hare I never before on any occasion saw the Nizam so apparently cheerful in his own temper or so anxious to please and conciliate those around him

21 After leaving the Nizam the Minister and I drew up a paper of instructions for Captain Hare of which a copy was given by the Minister to His Highness I then discussed with the Minister and Captain Hare the best mode of executing the Nizam's orders. I repeated what I had said to the Nizam of the possibility of resistance and told the Minister that although Captain Hare would of course act with every possible respect and consideration towards the princes still he could not submit to be insulted or attacked. The Rajah said he was persuaded that no resistance would be attempted that Mobariz-ood Dowlah at whose house the first guard would be posted had only a few worthless attendants who would abandon him if he attempted to resist his father's orders and he earnestly desires that Captain Hare would leave his guns outside of the city in order to avoid any appearance which might either provoke resistance or threaten unnecessary

22 The next morning which was the [illegible]0th Captain Hare accordingly went to the Minister's house in the city with a detail of between 6 and 700 men having left his two 6 Pounders at the Residency The Minister on his arrival that Mobariz-ood Dowlah had shut his gates and declared his resolution not to allow the guards to be stationed but that he had not above 150 men altogether of whom 60 or 70 were within the house and the remainder distributed at different points outside the wall Captain Hare sent Captain Davis to reconnoitre the house and he passed entirely round it and through the neighbouring streets, without any interruption and without observing any other unusual appearance than the gates of the house being shut and some small guards being posted on the outside. Captain Hare finding that it would be necessary to force the gates sent for his guns and advanced with them and about 300 men towards the house having left the remainder of his Detachment at the Ministers. He was accompanied by a party of Chobdars who had been directed by the Nizam to conduct his Detachment and remain with the guards that were to be posted But while Captain Hare was still

near half a mile from the House a concealed fire was opened upon him from the upper and lower stories of the buildings on both sides of the way, several of his men were killed at the first discharge, and Lieutenant Darby who was with him fell at the head of the column as he was gallantly cheering on the Grenadiers The Nizam's Chobdars ran away directly the firing began but the men of the Brigade although they were staggered by the nature of the difficulties that were opposed to them still advanced forcing several of the Gates from which they were fired upon The resistance in the open street was trifling and almost every man that showed himself was killed On reaching the house the fire still continuing from both sides of the way one of the princes Gates was blown open with a gun and Captain Davis led a party into it but the obstacles within were not to be surmounted and Captain Hare having advanced some way farther and made an unsuccessful attempt to penetrate by setting the house on fire finding that his difficulties were of his guns having broken down and his men having incautiously their ammunition in firing at their opponents who were himself under the necessity of retiring Captain Hare thinks that if he had been previously aware of the nature and extent of the difficulties he had to contend with he might still have been successful and his that it was the first time they had ever engaged have behaved as well as could have been expected under circumstances

23 A detachment of 316 Europeans and 412 Sepoys 6 pounders the largest that could be furnished from the force Cantonment had come to the Residency in the morning under the command of Major Macdowall As soon as the first report reached me of Captain Hare's having been compelled to retire, I desired Major Macdowell's advance to his support to preserve the tranquillity of the city and the Nizam and the Minister, if either of them should be attacked

24 I had sent Lieutenant C Russel into the city in the morning and I heard from him about the middle of the night that both Major Macdowell's and Captain Hare's Detachments had arrived at the Ministers

25 Repeated attempts were made during the day by the at the Nizam's family to prevail on him to recall Captain Hare but he resisted them steadily, he declared that the orders he had given should be executed and that the conduct of his sons had left him no other alternative but that on which he was then acting

26 When Major Macdowell's detachment entered the city Munir-ul-Moolk, Shumsul Omrah, Shah Yar-ul-Moolk, Zeea-ul-Moolk and some of the other principal Amirs were in attendance at the palace Shums-ul-Omrah immediately reported to the Nizam the approach of the Detachment and reminded him of the difference between the new troops of his own Brigade and those of the

British Government said that if the Europeans were ordered to act the city would be destroyed and implored His Highness to interpose his authority to prevent such a calamity The Nizam said that he had given his orders and could do no more, but that Shumsul Omrah and the other ameers if they thought they could do any good might go to Mobarizood Dowlah and endeavour to prevail upon him to submit Shumsul Omrah Munir-ul Moolk and Shah Yar ul Moolk accordingly proceeded to the princes having first recommended the Nizam to send his Auruzbegee to the ministers to desire that he would endeavour to prevail upon me to suspend the employment of the British troops.

27 Lieutenant C. Russell had already received an intimation from me that I had resolved to recall Major Macdowell s Detachment when it had accomplished the immediate objects for which it had been sent into the city and he therefore availed himself of the Nizam s message to the Minister to put the return of the Detachment upon the footing of forbearance and a desire to comply with the wishes of the Nizam

28 I have no doubt that the reasons assigned in my dispatch to Mr Secretary Adam will have satisfied your Excellency of the propriety of this measure. In almost any result that could have followed an attack upon the prince s House our own small force would have been alarmingly reduced the Nizam s sons would have received an accession of strength from every feeling that would have been called into action and the armed populace of the city being opposed by a force unequal to contend with them on advantageous terms would have made a discovery of their own strength which might hereafter have been followed by the most alarming and destructive consequences.

29 The situation and circumstances of the Pathans also were such as to require the utmost caution on our part The soldiers of the warlike tribe are of a disposition notoriously treacherous and the steadiness with which they invariably adhere together in the prosecution of a common object gives them a character peculiarly formidable under every Government by which they are employed. Their united numbers in the neighbourhood of the city are not much short of 10,000 and their main force is distributed between two villages the one of which is just without the wall of the city about a mile and a half to the S E. of the Residency and the other about miles to the Northward of the Residency on the road to the The conduct of this body was now also to be watched with more suspicion from the circumstances of their being actually engaged in an difference with the Minister who has lately been desirous of dismissing them from their employment and expelling them from the Nizam s territories. It is generally understood I believe that I disapproved of the Minister's conduct in the origin of this dispute and that I have refused to assist him in the measures he was pursuing towards them. The Pathans therefore would have had no immediate inducement to act against our troops but they would probably have

accepted an invitation to join any party that was opposed to the Minister and it may be assumed as a General principle that every Mussalman body throughout India would avail itself of any opportunity to attack the English whenever they thought they would do so with signal and secure success

30 The letter which I addressed to the Nizam on recalling Major Macdowall's Detachment has already been submitted to your Excellency I have now the honour to enclose His Highness's answer which I have no doubt will prove entirely satisfactory to you The Nizam is evidently under great alarm for the consequences which may result from the conduct of his sons and by every appearance which I can discern and the intelligence which has reached me from various quarters I am satisfied that His Highness himself and all the respectable reflecting persons in the my not having ordered the company's troops to act to a spirit of forbearance and to a desire to avert an extremity of the city might have been destroyed and the whole system of the Nizam's Government endangered

31 This impression I shall encourage by every means in my power I shall continue to hold the same language as I have hitherto done both to the Nizam and to the Minister I shall tell them that I have reported every thing that has happened to your Excellency and have called down the force from Akola and that I can neither do anything nor suggest anything until I receive your Excellency's orders If the Nizam however should show a disposition to exert himself strenuously and propose to adopt such measures as I think would prove satisfactory to your Excellency I shall allow him to do so, but at the same time I shall cautiously abstain from such an acquiescence as might commit your Excellency in any respect whatever

32 The Nizam has to-day brought Sumsamood Dowlah, Moobariz-ud Dowlah and Imtiaz-ud-Dowlah within the precincts of his own palace, a measure which has the double advantage of preventing any immediate mischief and facilitating the accomplishment of any arrangements which may be hereafter resolved upon for the disposal of those young men

33 Colonel Doveton will probably arrive at Hyderabad about the same time at which I shall receive your Excellency's orders I regret the necessity of moving his force from Akola but I hope that its services here might be dispensed with as soon as they are likely to be required in advance Any one determinate object might be accomplished by a smaller number of troops but considering the benefits that are to be attained as well as the evils that are to be avoided and contemplating the great advantage of negotiating force which sets all opposition at defiance I trust that your Excellency will be pleased to think that I was right in my of the numbers which I told Colonel Doveton I thought would required

PESHWA'S AFFAIRS

Letter No 1.—This is an enclosure to a letter from Edmonstone to Jenkins Resident at Nagpur In this Edmonstone adverts to the intended interference of the Resident to prevent Chintaman Rao's project of engaging in the disputes between the Rajah of Kolhapur and Appa Desai He points out that the intentions of the Peshwa in regard to the farming of the tribute of Bundelkhand due to him should not lead to the dispossession of the Subahdar of Jhansi He observes that the intended grant of Khillat by the Peshwa to the Holkar could not be regarded as improper and that the Peshwa should be encouraged to maintain a body of troops for the internal security of his own possessions

FROM—N B EDMONSTONE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—THE HONOURABLE M ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA

Fort William, 3rd January 1812

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches Nos 10 and 11 to the address of His Excellency the Vice-President in Council dated respectively the 21st and 29th of November and to communicate to you the following observations on such points of those dispatches as appear to be of any particular notice

2 The consideration stated in the 5th paragraph of your dispatch of the 21st of November sufficiently establishes the necessity of your interference to prevent the prosecution of Chintaman Rao's project of engaging in the disputes between the Rajah of Kolhapore and Appa Desai and the Governor-General in Council trusts that it has been attended with success

3 His Lordship in Council learns with satisfaction that orders had been issued agreeably to your recommendation on the subject of Sindhia's fastidious cession of Garrah Kota to the Peshwa

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4 With reference to the 7th paragraph of your dispatch of the 21st of November which relates to the offer received by the Peshwa from a person to rent the tribute of Jhansi on very advantageous terms engaging to obtain possession without any expense to His Highness and to your intimation that in the event of the renewal of that proposal you should recommend the adoption of the line of conduct noticed in Sir George Barlow s instructions to Major General Close, I am directed to observe that although you have not specified the date of those instructions nor stated the substance of them you probably alluded to my dispatch to Major General Close of the 19th of March 1807 a part of which relates to the question of His Highness the Peshwa s dispatching an officer with a force for the purpose of realizing his tributary rights in Bundelkhand and directs the Resident to discourage that design suggesting as a measure more expedient and more efficient in every point of view that His Highness should merely dispatch an agent to his tributaries in Bundelkhand for the realization of his dues in which event the agent s negotiations would be supported by the influence of the British Government

5 His Lordship in Council observes that this recommendation in the event of the of the subject will be highly proper but if the Peshwa should manifest a determination to accede to the proposal which from description goes to the length of dispossessing the Subedar of Jhansi of his territory it may be necessary that you should deny His Highness s right to proceed to that extremity and refer him to the engagements existing between the British Government and the Soubahdar by which the possessions of the latter are guaranteed to him personally but not in a manner to affect His Highness s just as is demonstrated by the instructions to which you have alluded

6. The Governor-General in Council approves of the answer you returned to the application for the interference of the British Government in favour of the Vinchore Jagirdar of Rajah Bahadur and of the Power family and of your intentions with respect to that question as described in the 8th paragraph of your dispatch of the 21st November

7 Your dissuading the Peshwa s Government from complying with the Rajah of Nagpur s request that His Highness would desire Sindhia to give up the guns and property taken at Garra Kota is considered by His Lordship in Council to have been highly proper

8 The Governor-General in Council conceives in the propriety of His Highness the Peshwa s determination to take no notice of Amir Khan s offer of attaching himself to His Highness s service.

9. His Lordship in Council of course entirely conceives in the justice and expediency of the observations which you expressed to the Peshwa's ministers on your receiving information of the

absurd project of attempting to suppress the activity of the Pindaries by grants of land

10 With regard to the complaints which in the 13th paragraph of your dispatch of the 21st of November you state as having been made by the Peshwa, of the conduct of the Government of Bombay towards the Rajah of Mandavee, I am directed to observe that as far as the information of this Government extends, your observations in reply were perfectly correct. Mandevee itself, and not merely the tribute which the Peshwa formerly derived from that district, appears by the schedule annexed to the Treaty of Basseen to have been ceded to the British Government, but supposing the cession even to have been limited to the tribute, it is obvious that with the tribute, the Peshwa must be considered to have relinquished all the rights of a paramount authority over the chief who paid it, and that those rights must have been transferred to the British Government The Government of Bombay will be requested to communicate to the Governor-General in Council and also to you the circumstances to which the Peshwa appears to have alluded together with information respecting the relative condition of the Chiefship of Mendavee

11 His Lordship in Council approves the answer which you returned to the Vakeel of Holkar's Government on the occasion of his renewing the subject of the grant of a Khillat of investiture to Mulhar Rao Holkar, your observations regarding the solicitude of the family of Holkar to receive the Khillat and of the Peshwa to maintain the nominal relations between the state of Poona and the Government of Holkar in its ancient form, are unquestionably correct, but rather strengthens than weakens the grounds of the instructions which have already been conveyed to you on this subject

12 The Governor-General in Council highly approves your having continued to urge the Peshwa to adopt vigorous and efficient measures of defence against the expected incursions of the Pindaries and the terms of your representations on that subject as described in the 2nd and following paragraphs of your dispatch of the 29th of November adverting to the Peshwa's frequent intimation of his entire dependence upon the British troops for the protection of his country, without conceiving himself under the necessity to employ his own resources for that purpose, I am directed to observe that it might be proper to urge to His Highness and his Ministers more distinctly than you appear to have done, the obligations imposed upon him by treaty with regard to the necessity of his uniting his exertions with those of the British power on occasions of exigency The alliance presumes that His Highness maintains a force capable of efficient co-operation with the British forces on occasions when the latter may be required according to the stipulations of treaty to aid in the defence of His Highness's possessions, or when the British Government and their allies may be compelled to take up arms against a foreign enemy and consequently that he maintains a force capable of executing those services on which it is

expressly declared that the British troops shall not be employed. But it may be assumed that at this moment His Highness has not the means even of furnishing the stipulated contingent of troops in a case of joint war far less of affording that more extended co-operation for which in such case the treaty provides His Highness therefore seems not to be aware that by neglecting to attend to your representations he is departing from the obligation of his enagements

13. His Lordship in Council entirely approves the interposition of your good offices for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation between the Peshwa and his brother in the manner described in the 11th and following paragraphs of your dispatch of the 29th of November

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Letter No 2.—Elphinstone reports the discussions he had with the Wakil of Malhar Rao Holkar regarding the Peshwa's grant of a robe of investiture to Malhar Rao on the occasion of the latter's succession Certain facts about the Pindari Chiefs the relations between Appa Desai and Raja of Kolhapur etc., are also reported.

FROM—M ELPHINSTONE RESIDENT AT POONA.

TO—THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD MINTO GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Poona 5th February 181-

On the day before yesterday I received a visit from Khandu Rao Madhoo the Vakeel for the Holkar Government He brought me a letter from Malhar Rao Holkar requesting me to use my interest with the Peshwa to prevail on His Highness to grant him a Khillat of investiture.

2 After the letter had been read the Vakeel made some allusion to his late negotiations with the Peshwa's Ministers but could not be brought to enter into any detailed account of the transaction He then went over all the arguments which he had brought forward in favour of his master's request and ended by saying that Malhar Rao only wished to have business go on in its old channel and that he was proposing no innovation. I replied to this by observing that the independence of the Holkar State was established since the accession of Jeswant Rao who had governed without any investiture from the Peshwa and had maintained his separate rights against His Highness by force of arms. That this new order of things had been recognized by all the powers in India that the transactions of those powers with Holkar were founded on it and that in such circumstances, it would be no less an innovation to return to the ancient and almost forgotten practice, than it was at first to depart from it. After a great deal of conversation of this kind, Holkar's Vakeel acknowledged that his master could not be considered as a servant of

the Peshwa's but said, that the stability of his Government depended on his being recognized by the established powers of India, and particularly by the Peshwa, that it was always customary for the Peshwa, the Nizam, the Rajah of Berar, and the other great states of India, to send Khillats to each other on the accession of a new prince, that the Rajput Chiefs and Rajah Zalim Singh had already done so to Malhar Rao, that he trusted the British Government would do the same, and that it was only on this footing that he wished for a Khillat from the Peshwa I said that nothing could be farther from your Lordship's intention than to dispute Malhar Rao's title or to encourage any proceeding that should tend to degrade the Holkar State, but that I doubted whether the practice of independent states was as he had stated, and that it required time to examine that question, and to discover whether there was or was not a difference between the Khillats conferred by the Peshwa, and those presented by the other powers of India

3 At the end of this discussion the Vakeel desired me to inform him what he was to write to his court, and I requested him to state what had passed between him and me, and to say that your Lordship was desirous of maintaining the present friendship between the British Government and the Holkar State, and would always feel great satisfaction in the prosperity of the latter, but that your Lordship could never consent to a measure which would alter the established relations between the great powers of India, and would renew the confusion and disorders of former times

4 Khandu Madhoo afterwards read a long letter from Malhar Rao to him giving an account of the proceedings of Karim the Pindary, after his defeat by Juggoo Bappoo It asserted that nothing prevented Holker's sharing in the attack on Karim but the mutinous state of the army which he had moved against the Pindaries, and which he was afterwards obliged to recall, it described the disposition made by Meer Khan under Holkar's orders to prevent Karim's escape and ended with an account of the seizure of that Marauder by Meer Khan, who had treacherously invited him to camp for the purpose He also produced a letter from Meer Khan, which he said contained a similar account of the siezure of Karim, together with instructions to the Vakeel to communicate constantly with me, and many professions on Meer Khan's part of his anxious desire to attend to the wishes of the British Government in all respects Meer Khan's seizure of Karim is probably to be ascribed to a design of extorting a ransom, as much as to a wish to conciliate all regular Governments at the present juncture but the Vakeel made a great merit of it, and attempted to represent it as originating entirely in the desire of Holkar's Durbar to comply with the known wishes of the British Government

5 I shall do myself the honour of transmitting copies and transactions of my correspondence with Malhar Rao Holkar to the Persian Department

6. I yesterday received a visit from Chintaman Rao's Vakeel, who brought a letter from his master endeavouring to deny his having had any connection with the Rajah of Kolhapore, and complaining of Appa Desai who he said was preparing to attack him and whose cavalry had already killed a man in Chintaman Rao's service. I told the Vakeel that Chintaman Rao's alliance with the Rajah of Kolhapore had been admitted in his own letters and that he could not complain to the Peshwa if any such were committed by Appa Desai

7 I afterwards received a visit from Appa Desai's Vakeel, who denied the charge brought forward against his master's cavalry and promised that no act of hostility should be undertaken against Chintaman Rao unless it should be necessary for Appa Desai's own defence. The Vakeel informed me that no peace has as yet been concluded between Appa Desai and the Rajah of Kolhapore but that an interview had taken place between the former Chief and the Rajah's minister after which Appa Desai had given up the fort of Akkewaur (which he had just taken) to the Rajah and had returned to Neepani without any further adjustment of the subsisting differences

8 Madhoo Rao Dajee who has arrived at Poona with a body of troops on the part of his brother Appa Sahib sent a message to me yesterday to announce his having waited on the Peshwa he is to accompany His Highness on his journey to Kopergaon

9. The whole of the southern Jageerdars have now sent parties to Poona but they do not amount to much more than a tenth of their contingent and are besides of so bad as description as to be of no use to the Government.

10. Since writing the above I have received a visit from a new Vakeel of the Rajah of Kolhapore He brought me a letter a translation of which and of my answer shall be transmitted through the regular channel. The object of the mission was to obtain the assistance of the British Government against Appa Desai and my reply was in substance the same as that reported in my dispatch to your Lordship No 3 and consisted of a repetition of the declaration so often made to the Rajah that the British Government was not disposed to interfere in any disputes which did not immediately concern it or its allies.

Letter No 3.—In this letter Elphinstone refers to the Peshwa's action regarding Ganpat Rao brother of Appa Saheb to the solicitations of Holkar and to the Peshwa's desire for the rendition of the fort of Ahmednagar

FROM—M. ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA.

TO—LORD MINTO GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Poona 27th February 1812.

In my last dispatch but one to your Lordship I had the honour to state that the Peshwa had promised to suspend the plan which he had in contemplation of dividing Appa Sahib's

Jagir, till he had consulted fully with me on the subject. I received no further communication regarding it, but His Highness has proceeded publicly to invest Ganpat Rao with a Khillat and to order Sunnuds to be made out in his name for one-third of Appa Sahib's Serenjamy lands, including his provincial capital of Tasgaon

2 This was done on the 21st instant, the day after the Minister had left Poona on a journey to his native village on the Nizam's frontier The Peshwa having been for some time too much indisposed to do business I sent for Anand Rao as soon as I could after the investiture of Ganpat Rao, and he was to have visited me on the 24th He was prevented coming on that day, by a fire which took place in the Peshwa's palace which reduced a fourth of the building to ashes, and would probably have consumed the whole, if it had not been got under by the exertions of Captain Ford, the Officer Commanding my escort, who went to the palace with a fire engine and a party of pioneers as soon the conflagration was reported and who succeeded in checking it after the labour of a whole day All the ministers and great Sirdars attended on this occasion which put a stop to all business

3 Anand Rao at last came this morning to the Residency, and after mentioning the destruction at the palace, the damage of which he reckoned at ten lakhs of rupees, and expressing the Peshwa's very high sense of the assistance received from Captain Ford he proceeded to enquire into the business for which I had summoned him

4 I then recapitulated what had passed between the Minister and me on the subject of Ganpat Rao, which contained a clear and explicit promise on the Peshaw's behalf to take no steps in the business without consulting me, and afterwards mentioned the surprise which I felt on hearing that the whole affair had been settled in a manner contrary to that which I had recommended I admitted the Peshwa's right to take what measures he pleased with regard to his own subjects, but observed, that in adopting any plan which might require the assistance of the British Troops it was but reasonable that the British Government should be allowed an opportunity of interposing its advice, and that, supposing no such claim in this instance, the Peshwa's Government had given up its right to act without consulting the British Resident by a voluntary promise

5 Anand Rao interrupted me, and endeavoured to persuade me, that I had misunderstood, but I told him that what passed was a great deal too plain to be misunderstood, and that after the affair of Garrah Kota, I could no longer admit explanations of this nature Anand Rao then without replying to what I had said, began to defend the measure which had been adopted, maintaining that Ganpat Rao would be able to take possession of his share without putting the Peshwa to any expense and that it was

impossible for His Highness to submit any longer to the disobedience of the Jagirdars I observed in reply that if Ganpat Rao did not succeed in enforcing the Peshwa's grant the bad effects of the failure would fall more on His Highness than on him and that if contrary to His Highness's hopes and my wishes the present project was to produce any disagreeable consequences it must be obvious after what had passed that the British Government could have no concern with them

6. I afterwards reminded Anand Rao that the same meeting at which the promise we had been discussing was made had produced a promise on the Peshwa's part that he would take no step in reference to Holkar's solicitations without consulting me. I observed that although the cases were widely different the neglect of the first promise had naturally occassioned some doubts in my mind for the fate of the second and that I must therefore remind him that the application from Holkar involving negotiations with a foreign state, could not be listened to without the concert of the allies that I had already objected to that application being received and that I was well assured your Lordship never would consent to it Anand Rao replied that he would represent all I had said to the Peshwa but that I might be assured that His Highness never entertained a thought of negotiating with Holkar without the consent of the British Government or of departing in any other respect from the faith of his engagements

7 When this subject was exhausted Anand Rao communicated a proposal from the Peshwa that His Highness should write to Holkar desiring him to retain Karim the Pindari in confinement He said a letter from the Peshwa was earnestly solicited by Holkar's Vakeels and was necessary to support Holkar against the instances of Sindhia who was pressing him to deliver up Karim to Rajah Zalim Singh with a view to releasing him as he had formerly done, after exacting a ransom. As I thought this scheme was not likely to be of any use and suspected that it might be proposed with the intention of keeping up the supposed relation between Holkar and the Peshwa I made a reply calculated to discourage its execution and the proposal was laid aside for the present.

8 After I had conversed for some time with Anand Rao on some trifling points of business, and was about to pay him the usual compliments previous to his withdrawing he suddenly renewed the demand for the fort of Ahmednagar and said that the Peshwa was very anxious to have it given up On this I observed that I had declared my wish of conferring with the Peshwa personally on this head, and that as I had twice waited on His Highness since and the subject had never been agitated, no delay could be imputed to me. Anand Rao repeated that the Peshwa was anxious to have possession of the fort and I enquired what motive His Highness had for desiring a change which would weaken the subsidiary force without promising the least indemnification in any other way

9 Anand Rao then shifted his ground, said the Peshwa was anxious to see his own fort, while on his way to Kopergaon, that His Highness was not desirous of having the Fort immediately if some short period were fixed for his obtaining it, and made some other vague speeches of the same kind, to which I said that nobody denied that the fort was the Peshwa's own, that if he wished to see it, he might visit it immediately and would find it in high order, that almost the whole of the pioneers attached to the Subsidiary Force were constantly employed in cleaning and beautifying the Fort, and in rendering it more fit than it had been to receive a Garrison, but that if it were given up to His Highness, it was evident from the state of His other forts, that it would immediately be neglected and would soon fall into a state of dilapidation and decay that it was impossible to fix a period for giving up a place the only use of which was to serve as a Depot on the uncertain occurrence of a war, but that, I was persuaded if the Peshwa would hear what I had to say on the subject, he would make no such demand I enquired why the Peshwa wished to have Ahmednagar. he did not even alleged that he had any other use for it, or that it was not very useful to him in its present state, that I need not mention any distrust of the British as a motive, because I was aware that His Highness felt no such sentiment, and that if any such impression were to be made on your Lordship, you would not consent to keep the fort for a day Anand Rao laughed at this last supposition, and then asked if no other place could be found as convenient for a Depot, to which I answered, that we might talk of that hereafter, but that, in the mean time, I was anxious to communicate with the Peshwa and that if His Highness after hearing what I had to say, still continued to express a desire to have Ahmednagar delivered up to him, I should immediately acquaint your Lordship with his wish

10 I am desirous of conversing with the Peshwa in person on this subject, because the only motive I can imagine for demanding the fort, is some notion of security to be derived from getting it out of our hands and as the Peshwa has more confidence in us. than any of his Ministers, he is likely to be less actuated by the motive, and will be more easily convinced that his interests are in no danger from our retaining possession I have, besides, some reason to think, that the advantage expected from our giving up Ahmednagar is personal to the Minister, and consequently has not so much weight with the Peshwa as with his subordinate agents If His Highness insists on the surrender, it can scarcely be refused to him, after the communications made in Major General Close's time nor would it be worth while to give His Highness any grounds of distrust for such an object, but as our losing it, would be attended with much inconvenience, it is very necessary to be satisfied that His Highness seriously desires it before any step is taken which might induce your Lordship to make such a sacrifice

11 Nothing remarkable has lately taken place among the southern Jagirdars and I have been visited by Appa Sahib s Vakeel since the partition of their master s Jagir They complained in strong terms of the indignity that was put on Madhoo Rao Dajee (Appa Sahib s brother) by the Peshwa s detaching him on the guard which was assigned to the Minister a step which must be acknowledged to have been very inconsiderate but they took no notice of the division of the Jagir and I understand they profess a ready submission to it in their master s name It is however probable that Appa Sahib will endeavour to frustrate so disagreeable an arrangement by some evasions similar to those which he made use of in his negotiations with Mr Russell and if the Peshwa is convinced that he will receive no assistance from us, he may perhaps be induced to allow the project to drop but in any event it is unlucky that it has been adopted and it tends to show that besides the usual turbulence of the Jagirdars the British Government has to apprehend some of the other inconveniences alluded to in my dispatch of the 26th October 1810.

12 I have the honour to report to your Lordship that the 2nd Battalion 3rd Regiment arrived at Seroor on the 20th instant and relieved the 2nd Battalion 5th Regiment which marched next morning to the place where it is stationed by the orders of the Government of Bombay The 1st Battalion 9th Regiment arrived at Poona on the 25th and relieved the 1st of the 8th which marched next morning

M ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona.

Letter No 4.—In the letter Elphinstone refers to the hostilities between the Rajah of Kolhapur and Appa Desai, to the efforts of the former to approach Elphinstone for a mediation and to the preparations for the marriage of the Peshwa s brother for which the Peshwa had gone to Kopergaon.

FROM—M ELPHINSTONE RESIDENT AT POONA.

TO—LORD MINTO GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Poona the 15th May 1812.

I have lately received information that the Rajah of Kolhapore is again assembling troops, and has already got together about 7,000 men I have this day learned that a skirmish has taken place between his troops and those of Appa Desai but it does not appear which party was the aggressor

2 The Rajah of Kolhapore s Vakeel came to me two days ago on purpose to acquaint me that his master was levying troops, but assured me that his doing so was entirely with a view to his

own defence, and that he had no intention of making an attack on Appa Desai I took the opportunity of dissuading him from entering into hostilities again and pointing out the ill consequences of such a system of conduct

3 The Vakeel visited me again this morning, acquainted me with the skirmish which had taken place, the blame of which he threw entirely on Appa Desai, and concluded by informing me that in consequence of this aggression, the Rajah had ordered his Army to move against Appa Desai I expressed my surprize at this intelligence, remarking to the Vakeel that his master had formerly gone to war contrary to my advice, and yet had come to request the assistance of the British Government, after a failure that he seemed to be pursuing the same course again, and must do so, under the same disadvantages If the Rajah was defeated, I observed, it was obvious that he must suffer great loss, but if he were successful his prospects would not be in any respect improved The only use of a victory would be to follow it up by invading and siezing on Appa Desai's Jagir, but as that country formed a part of the Peshwa's territories, it was not to be expected that His Highness would look on and see it conquered by a foreign power The result of the greatest success the Rajah could meet with, would therefore be, to involve him in a war with the Peshwa His Highness would therefore do well to consider how he entered on a conflict in which he had everything to lose and nothing to gain The safest, would be, to state his complaints against Appa Desai to the Peshwa or to me, and to expect redress if it was due to him from the justice of the allied powers

4 The Vakeel then spoke as if the Rajah's Troops were not sufficiently advanced to have occasioned an engagement, gave me to understand that the Rajah would avoid hostilities, and renewed his old claims for Chickoree and Manowlee I said I hoped the Rajah would yet be able to avoid hostilities, and that the British Government would see with regret any measure adopted by His Highness which would tend to his own injury I alluded to the long disturbances which His Highness had occasioned and to the depredations committed on our trade by his subjects, and finally dismissed the Vakeel with a promise that I would speak to him more fully on these subjects hereafter, if in the mean time his master suspended all his operations against Appa Desai

5 The Rajah of Kolhapore's Vakeel at his last visit, brought me a letter from Madhoo Rao Rastia, the great Jagirdar, setting forth a claim of his on another Sirdar of the Peshwa's I told the Vakeel that I should be happy to see any person whom Madhoo Rao should send to me on his own part, but that I could not enter on any discussion of Rastia's affairs with him I this morning sent for Rastia's Vakeel and expressed my surprize at his master's sending me a message by the Vakeel of a foreign power, expressing, at the same time my readiness to attend to anything he should think proper to communicate in an unobjectionable

form Soon after Rastia's Vakeel was gone the Kolhapore Vakeel came accompanied by another person from Rastia I refused to see him while the Vakeel was at the Residency and when I did receive him I only referred him to the message which I had just sent to his master

6. Understanding that Chintaman Rao has renewed his negotiations with the Rajah of Kolhapore and has even sent some troops to the Rajah's Army I propose to write a strong remonstrance to him on the subject and I shall do myself the honour to transmit a copy of it to be laid before your Lordship through the regular channel

7 The Peshwa still continues at Kopergaon He has been joined by his brother whom he received very honourably His Highness went to meet Chimnajee and brought him to the town on the same Elephant with himself the marriage of the latter prince will now be concluded in course of a few days and the Peshwa will probably return to Poona immediately after the ceremony

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Letter No 5—This letter is marked 'Secret" and contains important information regarding the Resident's views about interference in the quarrels between the Peshwa on the one hand and the Rajah of Kolhapur and the Southern Jagirdars on the other

FROM—M ELPHINSTONE RESIDENT AT POONA.
To—N B EDMONSTONE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

Poona 28th May 1812

My dispatch of yesterday will have made the Right Honourable the Governor-General acquainted with my proceedings respecting the Rajah of Kolhapore but I am induced to offer such remarks on them as are connected with the settlement of the southern Maratta country in a separate letter to prevent His Lordship's intentions on that subject from being divulged in consequence of the numerous copies that are made of my regular dispatches

2 It appears to be very desirable to separate the negotiation with the Rajah of Kolhapore from that with the Southern Jagheerdars so as to keep the Rajah's interests distinct from those of the other body and prevent their combining to resist the measure of the British Government and there are particular reasons in the present state of affairs for beginning with the Rajah

3 In the first place the Rajah having already assembled an Army and begun to act against the Peshwa it is a point of considerable consequence to prevail on him to desist, which is not likely to be effected by any means but by threatening him with our resentment, if he continues, and offering him our arbitration if he refrains from hostilities If the war with the Rajah should

be protracted till the commencement of the discussions with the Southern Jagirdars, he would no doubt exert himself to the utmost to excite that body to revolt and join him against the Peshwa and his attempts might not be unsuccessful at a time when the Jagheerdars had personal grounds of dissatisfaction with His Highness and the British Government

4 In the second place the Rajah of Kolhapore would probably join with the Jagheerdars in any attempt at resistance, to which our propositions might compel them, and this he would do for the sake of the contested districts, even if no demands were made on him by the British Government or the Peshwa, but the Jagheerdars are by no means likely to join with the Rajah against the allies unless some step of ours were to give them a personal interest in resisting us It is true that Chintaman Rao is already closely connected with the Rajah and that Appa Desai has always represented Chintaman Rao as being actuated in that alliance by a wish to weaken the Peshwa and to form such a combination as should deter His Highness from bringing forward any demands against the Jaghirdars, but this plan is not sufficiently matured to induce Chintaman Rao to run the risk of our displeasure for the mere purpose of keeping up the confederacy The progress which has been made towards a combination between the Jagheerdars and the Rajah of Kolhapore, and the strength of the Army which that Chief has been able to assemble are however very convincing proofs of the disorder into which the Southern countries are falling and of the necessity of immediate measures being taken to secure their tranquillity The present state of those countries in the event of any extensive war to the North of the Nerbudda would expose the communication between Mysore and Poona to be cut off, if it was not sufficient to alarm us for the tranquillity of the country in the immediate neighbourhood of this Capital

5 Another reason for beginning with the Rajah is that the present juncture affords a favourable opportunity for obtaining the Peshwa's consent to our arbitration and at the same time it is more consistent with the line of conduct hitherto adopted by the British Government to interpose at a season when its good offices are necessary to prevent great calamities, than at another when affairs are in their ordinary train and our interference does not appear to be called for I had it also in my power to open the matter to the Peshwa by letter while I was obliged to defer the more complicated negotiation respecting the Jagheerdars till I would communicate personally with His Highness

'6 It is likewise to be considered that if the present negotiations fail, the Rajah of Kolhapore, will not be more likely to (indistinct) the settlement with the southern Jagheerdars than he would have been if it had never been commenced but if it succeeds, that settlement will be greatly facilitated by our securing the Rajah and depriving the Jagheerdars of all hopes of advantage from his Military aid and from the strength of his country which would otherwise afford them a desirable retreat in case of our

being obliged to occupy their own lands For all these reasons it seemed desirable to begin with the Rajah of Kolhapore and if possible to conclude the adjustment with him before that with the Jagheerdars is commenced on—but if the present negotiation threatens to be protracted to any great length the danger of losing time and opportunity and the chance of counteraction to which the arrangement with the Jagheerdars would be exposed if it were to transpire may render it necessary to enter on the settlement with them before that with the Rajah is brought to a conclusion.

7 His Lordship will have observed that I have mentioned both to the Rajah and His Highness the Peshwa that the British Government intends to insist on reparation for the depredations committed by the former upon its trade. I thought it necessary to declare this in the present stage of the business lest if it were concealed till the parties had consented to our arbitration they might suppose that we were led to make demands on the Rajah by the advantages which we derived from our situation as arbitrators whereas my present declaration will satisfy them that these demands were part of His Lordship's original design and that we have no intention of making use of the Arbitration for the purpose of gaining anything for ourselves

8 I have been able to make but few enquiries as yet respecting Sawant Waree the Rajah having been mentioned by the Minister's Dewan as one of the Rajah of Kolhapore's allies I took occasion to enquire into the relations which he bore to the Peshwa and was informed that while that Government was settled it was entirely subordinate to the Peshwa's but that it had been for a year or two in the hands of usurpers who paid only a nominal obedience to His Highness's authority The situation of that state in other respects is fully elucidated in the report which has been transmitted to gain by the Envoy at Goa but I shall not fail to take an early opportunity of obtaining such additional information regarding it as may be within my reach

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Letter No. 6.—This is an enclosure to the letter dated 2nd June 1812, in which Elphinstone adverts to the hostilities between the Peshwa on the one hand and the Rajah of Kolhapore Appa Desai and other Southern Maratha Jagirdars on the other and to the solicitations of all these for British mediation. He discusses the points raised by the Vakeels of Appa Desai and Rajah of Kolhapur in this regard.

FROM—M. ELPHINSTONE RESIDENT AT POONA
TO—THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD MINTO GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Poona 21st May 181–

I yesterday received a visit from Appa Deshai's Vakeel who acquainted me that an army of 15 000 Horse and foot had marched from Kolhapore to Akkewaur a fort of the Rajah's in the heart of Appa Desai's Jagir that the Rajah accompanied the troops from Kolhapore, but returned to his capital after he had seen his

army a march or two on its route, and that the army had plundered four of Appa Desai's best villages, while crossing his country on its march to Akkewaur The Vakeel also acquainted me that Chintaman Rao had sent 2,000 men to the Rajah's assistance, that the Government of Sawantwari had sent an equal number and that most of the Rajah of Kolhapore's rebellious Sirdars were joined with him in this war He then represented the necessity of his master's immediately raising troops for his defence, to which I assented, and recommended his consulting the Peshwa's ministers He afterwards observed, that his master's country and the Rajah's were both laid waste by these wars, and enquired whether it would not be advisable for Appa Desai to make an incursion into Chintaman Rao's country, which was in high order and quite unguarded I, of course, replied, that such an attack would not only be impolitic but unjustifiable, and desired his master on no account to think of it The Vakeel also spoke on the subject of some preparations which the Rajah of Kolhapur was making at Poona, to which I promised to attend

2 This day's Akhbars from the southward mention, that Chintaman Rao had gone through the ceremony of discharging all his troops, but had, in reality, sent them all to the number of 5,000 to join the Rajah of Kolhapore The number of troops sent is probably exaggerated, but Chintaman Rao is represented to have called in his Detachment which was serving with the Peshwa's troops in Savanore for the above purpose, and to have left only 150 men for the defence of his Jagir The same Akhbars represent hostilities as having commenced on both sides between the Rajah of Kolhapore and Appa Desai

3 I was visited this forenoon by the Minister's Dewan, who is in charge of the Government during the absence of the Peshwa and the Minister and had the satisfaction to learn from him, that the Peshwa had gone through all the ceremonies previous to Chimnajee Appa's marriage in a manner calculated to give the greatest satisfaction to his brother, and to show publicly His Highness's anxiety to pay him every mark of honour and affection The marriage was to take place yesterday and the Peshwa is to set out on his return in the first week in June

4 After some conversation on general topics, the Dewan produced a letter from the Peshwa, taking notice of reports which His Highness had received of the Rajah of Kolhapore's preparations in his own country and at Poona, and censuring the Dewan for remissness in not having taken timely notice of the proceedings The Peshwa then desired the Dewan to have an interview with me, and to propose that letters should be written in His Highness's name both to the Rajah and Chintaman Rao, and that similar letters should be sent from the Residency, that the Rajah of Kolhapore's Vakeel, who was employed in raising men and purchasing arms at Poona, should be siezed, and that a stop should be put to all such levies in His Highness's territories After hearing the Peshwa's letter I said, that His Highness's attention t

the present situation of affairs did him great credit and that most of the steps which His Highness had proposed were highly judicious that his wishes had been anticipated by the letter which had been addressed to Chintaman Rao and the prohibition which had been issued against the Rajah s raising troops at Poona that the Vakeel s character must protect him from being siezed and that I thought there were objections even to his being ordered away but that all stores and arms which had been purchased might be put under a guard and kept for the Rajah till circumstances admitted of their being allowed to proceed to him With respect to the proposed letter to the Rajah of Kolhapore (which the Dewan had requested might be in the same style with that to Chintaman Rao) I observed that it would require some consideration I then remarked on the long disturbance which the Rajah had given to the southern countries and on the depredations which were suffered from his subjects by the coasting trade and concluded by observing that it seemed almost indispensable to come to some permanent arrangement which would put a stop to those grievances

5 I had before sent a native agent to sound the Dewan on the subject of an arbitration of the differences between the Peshwa and the Rajah by the British Government but had received no encouragement from the Dewan s conversation All he said was that the Peshwa had a right to the disputed districts and would never be persuaded to give them up on any account I was therefore obliged to touch very remotely on the subject on the present occasion and had conversed some time before I began to enquire into the ground of the existing disputes which the Dewan states to be the Rajah s claims to the districts of Chickoree and Manowly both of which he said belonged beyond all question to the Peshwa. I next asked whether any negotiation had ever been entered on regarding those districts the Dewan replied that the Rajah had sent a Vakeel to claim them many years ago and that the Peshwa had offered to submit the dispute to the arbitration of the British Government but that the Rajah would not give his consent and all negotiation had been dropped I observed that nothing could be more just and moderate than the course which His Highness had pursued and that if the Peshwa thought his claims so good it would be much for His Highness s interest if the Rajah could even now be made to consent to an amicable adjustment The Dewan declaring that nothing would give the Peshwa greater pleasure than to see the dispute arbitrated by the British Government I enquired whether His Highness would consent to my proposing such an arrangement in his name to the Rajah the Dewan said, he would, but as I found there were some doubts about the Dewan s power to make such a declaration in His Highness s name, I begged that he would write to the Peshwa without delay and procure a letter authorizing me to make the overture alluded to I said it was desirable for the British Government to settle some points on its own account with the Rajah and that I would see what would be possible for me to do in the Peshwa s affairs although I could not promise to bring them to any certain result.

The Dewan assured me that he would write immediately and that I should have an answer in eight or ten days but begged me in the mean time to write to the Rajah and desire him to break up his army. I replied that it was impossible for me to take such a step unless I had satisfactory assurances that the Peshwa would submit his differences to arbitration, for that however clear His Highness's right to the country in dispute might appear to him, I could not assume it till I had examined the question, and I could not call on the Rajah to relinquish his designs unless I were convinced that they were unjust The Dewan continuing to urge me on this head I promised to speak to the Rajah's Vakeel and endeavour to prevail on his master through him to suspend his operations so as to get time for a reference to the Peshwa

6 Many other points were touched on in course of the above conversation The Dewan asked my opinion of the propriety of Appa Desai's raising troops to oppose the Rajah and I told him that I thought Appa Desai ought by all means to be prepared to resist the Rajah if he should attempt to invade his Jagir, but that he ought on no account to commence or to promote hostilities The Dewan then said, that in consequence of Appa Desai's collecting troops, the neighbouring countries belonging to the Rajah of Kolhapore and the Peshwa would suffer and observed that no blame would attach to Appa Desai in such an event I understood this to be an attempt to discover indirectly what I should think of any devastations that Appa Desai might commit in Chintaman Rao's Jagir, and in consequence replied that if the Rajah of Kolhapore proceeded to extremities, his dominions must suffer of course, but that I could see no reason why the Peshwa should be injured by the troops of his own servant The Dewan next asked whether Appa Desai ought not to be supported by the Peshwa in case the Rajah should be too strong for him I said that he certainly ought to be supported, by the Peshwa in case the Rajah should be too strong for him, but on the Dewan's enquiring whether he would be supported by the British troops I avoided giving him encouragement to expect support unless the disputes was submitted to our arbitration

7 Many questions were asked founded on the probability of Appa Desai's conquering the Kolhapore territory, but I always treated that anticipation as extravagant, and endeavoured to show the Ministers that a war with Kolhapore was by no means to be desired, and that if the Rajah defended his country with spirit, an attack on it might involve not only Appa Desai but the Peshwa in great embarrassments and disappointments

8 The Dewan next brought forward several other matters on one of which I shall hereafter have the honour of addressing a dispatch to your Lordship, but to avoid breaking off the present

subject I shall proceed to report what passed at a visit which I received this evening from the Rajah of Kollapore's Vakeel I sent for him to request that he would remove his tents from the neighbourhood of the British lines where he had probably pitched with the view of making it appear that he was acting under the protection of your Lordship's Government This and some other artifices succeeded so well that it was very generally believed in the southern countries that the Rajah was countenanced in his present war by the British authorities that he was raising men under our protection and even that he was to be assisted by a body of our troops I had already endeavoured to counteract those reports by openly contradicting them and by preventing a Portuguese who was formerly employed in the British service, from taking a command of a body of Regulars in the Kollapore service which I had agreed to his doing before the last dispute broke out between that prince and Appa Desai and I now acquainted the Vakeel with the reason of my proceedings and required him to withdraw from our lines and to forbear giving any ground for such reports as had been circulated The Vakeel promised to comply with my desire and denied having ever given out that he was countenanced by the British Government He then informed me that he had written to the Rajah to inform him of what had passed at his last interview with me and that he had no doubt the Rajah would immediately withdraw his army from the neighbourhood of the Peshwa's territory He then enquired what measures the Rajah ought to adopt to prevent Appa Desai attacking him.

9 I said that it was unfortunate that the Rajah never asked for advice on the part of the British Government till he had got into a situation that rendered it very difficult to advise him that it was probable that an action would take place before he could receive my reply to his present question and that in such an event the difficulty of pointing out a safe course would be very much increased but that if he had still time to prevent hostilities I would recommend his withdrawing his troops and trusting to negotiation for the satisfaction of any just claims he might have on the Peshwa The Vakeel then declared that no adjustment of his claims nor any permanent peace between him and the Peshaw's Sirdars could ever take place without the intervention of the British Government. In answer to this I pointed out the mistake which the Rajah had committed in rejecting the Peshwa's former offer to submit his disputes to our arbitration and said that it was very doubtful whether His Highness would now agree to such an arrangement or whether the British Government would undertake the arbitration I said that the British Government had always been well disposed towards the Rajah but that his conduct in permitting his subjects to molest our trade was

not such as could lead us to take much interest in his welfare, and that it would be necessary for him to give the Government some satisfaction on that head before he could expect it to take any step in his behalf

10 The Vakeel had then recourse to entreaties that the British Government might interfere and arbitrate in his master's disputes and protested that the piracies of which I complained had long been discontinued, a fact which I could only deny in general terms At length I told him that if he would procure an agreement on his master's part to abide by our arbitration, I would consult the Peshwa on the subject, and endeavour to bring about the removal of all the disturbances in which the Rajah's Government was concerned

11 Through the whole conversation, the Vakeel appeared to be much intimidated by the prospect of the British Government being led eventually to take part against the Rajah, he abated a great deal of the high tone in which he formerly spoke of the preparations against Appa Desai, and on one occasion said, that his master would be content to give up Chickory and Manowly, if some smaller districts which had lately been conquered by Appa Desai, were restored He also alluded to the Rajah's willingness to cede territory to the British Government as the price of its protection, and altogether held language which gave a good prospect of the Rajah's acceding to the propositions which I am to make to him I am not, however, by any means confident, that the Rajah's own view of the subject will be the same with his Vakeel's His situation is materially altered since that agent was dispatched He seems now to have recovered from the immediate effects of his defeat He has assembled a much larger Army than ever he had before, and not only his own dependants but many of the neighbouring Chiefs appear to have engaged heartily in his cause His Army is also so near to Appa Desai, that he will probably be tempted to try result of an action before he had recourse to negotiation, even if his troops should not have been engaged before he receives the messages which I have sent him If he is induced to forbear attacking Appa Desai at all, it will be by the fear of the interposition of the British Government in the event of his success

12 On the whole, though the disturbances afford an occasion for the British Government to interfere with more propriety and consistency than could have been done at any other time, and though they may render the Peshwa more willing to agree to an arbitration than he would be, after a victory, their present aspect is rather unfavourable to negotiation as far as respects the Rajah of Kolhapore.

Letter No 7—This is an interesting letter containing the opinion of Elphinstone and high military experts to start military operation against the Southern Maratha Jagirdars during the rains The details of Wellington's operations during the rains of 1803 and 1804 are revealing

FROM—M ELPHINSTONE RESIDENT AT POONA

To—RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD MINTO GOVERNOR GENERAL

Poona 25th June 181–

I have now the honour to submit to your Lordship the arrangements which I have thought it necessary to make and those which I have recommended to the Government of Madras and Bombay and to the Resident at Hyderabad for the prosecution of hostilities against the southern Jagirdars in case such a course of proceeding should hereafter become necessary

I found the following troops to be applicable to the service —

From the Poona Subsy Force	From the Ceded Districts	Rank and file
1 Regiment of Cavalry		
4 Battalions Native Infantry	H M 56th Regiment	949
1 Battalion composed of 6 flank companies with 6 prs two ... and two 18 prs	1½ Bn Nat Inf	2,4 0
With two 18 prs and two 12 prs	Artillery: Europeans	65
	Lascars	177
	Pioneers	170
	Total	3 744

From Mysor	From Jalna	From Hyderabad
3rd Regt N Cavalry 1,200 Mysor Horse	Bns N Infantry 1 Regt N Cavalry	Companies of H M 34th Regt and a body of the Nizam's Horse

I communicated with Colonel Montresor pointed out as well as circumstances permitted the Military operations which might possibly be necessary and requested his opinion on all points connected with their execution The Colonel recommended that the disposable part of the Poona Subsidiary Force should be reinforced by a Battalion of Native Infantry and a Regiment of Native Cavalry from Jalna by a body of Europeans from Hyderabad or Bombay and by a detachment of Horse Artillery with a Squadron of Dragoons and that it should act offensively against the Jagheerdars that the Ballary Force, the strength of which was not at that time exactely known should be reinforced by 1 000 Mysore Horse and march towards the Toombhadra near Arnagoondy and that it should be equipped with 4 Battering Guns, in case it should be found necessary to attack Dharwar That 1 Battalion of Infantry

should occupy the country about Bednore, and join if ordered, the detachment from Bellary. And that a Regiment of Cavalry, 1 Battalion of Infantry with two Guns and 1,000 of the Nizam's Horse should be marched from Hyderabad to the Bheema, near its junction with the Kistna.

4 His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at Fort Saint George also drew up a plan of movements for the troops from the Southward, calculated on the supposition that the War would be carried on during the rainy season, and also gave an outline of the plan he would recommend in case circumstances should render it necessary to defer the execution till the commencement of the favourable season This plan was communicated in a dispatch from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St George dated May 14th, and forms an enclosure (No 1) to this dispatch.

5 On a comparison of these plans, and on a consideration of the expediency of pressing the operations against the Jagheerdars with the utmost possible vigour, I drew up the following plan which I have since communicated to the different authorities, on which its execution depends and which appears best calculated to effect the speedy accomplishment of the end in view. The Poona Subsidiary Force reinforced agreeably to Colonel Montresor's suggestion with the exception of the Horse artillery which cannot be spared from Fort St George, to act offensively against the Jagheerdars from the Northward and besiege Merich if necessary.

The Bellary force reinforced by a Regiment of Native Cavalry and 1,200 Horse from Mysore to act from the southward and attack Darwar or Koosigul as might be required

An expedition to proceed by sea from Bombay and attack Malwaun and in case the Rajah of Kolhapore joined the Jagheerdars A body of the Peshwa's horse to accompany Colonel Montresor, another if it could be spared from Savanore to join the Bellary force and a third body to remain in the rear of Colonel Montresor and protect that country from predatory incursions I proposed to the Resident at Hyderabad to order a part of Rajah Govind Buksh's force to the neighbourhood of Perinda, and also to form the force suggested by Colonel Montresor near the junction of the Bhima and Kistna For this purpose I recommended that the remaining disposable Battalions of Native Infantry should be sent from Jalna, and the Regiment of Cavalry from Hyderabad, acquainting the Resident at the same time that the services of the 34th would not be required These arrangements would completely secure the Nizam's frontier and I took the liberty of suggesting to the Government of Fort St George the expediency of sending a Battalion to Hulliall in Soonda, and of collecting a force on the Toombudra which with the Battalions already at Bellary would secure the frontier of Soonda, the Mysore and the ceded districts.

6 I have not yet received the Resident at Hyderabad's reply to my proposal that of the Government of Fort St George is annexed (No 3) and the plan stated in it is perfectly calculated to secure the object in view Though I had not referred to the Government of Bombay the Honourable the Governor was pleased to offer his assistance in the most cordial terms and I accordingly applied to him for the Regiment of Europeans required to complete the force under Colonel Montresor which was readily granted. I also submitted a question to the Honourable the Governor whether he would think it expedient to send an expedition against Malwan in case the Rajah of Kolhapore joined the Jagirdar and whether such an expedition could be undertaken during the monsoon The Honourable the Governor approved of the proposed expedition and thought at the first view of the subject that it might be accomplished during the monsoon On receiving fuller information he expressed himself in a private letter dated 2nd instant to the following effect respecting the expedition to Kolhapore —

"There will be more difficulty in accomplishing the latter point (I fear) if required to be done before the monsoon terminates than I had anticipated Malwan Harbor for the purpose certainly cannot be avoidable Deogarh which is 75 miles in a direct line from Malwaun affords a tolerable harbor for a few ships of light draft of water but the force you will require to be sent will need several ships including the stores and provisions such an expedition must of course be attended with some risk and the ships will not well be able to get out again I should apprehend too that we should have much to do to keep the troops supplied with provisions until the season opens We must therefore regard it rather as a practicable than an advisable measure, such as should be attempted perhaps in the event of the Rajah's junction with the Jagirdars being likely to frustrate your views but not otherwise. The attack on Malwaun is at all events a matter of very little consequence and the principal advantage to be gained by it would be that of treating with the place in our hands when the Rajah was disposed to come to terms. It would also alarm the Rajah and distract his attention from the affairs of the Jagheerdars but if he can be prevented from joining the confederacy as I hope he will it will obviously be entirely unnecessary

7 It remains to consider the season best suited for the commencement of these operations. Many political reasons induced me to prefer the monsoon provided there were no insuperable objections of a military nature to that season.

8 It appeared to me very improbable that our intentions could be kept secret till the fair season and in the event of their transpiring I was certain that my difficulties in persuading the Peshwa to consent to reasonable terms would be greatly increased.

9. I was also apprehensive that the Peshwa's ministers might in such an event begin to intrigue with the Jagheerdars and endeavour to promote the Peshwa's favourite design as well as to

gain personal advantages to themselves by holding out threats of employing our troops against the Jagirdars In that case I thought they would probably exaggerate the danger to which the Jagheerdars would be exposed and persuade them that we were resolved to support the Peshwa in his design of dispossessing them of their serinjamy lands, such conduct on the part of the Peshwa would in all probability either drive the Jagheerdars into rebellion or induce them to come to some composition with the Peshwa in which the real objects of the adjustment would be entirely neglected while our interference would be rendered impracticable

10 Even if the Peshwa's ministers entered into no intrigues of the nature I have alluded to, the publication of our design before it was ready for execution would give the Jagheerdars time to form combinations and might make the difference of their resisting instead of submitting

11 This last apprehension was strengthened by the appearance of affairs to the southward which seemed to be daily changing for the worse so that the same propositions that would be accepted now might raise an insurrection a few months hence.

12 A regard to our foreign relations led also to the same conclusion in favour of the rainy season The renewal of the negotiation with the Raja of Berar or some other occurrence still less within our control might render the presence of the Poona and Hyderabad forces necessary to the Northward The frontier would be dangerously exposed to the Pindaries if the Poona force and so large a portion of that of Jalna were withdrawn after the rivers fell and that very consideration would tempt the Pindaries to make more numerous and formidable inroads than usual It also occurred to me that a movement of Meer Khan to Holkar's southern frontier for whatever purpose would render it necessary to send back the forces to the frontier and that such a movement as it might be made on various pretences without any risk of a war, were as might be brought about by means of the Army, the promises or the money of the Jagheerdars The fair season would besides be favourable to inroads by the Jagheerdars into the territories of the Company and the allies And finally a knowledge of these disadvantages to which we should be exposed would be more likely than any other consideration to induce the Jagheerdars to offer resistence to our power

13 These considerations having determined me in favour of commencing in the rainy season, I communicated my opinion to Colonel Montresor and requested his sentiments on that head.

14 The following extract from a private letter dated May 12th contains the Colonel's reply "I agree with you that the sooner operations are commenced when they are once determined on the better, but the country we should have to move through is very deep and impassable in bad weather, so that all operations might be unavoidably suspended for weeks together whilst the

troops would suffer considerably It is also to be remembered that the Bombay Sepoys are mostly Marattas and given very much to desert consequently their remaining for a length time out in bad weather might be attended with serious consequences. The rains in October and November though usual are seldom of very long duration the moving therefore in October might all things considered be most advantageous."

15 These arguments appeared to me to have great weight and to be entitled to full consideration but though they state difficulties and inconveniences they are not intended to present anything like an insurmountable obstacle to operations in rainy season they do not indeed point out any difficulty or danger except that of desertion to which all troops are not exposed who make a compaign during the rains in the Deccan or the centre of Hindustan and on a deliberate comparison of the disadvantages stated by Colonel Montresor with those which I have before mentioned it appeared to me that the preponderance was against deffering the undertaking and I accordingly communicated that opinion to Colonel Montresor and to all the other authorities who were to co-operate in the service.

16 The dispatch of the 13th June, before referred from the Government of Fort St George which I received yesterday encloses a copy of a minute by His Excellency the Commander in Chief at that Presidency of which I have the honour to forward a copy (No 3). His Excellency's minute though it approves of the proposed plan in other respects objects in the strongest terms to its being attempted during the rainy season and considering that season as fixed on declares a part of the plan to be impracticable and the remainder very difficult of execution

17 It gave me the greatest concern to find the plan I had determined on considered so objectionable by so high an authority I naturally receive an opinion on such a subject from Sir Samual Auchmuty with great deference and although in an affair the execution of which is entrusted to me, I should think it my duty to act according to my own judgment guided by the professional opinion of the Officer Commanding the Subsidiary force yet it would not be without much consideration that I should adopt a course in opposition to the sentiments of an officer so distinguished by his rank and character The present discussion however involves various questions both of a political and military nature. I have already given the grounds of my opinions on the political questions and the military ones to which alone His Excellency the Commander in-Chief's observations refer are fortunately settled either by facts which are on record or by such authorities as render my opinion a matter of little consequence.

18 I shall proceed to state those parts of the proposed plan to which His Excellency objects and to point out the facts and authorities on which my view of the subjects under discussion is founded.

19 His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief remarks on the expedition against the Rajah of Kolhapore's possessions in the Konkan which was to be eventually undertaken that it is wholly impracticable No ships can possibly approach the coast during these months

The opinion of the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay by which I was led to an opposite conclusion has already been stated in course of this dispatch It was on the receipt of the Hon'ble the Governor's first letter that I drew up the plan here referred to

20 His Excellency considers the reinforcing Colonel Montresor with a Regiment of Europeans from Bombay which can alone enable him to carry on an attack separate from the Bellary force as a most arduous and nearly an impracticable measure since the march through the low country and up the Ghats would be attended with extreme hardship and severe loss

21 I find by the records of this Residency that H M 78th Regiment marched from Poona to Bombay in July 1804 and was relieved by the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Bombay N Infantry The latter corps was not accompanied by its field equipment but the former was No allusion is made to any loss or difficulty experienced by either corps In course of the month of August of the same year Colonel Wallace applied through Major General Close for a supply of stores for his Army from Bombay Both these officers urged the immediate dispatch of the supply and neither appeared to anticipate any difficulty in the transmission of it Convoys of grain appear frequently to have been sent through the Konkan to Poona in course of the rainy season Lord Willington's Pontoons came from Bombay to Poona during the rainy season of 1803 and although their passage through the Konkan was attended with great difficulty yet as they probably constituted the most cumbrous establishment that ever was moved in this country, their being able to effect a passage at all may be considered as a proof that no great difficulty would be experienced by a Regiment of Europeans, without its guns The whole distance from the port of Panwel opposite to Bombay, to the head of the Ghat is 28 miles

22 The last objection stated by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is contained in the following terms —

"The country that will be the theatre of war partakes largely of the South-West monsoon It is black soil with deep Nallas and nearly impassable at that season The troops must suffer very severely during their operations, and I have serious doubts whether ordnance and stores for a siege can be conveyed through it"

23 The countries alluded to certainly partake of the South-West moonsoon in common with all the rest of India except the coast of Coromandel but in this part of the country at least, the

rains are not so severe as in many parts of the Bengal province. Berar or in Malwa nor is the soil more unfavourable than in the two last mentioned countries

24. Colonel Wallace and Colonel Haliburton marched from Poona and from Berar towards Chandore in the monsoon of 1804, both experiencing heavy rains in black soil and Colonel Wallace at least was interrupted by swollen rivers both were accompanied by ordnance and stores for sieges and Colonel Wallace actually took the three strong forts of Chandore Jalna and Doorb Of the same nature was the march of Lord Wellington's Army in June 1803 and his capture of Ahmednagar in August up to which time the rains fell with great violence.

25 Before the arrival of the dispatch containing the last minute of His Excellency the Commander in-Chief at Fort St George I conceived my opinion of the practicability of operations in the rains to be strengthened by the following passages which con cludes His Excellency's original plan before referred to (No 1) which was drawn up before His Excellency had any intimation of my having determined on commencing the proposed operations in the rainy season It may also be found expedient that the force from Bellary should be attended by a Brigade of 18 prs and one of 12 prs., the former of these may be drawn from Bellary and the latter from Gooty The plan of movements I have now had the honour to recommend has been founded on the supposition that the operations may commence at an early period and during the continuance of the rainy season Should circumstances concur to retard their commencement until the favourable season may have set in I should in that event refer the Hon'ble the Governor to the plan of operations submitted with my letter of the 28th of December 1810

26. But when I first formed my determination upon this subject I was principally led to believe in the practicability of carrying on Military operations in the southern countries by an opinion expressed by Lord Wellington that the rainy season was, under the circumstances in which he was placed in 1804, the fitted time for performing the very service now contemplated.

The following are His Lordship's words contained in his letter to Major General Close, dated at Bombay May 12th 1804 "I have forwarded to be laid before His Excellency the Governor-General a copy of my letter to the Commander-in-Chief of the 23rd of April in which I have pointed out the circumstances which prevent the march of the troops under my command to the northward at present and I conclude that when he will receive that letter he will send orders to undertake the settlement of the Peshwa's affairs with the Southern Jagheerdars during the rainy season or possibly before he will have received it he will have made me acquainted with his sentiments respecting the Jagheerdars, and I may find it

possible to undertake the operation during the rainy season under the circumstances which must prevent me from marching to the northward till the season will have been far advanced and the new Corps will begin to appear"

27 It may be necessary to add that Lord Wellington had before declared his opinion that any Army employed against the southern Jagheerdars should be well-equipped for sieges The causes which His Lordship thinks may possibly prevent his undertaking the operation alluded to are the exhausted state of his army after a year and a half of active service and the contingencies of the war with Holkar

28 Lord Wellington's views of such objects are always entitled to respect but more particularly when they relate to a country which he had more than once traversed and in which he had already concluded a campaign that lasted during the whole of the rainy season The circumstances of this campaign indeed throw so strong a light on the subject which I am discussing that I hope to be excused if trespass on Your Lordship's time by stating them in detail as they are represented in Lord Wellington's own official letters to General Palmer, then Resident at Poona

29 Lord Wellington states in a letter, dated June 16th, 1800, that he had arrived at Hurryhur in pursuit of Dhoondia Wagh with a Detachment consisting of 3 Regiments of Native Cavalry, 2 Regiments of European Cavalry, 4 Battalions of Native Infantry and 24 Guns and that he was to be joined by more troops at a subsequent period The Tombuddra had already risen when this letter was written In course of June and July Lord Wellington crossed Toombudra, the Wardha and the Mulpurba and took many forts the most northerly of which was Manowly where he overtook Dhoondia and captured 6 guns which must have accompanied that freebooter in all his rapid retreat In course of the same month Lord Wellington declares his intention of penetrating into the Kolhapore country if the Rajah should permit Dhoondia to enter it In August Lord Wellington entered Kittoor, a territory which he has treated in his subsequent dispatches as the strongest in the southern countries and in course of the same month His Lordship appears near Badamy in the opposite side of the Jagheerdar's country having in the mean time taken several forts and captured some more of Dhoondia's guns On the 10th of September His Lordship came up with and destroyed Dhoondia who had now penetrated to Yepulparry, south of Sholapore, and far into the Nizam's country In this last affair Lord Wellington had no troops with him but cavalry nor does it appear, when he quitted his infantry and heavy artillery, but he must have had them with him during the time when he was taking forts and probably only left them when he made the last push after Dhoondia

30 While these operations were going on and during the rainy season Sindhia detached 5 Battalions of regular infantry with a train of Artillery from Poona for the professed purpose of acting

against Dhoondia but in reality to attack the lands of the Patwardhans Those troops occupied the whole Jagheer of the Patwardhans on the left bank of the Kistna and finally crossed that river in the month of August.

31 A reference to the map will show that in course of the above operation Lord Wellington traversed the greater part of the country of the Jagheerdars in the height of the monsoon and was advanced to a point not more than 30 miles distant from the line which bounded the progress of Sindhia's regulars towards the south His Lordship seems to have marched with great rapidity and makes no mention of difficulties except in the month of July when he suffered from want of forage and loss of cattle but his wants were supplied by the Peshwa's Sirdars and he was soon enabled to move again.

32. The slow progress of my negotiation with the Peshwa will probably allow for me to receive Your Lordship's commands respecting the season when you would wish operations to commence I shall of course expect them with anxiety but if in the mean time I am able to bring the previous negotiations to a close, I shall think it my duty to pursue the course of action which I have already submitted to Your Lordship.

Letter No 8.—Elphinstone reports his discussions with the Peshwa and his minister about the proposed arbitration of the British Government between the Peshwa and the Raja of Kolhapur The alternative of military operation, in case arbitration fails, is also suggested. The Raja of Kolhapur enjoyed the right of independently treating with the British according to Elphinstone and therefore the Peshwa could not claim sovereignty over him. This is an enclosure to the letter of Elphinstone to R. Jenkins, dated the 30th June 1812.

FROM—M. ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA.

TO—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 23rd June 1812.

I am concerned to acquaint your Lordship that little progress has as yet been made in the adjustment of the disputes between His Highness the Peshwa and the Rajah of Kolhapore.

2 His Highness the Peshwa returned from Kopergaon on the 2nd instant and I lost no time in soliciting an audience, but a number of the obstacles arising from the Hindu religion which so frequently interrupt the business of this Durbar prevented my obtaining one till the 8th when I waited on the Peshwa at his palace.

3 After congratulating him on his return and on Appa Sahib's marriage, I delivered your Lordship's message, expressing your satisfaction at His Highness's reconciliation with his brother, and made such observations as I thought likely to dispose His Highness to keep up the good understanding now established

4 I then addressed His Highness on the subject of his Army and country, and after a preamble intended to conciliate his mind and to show him that the British Government was actuated by its anxiety for His Highness's welfare alone in pressing him on this subject, I reminded him of the expectations that were entertained when the alliance was first formed, regarding the prosperity to which his Government would attain when secured from all external danger, I contrasted the improvement which was then looked for with the actual state of the country, and showed that the disappointment which had been experienced was entirely owing to the notion entertained by His Highness that the alliance was to do everything and that no sacrifice or exertion on his part was necessary even for the settlement of his dominions I pointed out the state of disorder and insubordination in which many parts of the country were, even in time of profound peace, and observed, that instead of contributing to the strength of the alliance during war His Highness's Government actually weakened it by requiring the presence of a considerable British force to secure the internal tranquillity of his possession These considerations, I said, had induced your Lordship (who were always anxious for His Highness's prosperity as well as for his own sake as for the general benefit of the alliance) to instruct me to call His Highness's attention to the state of his army and of his dominions, and I added, that as I had proposed several plans which had not been carried into effect, I had now to beg that His Highness would be pleased to state the measures which he himself thought best calculated for the attainment of the end in view

5 The Peshwa showed the utmost reluctance to enter on business of any description till the return of Sadashiv Mankeshwar, and several times endeavoured to evade replying to my question by referring me to that minister, who, he said, was fully apprized of his views and intentions on the subjects, to which I had called his attention, but when I had pressed him as far as I could with propriety, he said, I knew the state of his Serinjamy Sirdars, and that until something were settled about them, it would be impossible to take any step for the improvement of the Army Being anxious to discover His Highness's sentiments regarding those Sirdars without committing the Government, I took this opportunity of begging His Highness to inform me of the nature of the settlement he wished to make with them, to which the Peshwa replied that he never wished to have a single Serinjamy Horseman in his service and that his desire was, to form an army on the model of that of the British Government He begged me to say no more on the subject at that time, and assured me that he would make me acquainted with the details of the plan as soon as the Minister returned

6. As I found that His Highness was determined to avoid discussing his projects regarding the Jagirdars, I urged him no further He had however said enough to show that he is still bent on confiscating the lands of the Jageerdar but if His Highness is sincere in his professed intention of forming an army on the English model it is to be hoped that he may be brought to limit his design and content himself with raising a body of regular troops to be paid from the usurped lands which he may hereafter be enabled to recover

7 I next called His Highness s attention to the disputes between his Government and the Rajah of Kolhapore and desired to be informed of his sentiments on the letter which the Minister s Dewan had written to him at my request. His Highness said he had read the letter with great attention and was determined to support Appa Desai. He said he would send Gokla for that purpose with his own artillery and that he would make every exertion to reduce the Rajah without delay

8 I said that his resolution was very judicious if no other means should be found for removing the present disputes with the Rajah but that he had been twice defeated before and yet the quiet of the country was as far as ever from being secured I would therefore advise His Highness to try the method which he had himself originally proposed and which had been recommended in the Dewan's letter The Peshwa replied that General Close had already examined his claims and had been satisfied of their justice, but that he had not been able to prevent the Rajah from repeatedly attacking his (the Peshwa s) territory I said the advantage of the plan which I proposed was that if His Highness and the Rajah once consented to the arbitration the British Government would interfere in such a manner as to prevent all future disorder

9 After some conversation the Peshwa gave his formal consent to the arbitration and on my enquiring whether I might acquaint the Rajah of Kolhapore with His Highness s acquiescence in our arbitration and invite that Prince to consent to the same arrangement, His Highness said, I might do so without hesitation, and promised to send all the papers requisite for investigating his claims to me, as soon as the Minister returned.

10. The lateness of the hour prevented any further conversation at this meeting, but I took an early opportunity of waiting on His Highness again to inform him of the details of the proposed arrangement, and particularly of the projected demands of the British Government for certain forts in the Rajah s country on the sea coast which might secure our trade from all future annoyance by the Pirates belonging to the Rajah s ports The Peshwa heard the statement with great complacency but declined making any remark on it till the minister should return nor was it in my power to induce him to alter this resolution.

11. The business therefore remained at a stand till the 19th when the Minister arrived from his village of Taimbornee I immediately sent to request an interview with him, but he was prevented by indisposition from receiving me till yesterday evening

12 I began the conference by recapitulating what had passed between me and the Peshwa regretting that the Minister had not been present but observing that His Highness had no doubt made him acquainted with all that took place to which the Minister replied in the affirmative He then began a history of Kolhapore Government as far as related to that of Poona which lasted for upwards of half an hour, but which contained nothing worthy of remark except a studied attempt throughout to insinuate, that the Rajah of Kolhapore was a subject of the Peshwa's At the end of this discourse, the Minister observed that so much expense had been incurred in maintaining the Peshwa's right to Chickoree and Manowly that the question regarding the possession of those districts had entirely changed its basis The Peshwa had at first made the most equitable proposals for submitting the Rajah's claims and his own to the arbitration of the British Government The Rajah had refused the offer and had endeavoured to possess himself of the district by force and the Peshwa was surely entitled to indemnification for the expense to which he had been put by that unjust attack No plan of adjustment therefore remained, but to desire the Rajah to give up his claims to the districts

13 I remarked that the Minister's view of the subject differed so much from that taken by His Highness the Peshwa that I was unable to guess that were the intentions of His Highness's Government I then asked whether the Minister wished the confusions occasioned by the disputes with Kolhapore to continue or whether he thought the Rajah would ever agree to an adjustment on the principle of his giving up the point for which he had so long been contending

14 The Minister answered my first observation by calmly observing that he had not conversed with the Peshwa on the subject of the proposed adjustment, said that he certainly wished the disputes to cease, and added that if the Rajah would not listen to the terms offered to him he ought to be made to listen to them I said the best way to make him listen to terms would be to propose reasonable ones, and it would be time enough to resort to violent measures if he rejected them

15 The Minister then said he would communicate what I had stated to the Peshwa and I observed that there was nothing new to His Highness in these observations that His Highness had heard them and given his consent to an arbitration and that my business at present was to communicate the claims of the British Government on the Rajah of Kolhapur which I thought it would be advantageous to discuss at the same time with His Highness's disputes

16. I then briefly stated the transactions which had taken place between the British Government and the Rajah of Kolhapore, since the year 1765 and opened the plan by which we proposed to secure our trade from future depredations

17 The Minister heard me to the end and then said that if I would show the grounds of our claims to the Peshwa His Highness would immediately investigate them, I said an investigation by His Highness would not be at all necessary as we did not call on His Highness for his mediation or assistance in settling our claims but merely offered to undertake the adjustment of his differences in which we were solely actuated by a wish for the prosperity of his Government.

18 The Minister then brought forward in express terms the Peshwa s claim to sovereignty over Kolhapore, and I endeavoured to avoid the discussion observing that His Highness s relation to Kolhapore, did not affect the present question since that prince s right to negotiate directly with the British Government was established by the practice of nearly 60 years, and had once been expressly admitted by the Poona Government.

19 The Minister afterwards enquired what means we should take to enforce our claims if we did not apply to the Peshwa, and I said we might procure the money due to us and a sufficient security by amicable negotiation we might depend on the system of blockade which had so long been practised or we might send a force as had been done formerly and occupy some of the Rajah s forts The Minister said the British Government surely would not take such a measure as the last mentioned without communicating with the Peshwa and I answered that the intimacy of our alliance with His Highness naturally led us to communicate many of our designs to him but that the same measure had formerly been pursued without any communication with the Government of Poona.

20. After much unsatisfactory discussion the Minister brought forward a proposal which had been made to me in less distinct terms by the Peshwa before the Minister s arrival. It was that the Peshwa should become responsible for the money due to the British Government by the Rajah of Kolhapore and should bind himself to make up all future losses which might arise from the depredations of that prince or his subjects. I endeavoured to show the Minister the disadvantage to which the Peshwa would expose himself by entering into such an engagement but as he seemed very anxious that it should be agreed to I asked him in very distinct terms whether the Peshwa would pay the money due to the British Government amounting to 50 lakhs of rupees out of his own treasury without delay and whether he would bind himself to pay the price of all ships and cargoes hereafter plundered by the pirates of Kolhapore to both which questions the Minister replied in the affirmative. I then enquired whether this proposal

was really made in good faith or whether it was merely an expedient to gain time for some purpose which I could not perceive The Minister declaring that it was made in perfect good faith, I asked what the Peshwa was to gain by it, and pointed out that the Rajah of Kolhapore would not in consequence be induced to submit to the Peshwa's authority nor could the British Government recognize His Highness's sovereignty over Kolhapore, so that he would merely pay 50 lakhs of rupees for the Rajah without any return whatever The Minister however persevered in his offer and said he would settle the matter with the Peshwa and see me again when he would also communicate His Highness's final determination regarding the arbitration

21 Though the Minister's conversation which I have just reported appears so wild and extravagant, it has at least the advantage of bringing the Peshwa to the alternative of making good our demands to which I am certain he will never consent, or of agreeing to our settling with the Rajah as we ourselves think best His objections to our doing so at once are certainly in the highest degree unreasonable and I did not fail to complain of them and of the Peshwa's interference to prevent our obtaining satisfaction for our just claims when we were entering on a negotiation almost exclusively for His Highness's benefit, but the necessity of preserving the Peshwa's confidence renders it necessary to pay more attention to his arguments in support of his supposed rights than their intrinsic importance deserves

22 To show the Peshwa more strongly the absurdity of the course he is now pursuing I have drawn up a statement of the Minister's proposals which I shall transmit to the Peshwa previously to my next interview with the Minister which I hope will take place tomorrow

23 I anticipate your Lordship's dissatisfaction at the loss of valuable time which is occasioned by these frivolous discussions but such delays can scarcely be avoided at Poona Pilgrimages and other religious ceremonies actually occupy one half of every month and both the Peshwa and his Minister are often averse to business on days when it might otherwise be transacted Nor are these delays compensated by any vigour or dispatch in affairs that are once begun The procrastination which the Marathas employ from mistaken policy is proverbial and the dislike to direct dealings protracts the completion of every transaction in which they are engaged

24 As it still appears to me very desirable that the settlement with the Jagirdars should be made during the rainy season, I shall use my utmost exertions to bring the negotiations with the Peshwa to a speedy termination but I cannot venture to fix with any precision the time when I shall be at liberty to open the proposed arrangement to the Jagirdars

25 The circumstance most likely to occasion delay at present is the Peshwa's opposition to the proposed demand of Malwaun and though considering that object by itself I should not hesitate (from the manner in which I understand your Lordship's instructions) to make it for the present rather than run any risk of the failure of the general arrangement yet it is impossible to give it up on the grounds brought forward by the Peshwa without being exposed to serious future inconvenience.

26. The Rajah of Kolhapore and Appa Desai continue inactive. The Rajah's Vakeel professes that his master's forbearance is owing to my injunctions but the truth is that his troops are mutinous and will not move The Rajah has sent no answer to the overtures I made to him through his Vakeel and perhaps he may not be inclined to receive them favourably as long as he can keep an army together it is not desirable that he should meet with any reverse at present as such an event might render the Peshwa unwilling to submit to our arbitration and would tend to His Highness's own detriment in the end but if the arbitration were once settled with the Peshwa the sooner Appa Desai attacks the Rajah the better as a defeat would in all probability bring back that disposition on the Rajah's part which formerly made it so easy to have effected a permanent adjustment of his affairs.

27 I shall hereafter have the honour of reporting to your Lordship the correspondence I have had with the different political and military authorities on the arrangements to be adopted in case of opposition on the part of the Jagirdars I have not yet received the final answer of the Government of Fort St. George, but I conceive that all military preparations will be complete before the previous negotiations can be closed.

Letter No 9.—The letter indicates the views of Elphinstone as he expressed them to Sadashiv Mankeshwar Peshwa's Minister regarding the suggestion of the latter that the Peshwa would like to arbitrate between the English and the Raja of Kolhapur and regarding the arbitration of the English between the Peshwa and the Raja of Kolhapur

It is an enclosure to the letter of Elphinstone to Jenkins dated the 2nd July 1812.

FROM—M. ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA.

TO—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 27th June 1812.

Since I last had the honour to address your Lordship I have had another interview with the Minister at which he informed me that he had communicated the paper No 1 which he had received from me to the Peshwa, and that His Highness had

directed him to assure me that as soon as the statement of our claims should be presented, he would proceed to investigate it, and would then call on the Rajah of Kolhapore for his answer; that if our claims appeared well founded, he would desire the Rajah to satisfy them, and if that should be beyond the Rajah's ability, the Peshwa would see whether it would suit him to take the settlement on himself, and inform me whether he would or would not

2 To this I replied that the plan proposed was entirely inadmissible, that we could negotiate with the Rajah ourselves without giving His Highness the trouble of mediating our disputes, that no investigation of our claims was necessary, as I believed they were not denied by the Rajah himself, and that I could not admit the Peshwa's right to prescribe conditions when it was as a favour that we had allowed an offer to be mentioned for his intervention on our own terms The Minister then said that the Peshwa had surely a right to decide on our transactions with his subject, and I answered that the practice of former things gave no countenance to any such pretension The Minister said, that the former transactions were such as a subordinate authority, even a common collector, might carry on, but that were conquest or cession of territory was thought of, it became necessary to recur to the supreme authority I said, that conquest or cession had before taken place between the British Government and the Rajah of Kolhapore without the Peshwa's intervention, and certainly might take place again if our interests required it In answer to a question of the Minister's I told him that in the present state of the dispute I would not tell him whether the British Government intended to require a cession of territory from the Rajah of Kolhapore or not, that would depend on the judgment of the Government itself, but that I was contending for our right to make conquests and acquire territory from Kolhapore without any authority from His Highness, that we had exercised this right for sixty years and assuredly would never, give it up

3 In some further conversation it came out that we were to submit our claims to the Peshwa, and if he decided in our favour and could not realize our demands, we were to enforce them ourselves, and all this was to be considered as a favour conferred on us by the Peshwa I could not help expressing some surprize and displeasure at this proposal, and contrasting the conduct of the British Government involuntarily undertaking the adjustment of an expensive and dangerous contest for the Peshwa with His Highness's unreasonableness and ingratitude in throwing obstacles in the way of our receiving our just dues when our failure was of advantage to His Highness, I said if we were even to admit the Peshwa's sovereignty over Kolhapore the Raja never would and all His Highness would gain would be an addition to those idle pretensions which so often interfered with his real interests I said His Highness never had mentioned his sovereignty over Kolhapore when the Rajah was plundering our shipping nor yet

when we were retaliating by open force but as soon as a friendly overture on our part gave His Highness an opportunity of interfering with safety he came forward with his antiquated claim to sovereignty a claim which I had some doubt whether his Government ever possessed at any period however remote.

4. The Minister siezed this opportunity to begin a long discourse on the Peshwa's right to sovereignty over the Rajah of Berar Sindhia Holkar and many other princes and states in various parts of India. He complained that His Highness had been rather ill used at the time when we concluded the treaties of 1803 with his rebellious subjects and insinuated that we ought to assist His Highness in reducing them into obedience. He said to satisfy ourselves of His Highness's right to sovereignty over those powers we had only to examine the sunnuds by which they held their dominions

5 I was a good deal surprised at the effrontery of this discourse, introduced at a time when I thought it would have become the Minister to endeavour to prevent the resentment of the British Government. I accordingly remonstrated against the renewal of those absured claims so unconnected with the present discussion and said that the Minister's observation would naturally lead to a question by whose sunnuds the Peshwa held his country and whether we ought not to assist the King of Delhi in recovering his part of his former dominions The Minister replied that whatever sunnuds the Peshwa might have from Delhi he held his country of God alone on which I told him that if that were the case his right was extinguished when Providence was pleased to resume its gift. I then said this discussion was unnecessary as it must be unpleasant to him and that I would return to the original subject to acquaint him that the British Government would submit to no alteration in its established usage with respect to Kolhapore, that it had no wish to interfere with the Peshwa's right but it could never suffer any encroachment on its own I then told the Minister that I considered the whole of his offers of compensation and security to have fallen to the ground and that the British Government would depend on its own measures for a settlement of its disputes with Kolhapore.

6. The Minister afterwards said that the whole of the statement which I had sent to him for the Peshwa's consideration was correct, with the exception of one article. That I stated the Peshwa to have consented to our arbitrating his differences with the Rajah of Kolhapore, but that His Highness denied having ever given any such consent. I said His Highness had made the promise, but that as we only offered our arbitration out of friendship for His Highness we would immediately withdraw it if His Highness showed any reluctance to its being carried into effect. The Minister again denied the Peshwa's having consented to the arbitration and hinted that as His Highness spoke in Maratti it was probable I had misunderstood him. He then appealed to his

Dewan and Anand Rao, who were both present at the conference, and who both agreed in denying that the Peshwa had ever given his consent. I repeated that the Peshwa had given his formal consent, that misunderstanding was out of the question as I had made His Highness repeat what he said twice at least if not thrice and that nothing would satisfy me of his having retracted his consent except declaration from His Highness's own mouth to that effect, that if His Highness would make such a declaration he would soon find that we had no wish to incumber him with our help The Minister saying that the Peshwa ought only to be referred to on matters of importance and ought not to be troubled in a trifling affair like the present I asked with much warmth if he thought the Peshwa's retracting his promise a trifle and it was of no importance whether the British Government should ever be able to trust His Highness's word again For my part I said I was convinced that the Minister had himself misunderstood the Peshwa and that when I had an opportunity of seeing His Highness it would appear that he had no intention of retracting the pledge he had given

7 The Minister now endeavoured to remove the bad impression he saw his conduct had made on me, promised that I should soon see the Peshwa and afterwards changed the conversation and requested me to fix a day when he might have the pleasure of giving me an entertainment, but I continued to urge the necessity of a speedy interview with the Peshwa observing that if the Minister had rightly stated His Highness's determination, I was deceiving your Lordship as long as I allowed you to rely on the consent that had been given

8 I expect nothing but good consequence from the high language that passed at this meeting I believe that the Peshwa's Minister finding us disposed to assist them in the affair of Kolhapore thought it advisable to try what was the most they could gain from our interference by first insisting on the possession of the disputed districts and afterwards of the whole principality It is satisfactory that a full discussion of the Peshwa's ancient claims should have arisen in a case so clear as that of Kolhapore and it is fortunate that it ran so high because the Peshwa's Ministers continue constantly to bring forward those claims though sensible of their futility and do not so much require to be convinced of the unreasonableness of their demands as to be deterred from advancing them when aware of their injustice

9 I have no doubt that the Peshwa will now drop his claim to interference in our disputes with Kolhapore, but I am less confident about receiving his consent to the arbitration because I believe he expects to gain more by fôrce than he can hope for from justice Should he desire to renounce the arbitration I shall express the readiness of the British Government to give it up and shall renew my remonstrance on the state of his country till he is again brought to see the advantage of our interposition It appears to me that no real benefit would result from compelling His Highness to submit in appearance to the arbitration if he were really

disinclined to it and I think the advantage he will derive from our interference so great that he cannot but perceive them at an early period if he is not already convinced of them.

Note sent to the Minister on the 22nd of June 1812.

The British Government entertaining a sincere wish for the settlement and improvement of His Highness the Peshwa's Government and viewing with concern the confusions occasioned by the disputes with the Rajah of Kolhapore, came forward to offer its assistance in terminating those disputes intending to offer its mediation and arbitration on all contested points and to support the Peshwa in his just claims, in case the Rajah refused to agree to an arbitration The British Government having certain claims of its own on the Rajah of Kolhapore, it was deemed convenient to take the same opportunity of adjusting them so that no ground might remain for any disagreement or dispute between the Rajah and the allies. His Highness the Peshwa was pleased to agree to the proposed arbitration of his own differences with the Rajah but referred the Resident to his Minister for an answer on the subject of the demands of the British Government. The Resident accordingly had a conference with the Minister in which the agreement respecting the arbitration was left unaltered but objections were started to the adjustment of the British claims on the ground that the Rajah of Kolhapore was a subject of the Peshwa's. After much discussion the Minister proposed that the Peshwa should take it upon himself to satisfy the demands of the British Government which were stated by the Resident to amount to upwards 50 lacks of rupees and that His Highness should bind himself to make up all future losses incurred by the British Government or by British subjects from the depredations of the Rajah of Kolhapore. The Resident far from pressing the arrangement on the Peshwa's Minister pointed out the expense to which it would expose His Highness and stated that such a measure would not induce the Rajah to acknowledge the Peshwa's sovereignty Nor would His Highness's sovereignty be recognized by the British Government. The Minister however adhered to his proposal on which he said he would take His Highness's orders. For the greater distinctness and to enable His Highness to see the whole proposal in one view the Resident had drawn up the accompanying articles which contain the terms offered by the Minister and the only ones on which the British Government can consent to negotiate with His Highness the Peshwa.

These demands are submitted to His Highness the Peshwa entirely in consequence of the earnest wish expressed by His Highness's Minister and the British Government has no desire to recommend so disadvantageous an arrangement to His Highness's adoption.

Should His Highness the Peshwa decline agreeing to these articles the British Government will be left to settle its demands on the Rajah of Kolhapore agreeably to the practice of the last

ixty years and such a refusal on His Highness's part will in no degree diminish the anxiety of the British Government to settle His Highness's disputes with Kolhapore as that anxiety arises solely from the friendship of the British Government towards His Highness, unconnected with any views of advantage to itself

Proposed articles of agreement between His Highness the Peshwa and the British Government

His Highness the Peshwa engages to satisfy the pecuniary demands of the British Government against the Rajah of Kolhapore, a statement of those demands will be laid before His Highness at the earliest practicable period and His Highness engages to pay their amount without hesitation or delay

His Highness the Peshwa engages to make good all future losses suffered by the Hon'ble Company or by British subjects from the depredations of the Rajah of Kolhapore

On condition of the faithful performance of the above articles, the British Government consents to abandon its claims on the Rajah of Kolhapore

Nothing in this agreement is to be understood to imply a recognition on the part of the British Government of the Peshwa's sovereignty over the Rajah of Kolhapore The question of His Highness's sovereignty will remain precisely in the state in which it was before this agreement was entered into Nor is any thing in this agreement to be understood to limit the right of the British Government to negotiate with the Rajah of Kolhapore as heretofore on all points not expressly renounced in the above articles

(A true translation)

(Sd) M ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona

Letter No 10—The letter describes the discussion that Elphinstone had with the Peshwa and his Minister regarding the agreement which was concluded and which formed the basis of Peshwa's dealing with the refractory Jagirdars of the Southern Maratha country

The paper containing the agreement is enclosed.

FROM—M ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA,
TO—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR GENERAL

Poona, the 7th July 1812

In my last dispatch I had the honour to acquaint your Lordship with the altercation which took place at the Durbar on the 3rd instant I am happy to be now able to report to you that the discussion which then occurred has had all the effect I expected

and that the question of the punishment of the Jagirdars and the resumption of their lands has never been renewed since that time.

2. I find that when a dispute has once begun with the Peshwa and his Ministers my personal intercourse with them is not calculated to remove the grounds of it. When transacting business with me on such occasions they are so intent on resisting my proposals, and on guarding against committing themselves that a great deal of the effect of all arguments and explanations is lost. I therefore thought it expedient on the morning of the day after my visit to the Durbar to send Khursedjee my Parsee accountant to the Minister for the purpose of removing any irritation that might have been produced by the previous discussion and preparing him for the interview which I was to have in the evening I furnished Khursedjee with notes of the proposals I had made to the Peshwa and desired him to point out the advantages of the arrangement to the Minister and if necessary to let him see that no assistance was to be expected from the British Government in executing the Peshwa's schemes of revenge Khursedjee had no occasion to execute this last commission as no mention was made of the plan on which His Highness seemed the night before to be so determined He therefore pointed out the advantages of the proposed arrangement with a great deal of ingenuity and address and removed such objections to particular details as were started by the Minister who concluded by expressing his conviction of the advantages of the plan he begged that my visit should be put off and said that after he had seen the Peshwa he should be prepared to inform me of His Highness's sentiments He accordingly went to the Peshwa who desired to see Khursedjee himself and expressed his wish that all should be settled before he next met me, to prevent the necessity of any personal discussion with him. Khursedjee went to the Peshwa on the night before last and found him prepared to give his consent to the great outlines of the proposed arrangement.

3 I thought it necessary however before I again saw the Peshwa to bring the negotiation more to a point. I therefore desired to see the Minister and in the meantime I drew up a paper of which the enclosed is a copy containing as your Lordship will observe the substance of all the terms proposed in my dispatch, dated October 26th 1811 together with a stipulation for His Highness raising two complete Battalions. I had originally intended to require three, but, as I had reason to effect resistance on this point, I lessened the number considering that it was more important to take secure measures for introducing the system than to risk any thing by endeavouring to establish it in its full extent at first. My object in preparing this paper was to have some record of the transactions between me and the Peshwa in case His Highness should positively refuse to sign a formal agreement, which his strong aversion to signing papers and his uniform practice since the Treaty of Basseen renders very probable.

4 I waited on the Minister yesterday evening and Khursedjee recapitulated all that had past between them The Minister admitted and confirmed the statement and expressed in very handsome terms, the Peshwa's gratitude for the interference of the British Government A long and desultory conversation then took place in which the Bhow sometimes pretended that the Peshwa was entitled by Treaty to the intervention of the British Govern ment, and at others spoke of the Peshwa's gratitude, for it as a voluntary act of friendship, he at one time approved of all my proposals and said I was at liberty to make what terms I pleased with the Jagirdars and at others took exceptions to many of the details of the plan proposed He objected particularly to any stipulation being made concerning the Battalion and said that the Peshwa was about to raise Battalions and he would pledge himself that His Highness would do so, but that His Highness could not allow it to be made a stipulation on our part, as that would take away His Highness's power of deferring the measure if he pleased He afterwards with some inconsistency, expatiated on the disadvantages of raising regular at all and said they must always be very inferior to the British troops and that the Peshwa had better depend entirely on us for regular infantry than attempt a system in which he would not succeed

5 I said that, if His Highness was really resolved to raise Battalions, he would make no difficulty about promising to do, so, that it was a very desirable arrangement for His Highness and at the same time of considerable importance to us The Peshwa might have a little fort to take and would not be able to do it without regular troops We would not wish our force to move on such an occasion and we should be unwilling to see His Highness fail in the event of war a garrison might be required for a fort, we should be unwilling to weaken our field force, and without Battalions His Highness could not secure the place himself I mentioned many other cases in which both His Highness and the British Government would derive advantage from his having regular troops or would feel the want of them if they were not raised With respect to the inferiority of Battalions so raised, I could only say that, if His Highness would take my advice about the formation of those corps, I would engage that they should be extremely respectable

6 The Minister said the Peshwa would promise to raise troops but not Battalions and I urged that if by troops he meant irregular Infantry I thought His Highness had much better keep his money in his Treasury than lay it out on so useless a description of troops After much discussion of this kind which led to no result, I presented the paper I had prepared to the Minister and told him that I wished to give it to the Peshwa as a note of my plan, but that I was desirous of hearing his sentiments on it first, and would alter any expressions which he thought might be disagreeable to His Highness The Minister then read the paper article by article and gave his opinion on each in its order

7 He allowed the part of the first article which promises mutual oblivion to pass without much opposition he said the Peshwa would never himself pronounce a pardon for the Jagirdars, but that he would strictly fulfill any terms into which the British Government should enter He raised many objections to the abandonment of the Peshwa s pecuniary demands At first he refused to agree to it at all and said that the pecuniary demands ought to be left out of the arrangement and that the Peshwa and the Jagirdars could settle them among themselves On my showing him that this omission would infallibly occasion the failure of the whole plan he agreed to give the claims up for the present on condition that they were to recover their force in case the Jagirdars failed to serve the Peshwa with fidelity I said if the Jagirdars failed to serve with fidelity the Peshwa and the British Government might inflict a severe punishment without reserving their old claims, which would excite distrust and embarrass our proceedings at present, without being of the least use in the case which the Minister supposed. As he adhered to his opinion with much obstinacy I begged him to tell me sincerely whether he really wished for the faithful service of the Jagirdars or was anxious to preserve some pretext for their destruction The Minister assured me of his sincerity said the Peshwa had already declared that I had full powers to conduct the negotiation with the Jagirdars as I pleased and added that I should do well to take advantage of this declaration and settle what terms I thought best for the state without referring the Peshwa on points which were likely to give His Highness uneasiness. I told him that I could not think of entering on the adjustment till I knew that the terms I am instructed to offer would be pleasing to His Highness but as I was satisfied from what the Minister said that his real objection to the article was founded on the reluctance which he knew the Peshwa had to any thing like a pardon in his name, I proposed to alter the phrase and insert the words noted in the second column of the enclosure which appear to me to bind the Peshwa as fully as the others at the same time that they contain nothing repugnant to his feelings. I acquainted the Minister at the same time that the British Government would never consent to a revival of His Highness s enmities or a renewal of his claims and that it was the terms of the article only which were altered, for His Highness s satisfaction.

8 The Minister declared himself now quite satisfied with the article but mentioned some claims of no great magnitude which His Highness was anxious not to give up I requested him to send me a note of them and promised to let him know whether they could be admitted.

9. The second and third articles passed without remark, but the Minister objected to the words ancient practice in the fourth and I gave them up as unimportant The Minister also objected to the stipulation for a third of the contingent attending always at Poona as he said it would be virtually a renunciation of the Peshwa s right to the services of the Jagirdars at what times and in

what manner he thought best I observed on this, that the stipulation had been inserted as favourable to the Peshwa and should be struck out if he did not approve it but, it occurring to me that it might be intended to harass the Jagirdars, by requiring their constant attendance, I immediately stated my suspicion and the Minister disclaiming the intention imputed to him, and declaring that the Peshwa would dismiss the Jagirdars when their presence was not required and when we should advise it, I asked if I might insert a stipulation to that effect in the paper and the Minister immediately consenting, I have since made the proposed alteration in the fourth article

10 The article regarding the Battalions was a good deal discussed a second time, but though the Minister did not appear averse to the measures he would not consent to its being made one of the terms of the present arrangement I hope when I next see him that he will have altered his view of the subject If the Peshwa's aversion to this article seems very difficult to overcome, I will abandon it rather than disgust him with the establishment of regular troops by teaching him to regard it as a point which he is to contest in opposition to our demands, but the great importance of introducing the system will induce me to urge it as long as there appears to be a reasonable chance of success

11 The habits of this court prevent my reposing confidence in the good disposition which is shown in these discussions As long as any thing remains unsettled it is not impossible that the Peshwa may recede from all his former declarations, but as he seems now to have a just view of his own interests, I have little doubt of his sincerity, and though there may be some delay in adjusting detail, I think His Highness's consent to the great principles of the arrangement may be relied on My late experience of the ease with which the Peshwa can retract his promise makes me anxious to obtain his signature to the enclosed paper If I do not succeed in that, I shall endeavour to obtain some other instrument conveying full powers to the British Government to adjust his disputes with the Jagirdars

12 The Peshwa's repugnance to committing himself in writing is however great, and although it may have originated in the practice of deceit it is now a habit, that affords no proof of insincerity, accordingly Major General Close was satisfied with His Highness's verbal consent to invest Lord Wellington with full powers during the Maratta war and on the occasion of the attempt which was made in 1804 to settle the affairs of the Jagirdars, His Highness has not given any written paper to the British Resident since the Treaty of Basseen, and he has not failed to remind me of that circumstance in reply to an application which I have already made for full powers in writing on the present occasion If he cannot be prevailed on to give such an instrument the enclosed paper which will have been fully discussed, altered at the Peshwa's desire

and formally agreed to by His Highness will itself be a sufficiently authentic document to justify my proceeding in the negotiation and to prevent all future dispute about the terms to which His Highness had consented

Since the above dispatch was finished the corrected draft of the proposed terms has been sent to the Peshwa for his inspection

As this is a Hindu holiday His Highness canhot examine it till tomorrow If he approves of it I shall wait on him without delay to receive his formal sanction to the terms proposed but I shall not be surprized if he takes exceptions at some part of the draft and protracts the final settlement for some days longer

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Substance of a paper presented by the Resident at Poona to the Peshwa's Minister on the 6th of July 1812.

1 Mutual oblivion of part injuries and all pecuniary claims to be relinquished by His Highness the Peshwa and by the Jagirdars

Subsequent alteration.

1 His Highness the Peshwa will take no notice of past injuries and will advance no pecuniary claims without the consent of the British Government

2. The Jagirdars to retain possession of their Serinjamy lands as long as they serve His Highness the Peshwa with fidelity

3. All lands and revenues which have been usurped, i.e., enjoyed without sunnuds by the Jagirdars to be restored to His Highness the Peshwa.

4. The Jagirdars to serve His Highness the Peshwa according to their Tynaut Zaubitas and to ancient practice and to attend with their contingents when summoned by His Highness the Peshwa. One third of their contingents likewise to be at all times in attendance on the Peshwa under a member of the family and His Highness to show towards them due attention and consideration.

Subsequent alteration.

4. The Jagirdars to serve His Highness the Peshwa according to their Tynaut Zabitas and to attend with their contingents when summoned by His Highness. The Peshwa will not give any promise to the Jagirdars that shall limit his ancient right to summon them when he pleases and retain them as long as he thinks fit, but he promises the British Government to employ them when the affairs of his Government require it and to dismiss them according to ancient usage by the advice of the British Government when their services are not required. His Highness also engages to treat the Jagirdars with the consideration to which they are entitled by former practice.

5 The British Government charges itself with the fulfilment of the condition contained in the four articles above written. If the Jagirdars shall not accept them, the English Government will

nforce them by fair means or by force if necessary and if they hould finally reject them the British Government will unite with he Peshwa in resuming their lands for His Highness Should the agirdars give their consent to these engagements at present but iereafter refuse to comply with them, the British Government vill join with His Highness the Peshwa in punishing them

6 The Peshwa's Government will not depart from any of the engagements into which the British Government may enter in conformity to the preceding articles, nor is any other authority to interfere with the British Government in the present negotiation

7 It is a part of this arrangement that the Peshwa shall maintain two complete Battalions of regular Infantry to be employed in the settlement and protection of his country.

(True copy)

R. CLOSE,
Assistant

Letter No. 11.—The letter contains further discussions regarding the plans of arbitration by the British between the Peshwa and the Southern Jagirdars. There was much controversy about the Resident's proposal of raising two regular Infantry battalions.

FROM—M ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA,
TO—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR GENERAL

Poona, the 10th July 1812

I had the honour to acquaint your Lordship in the end of my last dispatch that I had sent the paper of terms which I had prepared to the Peshwa His Highness approved of all the articles with the exception of that which bound him to raise Battalions and drew out another Memorandum which only differed from mine in dividing the article which stipulated oblivion of injuries and cancelling debts into two and in omitting the promise to raise Battalions

2 This paper was to be shown to me in the evening but His Highness had a consultation with the Minister which lasted the whole of yesterday forenoon, on which occasion his alarm at committing himself in writing appears to have returned, for when I saw the Minister in the evening he said that His Highness had read the notes I had sent to him and had prepared two papers of the same kind, but on reflection, His Highness thought that as the design of the British Government was obviously to increase his power and prosperity, it was an unnecessary caution to bind it by articles, and he therefore gave his full consent once for all to every arrangement we might think proper to enter into with the Jagirdars

3. I expressed my sense of the Peshwa's confidence and added that although I might not have been content with so vague a consent at first yet now that the Peshwa was perfectly informed of the whole of the plan which the British Government proposed to adopt it could not but give me great satisfaction to find that all the details of it met with such unqualified approbation The Minister then produced one of the papers which had been prepared and rejected and read it observing before he began that he did so merely for my information and without requiring that it should be acted on This paper consisted of several articles and I shall state such of them as I recollect together with the remarks I made on them.

4. The first article proposed that when any of the members of the great Jagheerdar families fell out among themselves His Highness should be allowed to divide the family lands among them. This I said must depend on the policy of the time and need not be thought of now The second article contained a demand for the arrears of Purashram Bhau's pension which I instantly rejected The third was a demand for 2 lacks of rupees which Appa Sahib had collected from Savanore and had promised Mr Russell to pay to the treasury On it I observed that I would advise the Peshwa to drop the claim but that if His Highness insisted on it I would enforce it as Mr Russell had undertaken it. The next demand was for some battering guns which had been employed in the war with Tippoo and were left at Merich It did not appear objectionable. Another article required that Baba Furkia now at Merich should be delivered up to the Peshwa. This seemed reasonable, and General Close had formerly exerted his influence to effect the object of it. I however urged the necessity of treating Furkia with humanity if he were delivered up The demand formerly advanced during the dispute with Appa Sahib that the officers of the late Sirsoobahdar of Savanore should be sent to Poona was now renewed and admitted to be reasonable as was a demand that the Peshwa's Durrukdars or inspecting officers should be stationed hereafter with the Jagheerdars according to the practice of the Vinchoor Chief and all others in the same circumstances The only remaining demand which I remember was that the means of the revenue of lands held in Camawus (*i.e* those which the Jagheerdars hold as collectors) should be paid up This I said was inadmissible. I then requested to have a copy of the paper saying that I would think of it but that in the mean time I considered the Peshwa's consent to the terms which I had proposed as granted.

5 It was next discussed what Jagheerdars were to be settled with the Bhow wished me to confine my negotiations to Rastia and the Patwardhans observing that there could be no doubt of Gokhla and Appa Desai giving up the lands which they held without authority and that the Peshwa had no claims on the remaining great Jagheerdars. I objected to this arrangement and stated the following arguments against it that if distinction were made in the manner of proceeding adopted towards different

Jagheerdars those who had the hardest treatment would think that the whole arrangement originated in enmity and not in justice. If the Peshwa meant Gokhla's and Appa Desai's usurpations to be recovered in the end, those chiefs would think they had been deceived, and that they had been left out of the general settlement that they might not join with the other Jagheerdars and that the Peshwa might strip them at leisure after he was freed from all alarm from other quarters In the third place I said it would defeat the intent of the whole plan which was to settle with all the Jagheerdars at once and for ever

6 The Bhau continued to maintain that it was unnecessary to come to any settlement with these Chiefs but in such a manner as satisfied me that he was actuated by personal motives alone, and that the Peshwa would not in all probability support him He at last agreed to make a reference to His Highness and I went on to suggest the necessity of settling the Peshwa's claims small as they were with the Dessye of Kittoor I also invited the Bhow to state any other claims which His Highness might have on chiefs to the southward, that they might all be settled at once The Minister mentioned some petty rebels and bands of thieves but admitted that they did not require our interference He afterwards said that the Governor of Darwar was very inattentive to His Highness's orders, I enquired if His Highness had any claims on him, and the Bhow replied that the Governor had been put in by Nana Furnaveese against the Peshwa's will and that he had since enjoyed the command of the fort and the revenue of the lands dependent on it without ever acknowledging His Highness's authority but in words, that he had even refused the Peshwa the use of some of his own guns during the rebellion in Savanore, and that the fort was now in reality not the Peshwa's but his, on which I declared that I was aware of the improbability of our getting possession of Dharwar without a regular siege but that so anxious was your Lordship for a full settlement of the southern countries that I would undertake either to bring the Governor of that fortress into obedience to His Highness or to dispossess him, if His Highness would assign a suitable provision for his maintenance The Minister was very sensible of the disinterestedness of this offer but after some conversation he admitted for reasons with which I need not trouble your Lordship that it was unnecessary for the British Government to embarrass itself with the settlement of Dharwar

7 A long discussion followed respecting the proposal for His Highness's raising Battalions in which the Minister repeatedly said that the Peshwa would raise battalions but that he would not pledge himself to us to do so, and I as often complained of the unfriendliness of refusing to satisfy your Lordship on a point which the Peshwa was willing to agree to The Minister said the Peshwa would agree to raise troops but not Battalions and at length he said that His Highness would do as he pleased and that it was no business of ours This was so often and so offensively repeated that I was compelled to draw a strong picture of the evils which the

British Government had suffered from the Peshwa's inability to fulfil his engagements during Military operations. I stated that the weight of every war was left to us and that His Highness remained to all appearance a quiet spectator of contest which were often undertaken solely on his account I said this was sufficient to show that the British Government was not on the present occasion practising any improper interference in the Peshwa's affairs but justified in the advice it gave by a regard to its own ights and interests.

8 The Minister said the British Government was entitled by treaty to the aid of 5,000 Cavalry and 3,000 Infantry which should always be forthcoming but that it had no further claim I reminded him that he had only mentioned the troops which were to accompany the Subsidiary force and that on occasions where the British Government was obliged to employ additional troops His Highness was to apply the whole force of his empire to the war in which he and his allies were engaged and I added that His Highness could never be said to have called out the whole force of his empire unless he adopted some rational plan for the application of his Military resources I said that his regular infantry were of no use at all and that his furnishing any member of them did not contribute to strengthen the alliance. The Minister replied to this last remark that such as His Highness's troops were it was by their Arms that the Maratta Government had long been upheld and by their means that it had been enabled to extend its conquest from Cape Comorin to the Indus I answered by compliment the Maratta Cavalry but observing that the inferiority of their Infantry to ours was manifest and that I could not imagine why His Highness preferred keeping up an establishment of so useless a description to setting up an obedient and efficient body of regular infantry

9. The Minister at last agreed to submit this question again to the Peshwa and I next renewed the discussion of the disputes with Kolhapore. The Minister showed no disposition to encourage the interference of the British Government in this affair He said he was already engaged in a negotiation with the Rajah and that he hoped soon to bring it to a satisfactory termination After enquiring into the nature of the terms which he was negotiating I pointed out the short duration of a peace founded on such principles and showed him that he must either remove the enmity of his antagonist by offering him justice or deprive him by superior force of the means of annoyance. The Minister interrupted me to say by that what I said was very true but that he should wish to have some more conversation with the Kolhapore Vakeel before he made up his mind whether it would be best to found the present peace on the basis of justice or on that of force alone.

10 I expressed my surprise at this strange avowal and then went on to show the Minister that his hope of accomplishing his wishes by force would be vain even if they were just I reminded him that the war with Kolhapore had lasted for many years, that

peace had been made again and again and had always been broken when the Rajah had an opportunity of attacking His Highness I then pressed on him the arbitration which I had before suggested and told him that he was now aware of the reasons which induced the British Government to bring it forward and must be sensible that the proposal did not originate in any prospect of advantage to ourselves I told him that when preparations were made for the settlement of the Jagheerdars, it would be no additional exertion to impose a permanent peace on the Raja, but that when this crisis was past, there would no longer be any opportunity for our interfering with effect and that His Highness must not be disappointed if we never interfered at all As it was on the mention of the claims which the British Government intended to bring forward on its own part that the Peshwa took the alarm I endeavoured by all the arguments that occurred to me to remove all suspicion of an intention to render our arbitration subservient to the accomplishment of our own views, and at the same time to show that the question of enforcing our claims was quite distinct from that of arbitrating the Peshwa's differences, and that His Highness's consent or denial to the arrangement last alluded to, would not in any respect influence our right to carry the other into effect I accompanied these observations with many arguments to prove the expediency of an arbitration by our Government and said that the arrangement of the southern countries would not be such as your Lordship expected if that measure were omitted This discourse did not seem to make impression on the minister but he said he would take the Peshwa's orders on the subject

11 I now adverted to His Highness's intended journey to Pandharpur (which I had learned with surprise was to be undertaken in one or two days) and enquired how far that place was from the nearest lands of the Jagheerdars The Minister answering that it was within 10 miles of some of the possessions of the Patwardhan's and only 50 or 60 from the residence of the heads of that family, I enquired what force the Patwardhans could raise in a month The Minister said without any hesitation 10,000 men I then enquired into the strength, and composition of the party which is to accompany the Peshwa and found that it is to consist of 5,000 men including the troops under Gokhla and Madhoo Rao Dadjee Patwardhan I then represented in forcible terms the danger to which the Peshwa would be exposed if my negotiations with the Jagirdars led to threats of war (as they probably would) while His Highness continued in so advanced a position The Minister treated my apprehensions as chimerical and ridiculed the idea of any of the Jagirdars having the boldness to attack His Highness's person I told him that such an attack would be so easy end if successful so decisive, that I thought the possibility of executing it would be a strong temptation with bold men to refuse complying with my demands, and that I would by no means recommend the Peshwa's trusting his safety to his adversary's want

of courage. Much conversation ensued regarding the danger of such an attack and the Minister repeatedly told me to make my self easy on that head and pursue my negotiations without any apprehension for His Highness.

12 I then remonstrated against the Peshwa s journey on other grounds as being an impediment to business and said His Highness would surely not leave the present question unsettled at a time when its execution ought to be commenced on The Minister said that the Peshwa would settle the present affair by giving his un qualified consent to any thing the British Government might deter mine on but that his journey to Pandharpore was of indispensable necessity he had never omitted this annual pilgrimage and would never be prevailed on to do so I then regretted that I had such short notice of his intention but said I should be prepared to accompany His Highness as I had before apprized him The minister when he was persuaded I was in earnest seemed very averse to this step but his objections appeared to arise entirely from his unwillingness to make the journey himself which he will be obliged to do if I accompany His Highness. He however said he would communicate my intention to the Peshwa.

13. In course of this evening s conversation I endeavoured to procure the Peshwa s signatures to an instrument investing the British Government with full powers. I also endeavoured to procure letters to the Jagirdars desiring them to consider me as athorized to settle with them and tried every means to obtain some record of the Peshwa s consent to the arbitration of the British Government, but the abhorence of the Durbar to any thing like a written agreement rendered all my attempts ineffectual and I was obliged to be satisfied with the Peshwa s approbation of the written articles and his unqualified declaration so often repeated that the British Government was at liberty to make whatever settlement it pleased with the Jagheerdars.

14. I have this morning received private information that the minister had an early interview with His Highness at which he (indistinct) to him of the points which remain unsettled and the Peshwa showed some dissatisfaction that any should remain un settled declaring that he had given me full powers to make any settlement unrestrained and that he had no intention of disputing any point with me. When the discussion about Gokhla and Appa Desai was mentioned His Highness said they must of course be settled with like the rest, but the Minister continued at intervals to endeavour to persuade him to alter his opinion. His Highness s view of the danger attending his journey was widely different from that taken by his Minister He declared that my apprehensions were perfectly well founded that the former conduct of the Jagheerdars even towards himself made it absurd to suppose that they would respect his person and desired four plans to be communicated to me for my choice. The first was that I should keep

the plan entertained by both Governments, secret till his return at the usual period The second, that he should set off unaccompanied by any Jagheerdars but Gokhla Make a short stay at Pandharpore and return in a fortnight or three weeks The third was that he should be accompanied by me and escorted by three battalions and the fourth that if all of the others were absolutely impracticable he should put off his journey To this however he showed the utmost reluctance and said that it would be the first time that ever his affairs had been so pressing as to require such a sacrifice Nothing had been said about the battalions or the Kolhapore arbitration when these accounts came away

15 Immediately on receiving this information I sent Khursetjee to procure an audience of the Peshwa I instructed him to re[illegible] the two first plans suggested and to entreat His Highness to defer his journey, but if His Highness showed an insuperable aversion to that (indistinct) to tell him that he should be accompanied by two Battalions of the Subsidiary Force and that I should be ready to attend him by the day after tomorrow I also instructed Khursetjee to use means to persuade the Peshwa to consent to the adjustment with Kolhapore and furnished him with every argument I could suggest to remove the Peshwa's doubts and to converse with him of the policy of agreeing to the arbitration

16 I have not yet heard the result of this message The first of the Peshwa's plans if it were advisable is impracticable to our designs in respect to the Jagheers (indistinct) certainly as yet entirely unsuspected both (indistinct) and at Seroor, but they have now been known for nearly a week to the Peshwa's Durbar, and I own I think it rather surprising they are still secret than probable that it will long remain so The reports of the movement from the Southward are still continued and is now rumoured that they are designed against Darwar The Jagirdars will surely be the first to hear of the existence of reports which so deeply affect their interests, and if once they are led to suspect our designs, numerous facts which are well known will combine to produce conviction of their reality The Peshwa will then be in at least as unpleasant a predicament as that in which he would be placed if no attempt at concealment had been made The second plan is not worth discussing, as it only makes a difference of a few days in the terms of the Peshwa's stay I shall agree with reluctance to the third plan and not till I see that it is vain to press the fourth If the two Battalions are moved the whole of the Subsidiary force must be put in a state to enable it to support them at a moments warning in case the conduct of the Jagheerdars becomes suspicious This will involve expense and the troops which move to Pandharpore will be exposed to the utmost violence of the rains before operations are commenced, but if this arrangement should become unavoidable it will certainly be attended with benefits which will

nearly compensate its disadvantages. The vicinity of Pandharpore to the Jagheerdars will greatly facilitate the negotiations and the Peshwa's presence will give it weight the advance of the two Battalions and the preparations of the rest of the Subsidiary force will also have the best effect on the mind of the Jagheerdars and will show them that the movement of the troops is not a measure which we will make sacrifices to avoid but the one which will be adopted in course in the event of their showing any disposition to hesitation and delay and I hope the whole affair will have assumed a determinate shape before the return of His Highness the Peshwa to this capital.

P.S

Since writing the above Khursetjee has returned from the Durbar He was unable to procure an interview with the Peshwa or even with the Minister who had been in close consultation with His Highness till a late hour last night Khursetjee saw the Minister this morning and from his language the Peshwa appeared to have come to a decided resolution to proceed to Pandharpore. The four plans which His Highness had proposed were not mentioned but Khursetjee was told that the Peshwa would march tomorrow morning the 12th. The exception of Gokhla and Appa Desai from the list of the Jagheerdars was given up as were all contested points respecting that arrangement but the Peshwa's sentiments had undergone no change on the questions respecting Kolhapore and the Battalions. I have sent Khursetjee again to endeavour at all events to see the Peshwa and to urge him to agree to the arbitration with Kolhapur I have given him notes containing the strongest arguments I can discover in favour of that measure and have even authorized him to say that I am hesitating whether to begin on the adjustment with the Jagheerdars if so very important a branch of the disputes in the Southern countries is left unsettled I have also authorized him to say that so far is the British Government from making His Highness's affairs subservient to its own views on Kolhapore that it regards the settlement of its own claims as secondary to that of His Highness's disputes, and that as there is a pressing necessity for adjusting the latter without delay the British Government will postpone the satisfaction of its own demands if on communicating with the Raja such a sacrifice should appear necessary towards bringing His Highness's disputes to a close. I have written by express to Colonel Montresor requesting him to order two Battalions with their guns to march without delay direct to Pandharpore, and also to hold the rest of the force in readiness to move at a moment's warning I shall endeavour to leave this place tomorrow but as there is no carriage belonging to the Residency and none but hired bullocks to be procured in Poona I am afraid I may not be able to set off till the next day I have given notice to the different authorities of what has been done and have apprized them that nothing has occurred to require the movements of any troops except from Seroor or any alteration in the state of preparation of those at any other station.

Note addressed by Mr Elphinstone to Sadashiv Mankeshwar on the 12th of July 1812

I have received the messages which His Highness the Peshwa and you sent me by Khursetjee Modi His Highness has been pleased to declare that I have full powers to negotiate with the Rajah of Kolhapore and to arbitrate his differences with that prince, but His Highness wishes me to proceed on the principles adopted by Lord Wellington and General Close, and begs, that I may do nothing hurtful to his honour I therefore hasten to assure you for His Highness's information that I shall be careful to preserve the consistency for which British Officers are distinguished and that the Peshwa's honour is in no danger in my hands, and I beg you to satisfy His Highness that I shall pursue the same upright and impartial course as was followed by General Wellesley and by Colonel Close, and that I shall be as careful of His Highness's honour, as I should be of that of my own Government

(A true translation)

(Sd) M ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona

Letter No 12—The letter conveys the information that the Peshwa had invested Elphinstone with the fullest authority to settle with the Raja of Kolhapur, but on principles adopted by Lord Wellington and General Close The Peshwa left for Pandharpur on the 12th morning and the Resident was to follow next morning.

FROM—M ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA

TO—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, the 12th July 1812

I had the honour to acquaint your Lordship in my dispatch of yesterday that I had sent Khursetjee to obtain an audience of the Peshwa at all events on the subject of Kolhapore He succeeded with great difficulty late last night

2 I had furnished him with notes containing many arguments in favour of the proposed arrangement, the most weighty were the following —

The influence which the Kolhapore Rajah would have on the conduct of the Jagirdars both now and hereafter if he be allowed to remain in his present situation The excuse which the Jagirdars will have for declining to send their contingents if the Rajah of Kolhapore is allowed to threaten their Jagirs This was the ground of their refusing to accompany Lord Wellington and to come to Poona during Mr Strachey's negotiation The danger

to which their country will actually be exposed if their troops are withdrawn while no settlement has been made with Kolhapore. The necessity of recovering for the Patwardhans that part of their Serinjamy lands which is held by the Rajah of Kolhapore and the impossibility of doing so if the negotiation remains on its present footing

3 I also directed Khursetjee to remove any apprehension on the Peshwa s part that the admission of our arbitration was equivalent to a renunciation of the disputed districts and to satisfy him that his claims would be impartially considered He was also authorized to say that if on communicating with the Rajah of Kolhapore the claims of the British Government were found to form an obstacle to this very desirable adjustment they should be laid aside for the present.

4. These arguments had due weight with His Highness and Khursetjee was informed first by the Minister and afterwards by the Peshwa that His Highness invested me with the fullest authority to settle with the Rajah of Kolhapore but that he hoped I would proceed on the principles adopted by Lord Wellington and General Close and that I would do nothing to compromise His Highness s honour

In answer to this message I sent the enclosed note principally for the purpose of fixing His Highness s consent in writing

5 His Highness the Peshwa marched this morning and I shall follow tomorrow at day break. The Vakeels of the Jagirdars are to accompany me and I shall probably open your Lordship s arrangements to them tomorrow

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Letter No. 13.—The letter with the enclosures indicate the procedure of the British Resident to settle accounts with the Maratha Jagirdars.

FROM—M. ELPHINSTONE RESIDENT AT POONA.

TO—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Camp at Wankery July 19th 1812

On the day after the date of my last dispatch I set out from Poona in company with the Minister Madhao Rao Dadjee the brother of Appa Sahib and the brothers of the Jagirdars of Merich and Koorundwaur accompanied us with the portion of their contingents which they have thought proper to furnish. Madhao Rao Rastia was ordered to attend and sent his party promising to follow it himself but has since excused him on the ground of sudden indisposition. The whole of the Troops with the Minister do not exceed 1 500 men and I do not think the quotas of the Jagirdars amount to a third of that number

2 We overtook His Highness the Peshwa on the second March from Poona but although we have marched at the rate of 20 miles a day His Highness reached Pandharpore on the day before yesterday and we only arrived this morning at Wankery, three miles from the town

3 Since I left Poona I have prepared letters for the Jagirdars of which I have the honour to enclose translations No 1 The period fixed for their appearance at Pandharpore is the longest that the Peshwa's stay would admit of and is amply sufficient for the journey as Appa Sahib the most distant of the Chiefs resides within 120 miles of Pandharpore while Merich is not above 60 miles from the same place I have requested the Peshwa to send orders to the Jagirdars to attend without delay and they will be issued today or tomorrow The time that was required for copying out these papers and the difficulty of procuring a meeting with the Vakeels on marching days has prevented my dispatching the whole of the letters at once, but I this morning sent off those to Appa Sahib to Chintaman Rao and to the Jagirdars of Merich and Koorundwar I sent for the Vakeels of those chiefs two days ago and those of Appa Sahib and the Jagirdars of Merich and Koorundwar attended yesterday evening I stated much more plainly than I could do in writing, the resentment which the Peshwa had entertained against the Jagirdars, the difficulty which the British Government had experienced in prevailing on him to agree to the present times (stated in enclosure No 2) the attention which had been paid to the interest of the Jagirdars in framing them and the impossibility of any alteration being now made in them I also explained the preparations which had been made for enforcing the Peshwa's demands, the impossibility of allowing it to remain long a question whether or not our troops were to be employed and consequently the absolute necessity of the Jagirdars giving up their habits of procrastination on this occasion unless they were prepared to hear of the immediate advance of the British Troops and I pointed out the great advantages which they would derive from the guarantee of the British Government in terms which I could not use in a letter without appearing to undervalue the promises of His Highness, the Peshwa The letters, the articles enclosed and the list of lands held without sunnuds, by their masters were read to each of the Vakeels who agreed to every thing contained in them with the following exceptions They all three declared against their masters coming to Pandharpore Two of them said their masters had long been subject to illnesses which rendered such a journey impracticable and the third declared that his master could not think of leaving the Peshwa's fort of Merich exposed to the dangers which it might incur in his absence They also used many arguments to prove that the presence of their master was not necessary In reply to all this I said that the Jagirdars must absolutely attend That ill health and similar excuses had been so often employed for the last ten years, that it would be impossible to satisfy the Peshwa that they were now

founded in reality and that the great use of the attendance of the Jagirdars was that it afforded a proof that those chiefs had renounced their old habits and were resolved to conform to His Highness's commands in future.

4. The Vakeels generally admitted the Peshwa's claims to the lands mentioned in the lists enclosed in their letters which were reduced from the lists enclosed in my letter to Mr Edmonstone, dated October 26th 1811 by striking off all pecuniary demands.

5 Appa Sahib's Vakeel however stated claims to two places one of which was Koosigul and I told him that those claims would be fairly examined hereafter but that in the mean time the lands must be given up

6 The Vakeels concluded by expressing the greatest readiness on their master's parts to conform to the terms proposed to them but I scarcely think that all I have said on the subject will induce the Jagirdars to desist from their usual plan of trying to gain time or will convince them that the British Government is in earnest till they learn that the subsidiary force is in Motion I shall request Colonel Montresor to advance as soon as I see any symptoms of hesitation on the part of the Jagirdars but it must depend on the information I receive at the time whether it will then be necessary to call for the proposed reinforcements (so as to enable Col. Montresor to act against Merich) or merely to move out the force at Seroor for the purpose of intimidating the Jagirdars.

7 I have the honour to inform your Lordship that a Brigade of the Subsidiary force consisting of the Grenadiers Battalion and the 1st Bn 8th Regt. with 4 field pieces under the command of Major Mahony has reached a place within one march of Pandharpore and is expected to arrive tomorrow

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Substance of a letter from Mr Elphinstone to Chintaman Rao, dated July 19th 1812.

After compliments

The British Government has long viewed with concern the unsettled state of His Highness the Peshwa's dominions in the Carnatic and its vicinity which for various reasons have hitherto remained unadjusted to the great damage of the chiefs of that country as well as of His Highness the Peshwa and his allies. The country has been a scene of confusion and disorder the Chiefs have been engaged in continual wars and distractions which has deprived them of all personal comfort and security and has occasioned the ruin of their Serinjamy lands They have been estranged from the Peshwa's favour and have lived in constant anxiety from the uncertain tenure by which they have suffered in their reputation from the repeated and peremptory orders which

His Highness the Peshwa was obliged to send to them on all occasions In the mean time the Peshwa has lost the benefit of their services and the alliance has been deprived of the benefit of a cordial cooperation between all the members of His Highness's empire in the prosecution of hostilities against foreign enemies

These disorders had at length risen to such a pitch that the Peshwa would soon have been obliged to take the whole of the country in question into his own hands On a consideration of all these circumstances the British Government (which is united by the strictest ties of friendship with the Peshwa and which has always taken an interest in the welfare of the Jagirdars and is unwilling that any misfortune should befall them) has resolved to interfere and exert itself to remove all these disorders and distractions and establish an arrangement which shall at once secure the dignity and advantage of His Highness's Government and preserve the property and honour of the Jagirdars

I have accordingly been commanded by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General and empowered by His Highness the Peshwa to propose certain terms to you of which a copy is enclosed The British Government will guarantee the fulfilment of these terms towards all the Sirdars who accept them and it will employ its whole resources in conjunction with His Highness the Peshwa to reduce any person who may obstruct the execution of a plan so just in itself and so advantageous both to the Peshwa and his Sirdars

The first of the enclosed articles stipulates that the Peshwa shall take no notice of past injuries, a condition which was inserted for your satisfaction The renunciation of old pecuniary claims on each side is necessary to obviate all dispute and I have every reason to think it is highly advantageous to you The restoration of all lands held without sunnuds as stated in the second article, is a measure of too obvious justice to require any comment The third article stipulates that you shall serve His Highness the Peshwa according to your Serinjamy Tenure, which is the condition on which your lands were granted to you You must therefore from every principle of duty and honour be willing to fulfil it. If you have any objection to discharge this duty you would not retain in your possession the lands which you hold of His Highness No new demand is made on you under this head, you are merely required to perform the duties which belonged to your ancestors and to fulfil the engagements into which you have yourself entered The Serinjamy lands which you hold by Sunnuds from the Peshwa's Government will remain in your hands Should you have been deprived of any of your Serinjamy lands, a proportionate reduction will be made in your contingent The British Government pledges itself to the security of your lands as long as you continue to serve His Highness the Peshwa with fidelity and you

may rest assured that during the continuance of your faithful services no injury shall be offered to you It shall be the business of the British Government to persuade the Peshwa to this It is unnecessary that I should point out the entire security which you will derive from the interposition of the British faith since the fidelity of the British Government to its promises and engagements is so well known but I beg you to contrast the security you will enjoy with the state of uncertainty in which you have so long remained, possessing your lands on conditions which you have never fulfilled and consequently daily liable to the resumption of your whole possessions The British Government you will observe charges itself with the security not only of your possessions but of your honour so that no objection can remain to your performing your duties and attending with confidence in person I doubt not that you will immediately comply with demands so just and moderate and all things considered so favourable to yourself but as for particular reasons this affair must be brought to an immediate conclusion. I shall proceed to state the only measures that can be received as proofs of your sincere disposition to avail yourself of the terms now offered to you First your delivering over the lands which you hold without Sunnuds to the Peshwa's officers without delay or hesitation as soon as those officers present themselves any unreasonable exceptions taken to the officers or to the nature of the Commissions with which they are entrusted will be considered as a flat refusal to execute this demand Secondly your attending in person at Pandharpore with the least possible delay for the purpose of accompanying His Highness the Peshwa to Poona. As His Highness leaves Pandharpore in 20 days at the farthest from the date of this dispatch, His Highness is pleased to dispense with the attendance of your contingent on this occasion as you might be unable to assemble it within the period assigned but it will be expected to appear at Poona complete in numbers and equipment, and ready for field service by the Dussera. Your failure to attend at Pandharpore at the time appointed will be held as an unequivocal proof of your disposition to disobey His Highness's just authority and I shall act accordingly These demands are so clearly just that I do not expect you will hesitate to comply with them, but should hesitation take place it will be a matter of necessity for me to adopt the course which I have already alluded If you have any statement to offer it will receive every attention after you should have complied with the preceding stipulations the shortness of His Highness the Peshwa's stay at Pandharpore obliges me to request you will favour me with an answer to this letter within two days after you receive it. I shall be under the necessity of considering your failure to reply within the time appointed as a denial and to act accordingly

I have now only to assure you of the good will of the British Government towards you personally and to offer you any service in my power towards the adjustment of your affairs

I am, etc. etc.

Alterations made in the letters addressed to the remaining Chiefs

In the letter to Appa Sahib Patwardhan, after the words highly advantageous to you (page 3) are inserted the following —"His Highness the Peshwa will make no pecuniary demands upon you except for the money which you collected at Savanore, amounting to two lacks of Rupees and which you are required to refund As it was through Mr Russell that you promised to pay that sum to the Peshwa, it is not in my power to intercede with His Highness to obtain its remission" and in the same letter after the words 'attending with confidence in person" (Page 5) are the following —

"Exclusive of the articles before mentioned, His Highness the Peshwa has one demand to make upon you, *viz* That you will send to Poona the Karkoons of the late Subedar of Savanore who are with you, to adjust their accounts with His Highness Except this and the claim for 2 lacks of Rupees before stated no other demands shall be made upon you, in the event of your compliance with the terms enclosed"

In the letter addressed to Narain Rao of Merich all mention of usurped lands is omitted as he had usurped no lands from the Peshwa He is required first to give up Baba Furkia a delinquent towards the Peshwa's Government, and now in confinement at Merich and to deliver up His Highness's Guns which are deposited in Merich as soon as His Highness's officers shall present themselves to receive charge of them and secondly to attend at Pandharpore in 14 days, and to furnish his contingent at the Dussera in the same manner as the other Chiefs

(True translations)

(Sd) R CLOSE,

Assistant

Terms proposed to the Southern Jagirdars and enclosed in Mr Elphinstone's letter to Chintaman Rao Patwardhan, of July 19th 1812

The British Government engages that no notice shall be taken of past offences by the Peshwa and also that the Jagirdars shall not be molested by the revival of old claims of a pecuniary nature or otherwise, on the other hand the Jagirdars promise never to revive any former claims on His Highness the Peshwa

2 The Jagirdars engage to restore promptly all usurped lands without exception and to relinquish all revenues which they enjoy without Sunnuds Their sunnuds, to be examined for this purpose and any grounds they may offer for mitigation to be hereafter investigated Under this article all lands which are held in Comawus are to be restored to the Peshwa

3 The Jagirdars engage to serve his Highness the Peshwa according to the former practice of the Maratta empire as laid down in the Tynaut Zaubitas

4 The Jagirdars are to carry on no hostilities whatever unless authorized by His Highness the Peshwa and should any occasion arise for private wars among themselves they promise to submit their disputes to the Peshwa and to abide by His Highness's decision

5 The British Government pledges itself that the Jagirdars shall retain undisturbed possession of their Sunnud lands as long as they serve His Highness the Peshwa with fidelity and also promises to use its influence to induce His Highness to restore them to favour and to treat them with due consideration on the same terms

6 His Highness the Peshwa has entrusted all the negotiations affecting the preceding questions to the British Resident who has been instructed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General to carry them into effect and to see that they are punctually observed.

(A true translation)

(Sd.) R. CLOSE,
Assistant.

Letter No 14.—This letter and its enclosures contain information about the attitude of Appa Desai, Narain Rao of Miraj and Raja of Kolhapur in regard to the territorial and other disputes between them and the Peshwa Appa Desai's letter is important since he says therein that he being the only Maratha Sirdar in the Peshwa's service while the rest were Brahmin Sirdars, there was little friendliness between them. Further the reply of Elphinstone contains the information that Appa Desai was layal to the British and served General Wellesely with a contingent in the 2nd Maratha War

FROM—M. ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA

TO—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Camp at Pandharpur July 30th 1812.

About the same time that I dispatched the letters to the Patwardhans of which I had formerly the honour to forward copies I also addressed a letter to Appa Desai requiring him to give up the lands which he held without authority This letter begun with the same general statement of the disorders in the Peshwa's southern countries and of your Lordship's instructions as that contained in my letters to the other Chiefs but the rest of the letter was as your Lordship will observe from the enclosed translation (No 1) enturly different from the former letters and suited to Appa Desai's situation and conduct, which by no means resembles that of the Chiefs who have resisted the Peshwa's authority

2 My letter however has given great offence to Appa Desai, and his answer of which a translation is enclosed (No 2) is couched in a strain of indignation which would not be unreasonable if the language which I have applied to the other Chiefs had been directed against him He complains of the hardships of his situation, states his labours and services, remonstrates against my treating him as a rebel and concludes by offering to resign his Jagir Appa Desai's general good character and the manly style of his letter leave no ground for suspecting the sincerity of his professions of obedience and I doubt not that he will give up the lands he holds without authority when required I have therefore written a letter to him (No 3) in which although I repeat the peremptory demand, regarding the Peshwa's lands I have taken pains to remove all ground of offence and to satisfy Appa Desai that the British Government takes a strong interest in his welfare and will pay every attention to his claims I have also fully explained to his Vakeel that he ought to distinguish that part of my letter which contains a narrative of what has past in the Carnatic and a statement of your Lordship's order to me, from the part which is addressed to Appa Desai and which contains allusions to his conduct

3 On the same day on which I mentioned my design of opening your Lordship's proposals to Madhoo Rao Rastia, I had an interview with his Vakeel and gave him a copy of the letter which I addressed to his master at Poona He has since been twice with me and after starting some objections and stating many hardships to which Rastia was still exposed from the Peshwa's former severity towards him, he communicated Rastia's full consent to fulfil the demands which had been made on him without delay and to wait the time which had been fixed for examining into his pretensions

4 After I had written to the Chief of Merich (Miraj) regarding Baba Furkia and the Peshwa's guns, I learnt that Furkia though confined in Merich, was considered as Appa Sahib's prisoner and that the guns were also considered to be in his charge I therefore wrote to Appa Sahib requesting him to write to the Chief of Merich on the occasion I have this morning received his answer (No 4) which denies that he has any concern with Furkia and states that he told the Peshwa when he was at Poona that he was ready to give them up and that he was still in the same disposition As Appa Sahib's own Vakeel informed me that Furkia was in his master's charge I conceive the present account to be a mere evasion and with respect to his promise to give up the guns, it was made nine years ago and is not yet performed His reference to that promise may therefore be considered as a refusal As I so lately wrote to Appa Sahib I thought it unnecessary to answer this letter

5 I have this day received the answer of the Chief of Merich which touches on various subjects of inferior importance, but takes no notice of my demand for his personal attendance I have written to him on this occasion for former's sake, but I hope that

the letter which I wrote to him respecting the advance of the troops in consequence of Appa Sahib's rejection of the proposed arrangement will have already induced him to determine on coming in. I entertain the same hope respecting the Chief of Kooroondwar who has not yet given me any answer I have the honour to enclose translation (Nos 5 and 6) of the Chief of Merich's letter and of my answer

6. Chintaman Rao left Sanglee on the day before yesterday My Hircarrahs who brought the letter from Merich inform me that he was yesterday encamped at Bosah some miles from that fort, and he may be expected here in course of tomorrow I have done everything in my power to persuade the Peshwa to give him a cordial and honourable reception

7 The Peshwa being at present highly satisfied with the lively interest which the British Government has shown in the adjustment of his claims on the Jagirdars I thought the occasion favourable for procuring his concurrence in the proposed arrangement with the state of Sawant Warree which at most times he would certainly be disposed to resist. I therefore sent a message yesterday to the Minister to say that as the adjustment of His Highness's affairs was now far advanced it was time to think of those of the British Government and that accordingly a negotiation was about to be commenced for the purpose of acquiring such forts on the coasts of Kolhapore and Sawant Warree, as should secure our trade from the depredations that had been hitherto experienced. The Minister at first protested against this arrangement and said we ought to apply to the Peshwa to secure our trade but on a repetition of the proposal which was made to him at the beginning of the discussions respecting Kolhapore, he gave up the argument and said the Peshwa had no objection. I shall however wait till I hear the Peshwa's own sentiments on this subject before I announce his consent to the British Envoy at Goa. I shall soon be able to renew the negotiation with the Rajah of Kolhapore under more favourable circumstances than those in which it was brought forward, but still the Rajah shows no signs of any inclination to submit to our arbitration much less to purchase it by a cession of territory

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Translation of a letter from Mr Elphinstone to Appa Desai Sirlushkur dated July 21st 1812.

The British Government has long viewed with concern the unsettled state of His Highness the Peshwa's dominions in the Carnatic and its vicinity which for various reasons have hitherto remained unadjusted to the great damage of the Chiefs of that country as well as of His Highness the Peshwa and his allies. The country has been a scene of confusion and disorder the chiefs have been engaged in continual wars and distractions which has deprived them of all personal comfort and security and has occasioned the

ruin of their Serinjami lands They have been estranged from the Peshwa's favour and have lived in constant anxiety from the uncertain tenure by which they held their lands and they have suffered in their reputation from the repeated and peremptory orders which His Highness the Peshwa was obliged to send to them on all occasions In the meantime the Peshwa has lost the benefit of their services and the alliance has been deprived of the benefit of a cordial co-operation between all the members of His Highness's empire in the prosecution of hostilities against foreign enemies These disorders had at length risen to such a pitch that the Peshwa would soon have been obliged to take the whole of the country in question into his own lands On a consideration of all these circumstances the British Government (which is united by the strictest ties of friendship with the Peshwa and which has always taken an interest in the welfare of the Jagirdars and is unwilling that any misfortune should befall them) has resolved to interfere and exert itself to remove all these disorders and distractions, and establish an arrangement which shall at once secure the dignity and advantage of His Highness's Government and preserve the prosperity and honour of the Jagirdars, I have accordingly been commanded by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General and empowered by His Highness the Peshwa to propose certain terms

You have always from the first served His Highness with the most laudable zeal and fidelity, I have therefore no doubt that you will immediately comply with the enclosed demands as far as they relate to you I have therefore sent them to you in a friendly way relying with entire confidence on your conforming to them

The first article only relates to you in as much as it contains a mutual renunciation of old claims, which is plainly for your advantage

The second article relating to the restoration of lands held without authority, has a more immediate connection with your affairs I enclose a list of the lands of that description in your possession extracted from the records of the Peshwa's Government I have no doubt that when the Peshwa sends his officers to take possession of them you will respect His Highness's authority and give them up without delay Should you have any just claims on those countries, the British Government and the Peshwa will speedily investigate them but in the meantime the lands must be delivered up

The third article is of obvious justice It relates to all the Jagirdars, but you are not required at present to attend and it is unnecessary to remind so distinguished a Sirdar that when you are called on you must attend without delay

As you are in great esteem with the Peshwa and are acquainted with the steady friendship of the English, I need not say much about the guarantee of the British Government, but I must

earnestly beg you to make over the lands held without authority as soon as they are demanded If you should make any delay I must proceed as I do with the other Jagirdars and it will be a very serious affair Rest assured that you will continue to enjoy the favour of the British Government as you have done hitherto and it will never vary If I can assist you in any way in your present settlement it will give me great pleasure.

Translation of a letter from Siddojee Rao Naik Nimbaulkar Sur Lushkar (Appa Desai) to Mr Elphinstone, dated the 17th of Rejub corresponding to 26th of July 1812

After compliments.

The letter which you lately addressed to me arrived at an auspicious moment and gave me great pleasure. You have written that it is the desire of both the allied Governments that such lands as are held without sunnuds should be given up Is there any difficulty in surrendering up to the Government its own lands. Should the Government even require the surrender of those which are held of it by sunnuds, it would be the part of a rebel to refuse obedience. It is the duty of a servant to obey as long as his master required his services but when the Master is dis-satisfied where is the use of serving him. Five or six hundred years have now past since my ancestors first entered the service of the Kings of Bijapore, after the subversion of whose Government they served no other master but till the present time they were never exposed to reproach from any one. What is the object of your writing to me about lands held with or without authority On being called upon to do so I will surrender them and whatever is kindly bestowed upon me I will receive. This is the duty of a servant. I have nothing to ask of that Government nor am I its servant. When General Wellesley came to this Quarter he as a friend took me and my troops along with him

By borrowing money in all directions I was enabled to continue on that service for a year and a half when I returned to Poona. What was done for me at that period is known to him. The Peshwa detained me at Poona for a year afterwards. The Rebels then assembled troops and I was ordered by both Governments to march against them. By collecting a little money I performed that service to the best of my ability but for four years I never received a farthing from my Jagheer nor was my authority established in the Serinjamee lands allotted to me. It was formerly agreed by both Governments that I should proceed on service with the English Army and that my affairs should be settled in conformity to the written engagements of the Sirkar but for four years I was obliged to provide for myself and no place was granted to me nor were two rupees ever collected by me. I therefore incurred a debt of from 5 to 10 lacks of rupees, with which I maintained a force of ten or fifteen thousand men and had moved out with an intention to take possession of my Serinjami

lands when a Hoojra from the Peshwa and a letter from the Resident arrived saying that the Soobehdary of the Carnatic had been taken from the late Bal Kishan Pant Lago, and was conferred on Anand Rao Ramchandra, but that the former of these had rebelled and would not give up his situation, and desiring that I would punish him and restore the authority of the Government Such was the order of the two Governments I conceived it would have been highly improper of me to neglect the affairs of the Sirkar and pursue my own, and I therefore proceeded to Savanoor where I was employed for eight or nine months in restoring the Peshwa's authority The rainy season then set in, the rivers swelled and I returned to my own dwelling The Curveercur (Rajah or Kolhapore) soon after assembled an army of 10 or 15 thousand men which was sent against me and marched to Bairkee On my part likewise a force of from ten to twenty thousand men was collected The war lasted for two years and I kept possession of what I had acquired by it Some of my acquisitions remained to be settled when in the following year Anand Rao Ram Chandra was deprived of his office of Soobehdari of Savanoor and Purrus Ram Khande Rao was appointed to it Letters then came to me from the allied Government to the same purpose as those which I had formerly received My other affairs at that time remained unadjusted, but it was incumbent on me to obey the orders of my Government and therefore leaving 5,000 men opposed to the Curveercur, I took with me 10,000 men with whom I marched to Savanoore and reduced the rebels, and after establishing the authority of the Government I returned At the same time the Desai of Urcoor rebelled and delivered up to the Kolhapore Rajah the Peshwa's fort of Cullaniddee towards Chundurgarh I marched thither and after a siege of two months, I took the fort and delivered it over together with its dependancies to the Peshwa's Officers From thence I returned and some time afterwards the Curveercur assembled an army at Wullubgur whence he invaded the territories of the Sirkar which suffered great damage, I marched against the fort and reduced it after a seige of about six weeks From that time to the present which is a space of two or three years, there have been constant disputes between us, the countries of each have been laid waste and an army of from 10 to 20 thousand men has in consequence been always maintained during that period It is now ten or eleven years that I have faithfully served the Sirkar without intermission and I shall continue to do so It was formerly promised by both Governments that the districts of Chicoory and Manowley whatever might be their extent, should be assigned to me and that after I had taken possession of them no one should be suffered to disturb me The Curveercur however wages war upon me every year, assisted by some Sirdars of the Government, these matters have not yet been settled either by the Peshwa's Government or by the Company, and I have been involved in many difficulties on account of His Highness's affairs No one concerns himself in the equitable adjustment of these districts Two lacs and a quarter of Rupees were granted me in the

Hyderabad territories on account of my offices of Sur Lushkar and Rs 65,000 on account of Bundgur Sunnuds for those assignment were issued to me by the Sirkar but for ten years past I have not realised a farthing I dispatched troops four or five times to take possession of those grants and those preparations involved an expense of from 5 to 10 Lacs of Rupees. My Vakeel has made repeated representations on this subject to both Governments and my friends (the English) pledged themselves to procure a settlement of this matter but as yet I have derived no benefit from it. Under such circumstances a letter has come from my friend addressed to me as if I were a rebel it remains therefore for you to do what ever appears to you to be just and proper Your writing to me in that manner has induced me to enter into the foregoing detail. Ramchandra Pant (Appa Sahib) Trimbak Rao of Coorundwar and Ganpat Rao of Shaurbul give the Peshwa to understand that the Nipanneekar retains in his own hands certain Enaums Villages of the Kolhapore Rajah s to which they are entitled

Now the Kolhapore Rajah and I have been at variance for 6 or 7 years past on account of the affairs of the Sirkar and yet not one of those Sirdars have ever given the least assistance, but they now come forward with claims to Enaum villages It is true that the Rajemindulcar (the Rajah of Kolhapore) has granted them sunnuds for Chikoree itself, but how is it that they have not been ordered by the Sirkar to take possession of it. *Those Sirdars however are all Brahmins, and I alone am a Maratta* They have long since been desirous that I should have no influence in the Durbar and the Peshwa having listened to their representations is now displeased with me. Is this reasonable? I am not an old servant. Those who are, will say this is mine and that is my master s but it does not signify What do we, who are servants stand in need of? Whatever we have, belongs to our sovereign and whatever he requires from us, we are ready to give. I have never carried on any intercourse with the Peshwa except through the British Government? What I have had to say has always been communicated by my Vakeel to the British Resident who has stated it to His Highness. Whatever I have had to do with the Peshwa is known to the Resident and to my Vakeel. I request you will communicate your sentiments to my Vakeel, who will fully state my circumstances to you. If it is required that I should give up Neepani, I am ready to send you an order for its surrender I consent to this, and accordingly it shall be given up to whoever comes to me properly authorized to receive charge of it. I am a servant and what need is there of all this negotiation whatever may be the desire of the allied Governments, I am ready to comply with it. I am still prepared to raise lacs of men and to expect Crores of rupees in the services of the Government notwithstanding all the difficulties which I would draw upon myself but if no service is required of me and I am yet exposed to reproach it is unbecoming in me to be dissatisfied about it. I have not yet got possession of the lands for which sunnuds have been granted to me but you

have written in your letter that you will act towards me with justice and propriety The lands which I hold are not mine, they belong to the Sirkar as do the Zamindars I request the latter may all be summoned before you, that you will enquire of them what revenue I have collected since Serinjami lands were first allotted to me and that you will do justice accordingly I also beg you will enquire what expences I have incurred For what number of troops provision was granted me by the Sirkar, and how many I have maintained for the service of the Government and that you will judge accordingly Any loss I may sustain is of little consequence if your mind is satisfied When the Peshwa went on his pilgrimage to Cartik Swamee I accompanied His Highness with my troops and when Sadashiv Pant Bhau the Minister came to this part of the country before the I attended him also When Mahipat Ram marched from Pyetun and the British troops went in pursuit of him, I received orders from both Governments to detach a part of my force with them and 4,000 men were instantly sent Whenever I have orders from the Sirkar I have never failed in the performance of my duty, but if others have made false representations concerning me and they have met with attention, I have no help for it You have written that it is the desire of both Governments that no disputes should arise among the Sirdars, but the Kolhapore Raja quarrels every year with the Peshwa's Sirdars and neither of the Government concerns itself in their adjustment After you have rightly considered all that I have written, I beg you will send me any commands you may think proper If however you do not intend to decide with justice, but propose to act as is agreeable to the wishes of the Sirkar, let me know even that, and I will comply with it What necessity is there for writing to me always on this subject So many days have past and I never before heard of such proposals, as have been brought forward by both Governments I beg however that your determination may be formed at once upon this subject and that you will send me an answer I will act agreeably to it I have no intention to adopt any measures that may be at variance with your wishes or those of the Peshwa I am a servant and will obey whatever orders may be issued by the Government

Send me at all times friendly letters What need I say more

(A true translation)

(Sd) R CLOSE,
First Assistant

Substance of a letter from Mr Elphinstone to Appa Desai Surlushkar, dated the 30th July 1812

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter You say "a letter has come from my friend addressed to me as if I were a rebel" I never had any intention of throwing such an imputation on you *I am well acquainted with your services, which you have*

enumerated, particularly with your attendance in General Wellesley's Army, where my acquaintance with you first commenced I beg that you will have the goodness to read over my letter again. If any harsh expression is used there you will find that it is applied to those who refuse to obey the Peshwa's orders and that you are never mentioned but in terms of approbation. If there should be any expression which is disagreeable to you you are acquainted with the plainness of English manners and know that we go straight to the purpose without attending much to forms and phraseology At all events you may assure yourself that I am well acquainted with your character and services and that your devotion to His Highness the Peshwa and your fidelity to the British Government are not forgotten Your acquaintance with me ought to have prevented your falling into such suspicions.

With respect to what you say of the general enmity which is entertained against you and your readiness to give up your serinjamy lands, I have to remark that *you enjoy a high share in the Peshwa's favour and that as long as there is a British Minister at this Court you will never be without a friend* I hope you will long enjoy your lands, and assure you that the British Government will have great pleasures in seeing your Jagheers increased far from wishing it diminished. With respect to the lands held without authority all the Sirdars have been written to that they would not be permitted to retain any lands of that description and no distinction can be made from favour or friendship since it would be obviously unjust to pursue different courses towards different persons in the same affair You ought not therefore to consider this demand as any reflection on you. You must give up the lands which you hold without authority to the Peshwa who is the real owner and after that is done, I have promised that your claims shall be enquired into and your reasonable demands attended to. This will be done to every one, and will not be omitted with you in particular who are a friend of the British Government.

The numerous statements contained in your letter will be duly replied to at a proper season of this you may rest assured. I shall at present reply to what you state about the Rajah of Kolhapore. The British Government has long observed that the Rajah gives you no peace, and that although you have defeated him in several battles, yet he still renews the attack. The British Government has therefore determined to interfere (with the Peshwa's consent) and take the adjustment of this affair on itself The Peshwa has given his consent and I am commanded by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General to enquire into the justice of the Rajah's demands and if he refuses to admit the arbitration of the British Government, other means will be adopted for bringing about an adjustment. This affair will speedily be begun on and you may rest assured that if you do not gain by the adjustment (as you most probably will) yet at all events you will not lose. To conclude, it is proper that you should make over the Peshwa's lands to the officer

appointed to receive them, and that you should afterwards inform me of your claims in favour of which I shall be happy to use all the exertion in my power, and hence-forward satisfy yourself that the British Government is not unmindful of your fidelity and valor, and entertains the greatest kindness and consideration for you Allow no suspicions of an opposite nature to enter your breast

(A true translation)

(Sd) M ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona

Translation of a letter from Narain Rao of Merich to Mr Elphinstone, dated the 17th Rejub.

After compliments

I have received your letter of the 20th of July, and it has given me great pleasure You have written (recapitulate the contents of my letter) the whole of which has been understood Concerning Baba Furkia, security was given to the Sirkar by Hari Pant Baba and by Chintaman Rao Appa This was first made known to General Wellesley and to Colonel Close after which Furkia was detained in Merich You now mention that you have written on this subject to Ramchandra Appa (who?) will I suppose have written to you in reply With respect to the guns in my possession Ramchandra Appa has already acquainted His Highness the Peshwa that they are ready to be delivered up when called for You desire that I should proceed to attend upon the Peshwa Madhoo Rao Baba my younger brother is at present with the troops in attendance on His Highness and I also am ready to perform any service required of me My family has served His Highness the Peshwa for several generations and I have no intention of withdrawing my obedience His Highness the Peshwa was formerly accustomed to write letters to my late father but the last two years I have received none, and my reputation has suffered on this account I have desired my Vakeel Shridhar Pant to acquaint you who are my friend with this circumstance and I trust you will attend to his communication and use your influence in pursuading His Highness to return to former practice by writing to me Colonel Close interested himself in my affairs with His Highness's Government in consequence of the friendship subsisting between me and the British Government and I hope you will likewise do so I shall do nothing without your advice

Dispatched the 17th Rejub—what need be said more

(A true translation)

(Sd) R. CLOSE,
First Assistant.

Translation of a letter from Mr Elphinstone to Narain Rao of Merich dated July 30th 1812

I have had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 17th of Rejub July 27th

I called your attention to two demands to neither of which you have replied. As I wish you well I cannot but be concerned at this conduct You write to me about your honour and consequence. Those points were provided for in the proposals which I sent to you. If you had agreed to them your rank and honour would have been secured but you have not thought proper to do so I have already informed you what course would be adopted in this event and it is unnecessary to repeat it You may be sure that the British Government will act as it has professed. The Peshwa will still be here for 6 days if you come within that time it is well otherwise I must pursue the course I formerly laid down No other choice is left me.

(A true translation)

(Sd.) M. ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona

Camp at Pandharpur
August 1st 1812.

My Lord

I have the honour to report to your Lordship that I yesterday received an answer to the letter which I wrote to Appa Sahib on his rejection of the terms It is unnecessary to trouble your Lordship with a translation of the letter as it contains little more than professions of friendship and promise to repair to Pandharpore without delay

2 The Vakeel who brought it assured me that Appa Sahib would march as yesterday and would endeavour to reach this place by Monday next but that as he was in an inferior state of health he should not be able to make long marches and that if he did not arrive within the time, he hoped it would be excused. To this I replied that if Appa Sahib were well on his way to this place I should have no doubt of his intention to come on but that if he did not arrive till the Peshwa was gone His Highness would certainly take it amiss and would think that he had merely come to me in consequence of my requisition and had shown no desire to pay attention to His Highness. I then told the Vakeel that I had to manage with the Peshwa as well as with their master and that I must beg them to impress on Appa Sahib the necessity of his co-operating with me in conciliating the Peshwa's mind and bringing about an entire oblivion of past disagreements

3 The Vakeels then stated some difficulties about the surrender of the usurped lands they represented that it was necessary that the Peshwa's officers should go to Appa Sahib first and

receive from him orders for the surrender of the places If they went direct to the lands, the people in charge would not give them up without orders from Appa Sahib and till he saw the officers he could not know what lands the Peshwa intended to require I objected to this arrangement on account of its tendency to produce delay and still more on account of its being at variance with the demands I had made on Appa Sahib, a compliance with which, I said was as essential for the Peshwa's satisfaction as his compliance with every other demand. for his personal attendance I said there could be no difficulty about sending orders of surrender, Appa Sahib had only to issue such orders with regard to the lands mentioned in the list I had sent him and that if the Peshwa's officers appeared before any other place to demand the surrender of it, I should not complain if they met with a refusal

4 I have this day learnt from a pair of hircarrahs of my own that Appa Sahib has crossed the Kistna and will be here tomorrow

5 The Chief of Merich refused to come in as I had the honour to report in my last dispatch He has now (either in consequence of the receipt of my letter anouncing the approach of the troops or of some concert with Appa Sahib) altered his resolution and set out from Merich He will reach Pandharpore tomorrow as will Chintaman Rao I have received no answer from the Chief of Koorundwar nor do I hear any thing of his motions

6 The Rajah of Kolhapore's Vakeel who had failed to accompany the Peshwa from Poona, arrived here yesterday and immediately visited me He made no communication on the part of his Government at that visit but he returned today with two letters a translation of one of which is enclosed The other was nearly to the same effect but referred to some message stated to have been received from me through a Portuguese at Poona and seems to have been intended to be delivered by the Portuguese I never authorized the message alluded to, and shall now disavow all knowledge of it All my intercourse with the Portuguese in question was confined to forbidding him to raise troops at Poona for the Rajah of Kolhapore

7 Trimbak Rao the Vakeel mentioned in the Rajah's letter has arrived at this place and I hope to see him tomorrow His arrival has considerably altered the appearance of the negotiation with Kolhapore and gives some ground for hope that all the objects alluded to in your Lordship's instructions may yet be obtained without difficulty

8 Colonel Montresor will probably have commenced his march from Seroor today He is to adopt the route on the left bank of the Bhima and cross that river at this place Preparations are making to facilitate his passage of the river which is now at its utmost height and rapidity

9 Notwithstanding the favourable appearance of -
this quarter at present, it does not appear to me that
of the troops could be safely countermanded. The

make promises with so little intention of fulfilling them and recede from them so frequently even when they have been sincere, that no engagement of theirs can be relied on and in this particular case I think it more than probable that any appearance of slackness on the part of the British Government would have an instantaneous and unfavourable effect on the proceedings of the Jagirdars For these reasons it will perhaps be advisable for Colonel Montresor to remain at an advanced position till the preliminary demands for the surrender of the lands and the attendance of the Jagirdars be complied with if not till all disputes be finally adjusted and the contingents of the Jagirdars have assembled at Poona.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant

(Sd) M. ELPHINSTONE,

Resident at Poona.

P S—I have the honour to enclose a translation of a letter which I have addressed to Bappoojee Ganesh Gokhla

To—THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD MINTO GOVERNOR GENERAL, FORT WILLIAM.

Translation of a letter from the Rajah of Kolhapore to Mr Elphinstone dated Rejub 10th or July 20th 1812.

Mohammed Ibrahim Munshi and Vakeel has represented to the presence full of splendour that you had sent for him and told him that there was no advantage in war and that you therefore wished that an intelligent Agent should be sent to you at Poona, for the purpose of negotiating a peace, and that the troops should be withdrawn and hostilities suspended. He also said that you had written to forbid Siddoojee Naik Nimbalkar Desai Zamindar of Neepanees disturbing the territories of the presence full of splendour and to prevent his engaging in battle. Whoever disobeyed these injunctions was to be attacked by the Battalions of the Company Thus the Munshi and Vakeel wrote and relying on the ancient respectful attachment (of the Company) I have stopped hostilities but the Neepauneekar has taken the fort of Koodolee, and opened guns on Akkewaut and on the 7th of Rejub, he came with his troops. My pickets were encamped within a coss of Kolhapore, an action took place and my pickets were defeated. This being the case, do you send Battalions and settle the affair or at least send positive orders for the evacuation of my territories. Trimbak Rao has been dispatched to explain all other matters to you, you will attend to his verbal communications.

(A true translation)

(Sd.) M. ELPHINSTONE,

Resident at Poona.

Translation of a letter from Mr Elphinstone to Bapoojee Ganesh Gokhla, dated July 31st 1812

The first part contains the same statement of the confusions in the Carnatic and of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's orders and intentions as that contained in the letter to Chintaman Rao and the other Chiefs It then goes on as follows —

You are one of the Sirdars I therefore inform you of this affair You are in the regular performance of your duties, and sunnuds are about to be granted to you for those lands which you now hold without authority I have therefore no demand to make on you Go on and serve the Peshwa with the same zeal and fidelity which you have hitherto displayed and be assured that no interference with your Jagir will be attempted The British Government pledges itself to this by the Peshwa's consent You enjoy His Highness's favour and you know the friendship and constancy of the British Government, it is therefore unnecessary for me to say any thing more

(A true translation)

M ELPHINSTONE,

Resident at Poona

Letter No. 15—Elphinstone reports his conversation with the Peshwa and the sentiments of the Peshwa towards the British, in consequence of their compelling the Jagirdars to submit to his authority. The bitterness with which he referred to his "four mutual enemies" viz, the Holkar, Muraba Fadnavis, Bala Furkia and Amrut Rao is of some interest The status and prestige that he now enjoyed due to British support brings out the relative strength of the British and the Peshwa.

From—M ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA

To—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Camp at Pandharpur, 2nd August 1812

I yesterday waited on the Peshwa by appointment at the house which His Highness occupies in Pandharpore

2 His Highness's whole appearance and conversation indicated extraordinary satisfaction and he was profuse in expression of gratitude to the British Government for the interest which it had taken in his affairs It would draw out this letter to an unnecessary length if I were to state all that His Highness said of the friendliness and disinterestedness of the conduct of the British Government on this occasion and the advantages both direct and indirect which he expected would accrue from it to his Government, but it affords a proof of his sincerity and shows the exaltation which the Peshwa feels to mention that he could not help

contrasting the present behaviour of the dependants of the Patwardhan family towards him with that which he used to experience on his former visits to Pandharpore and dwelling on on the mortification to which he used to be exposed from a principal agent of that family who was now among the most obsequious of the followers of his court. He afterwards spoke at great length on the general benefits of the alliance and the gratitude he felt to the British Government for the security which he enjoyed This is a usual topic with His Highness but his language on this occasion was particularly warm and animated at the same time that I am thoroughly pursuaded it was sincere He said that the early part of his life had been spent in continual anxiety and apprehension that he distrusted his allies his ministers, and his relations and that there was no body of those with whom he was connected of whose designs he was free from dread but that the last ten years had passed without a doubt a fear or even an uneasy thought. That his person and dominions were protected his dignity was maintained and that he had enjoyed what he never had known before, the power and dignity which became a sovereign He said that he should never cease to feel the liveliest sense of gratitude to the British Government from whose alliance he derived all these benefits that he had in his closet the pictures of Colonel Close and that he never passed a day without looking at them and calling to mind the blessings which he enjoyed through their means He then alluded to the kindness which he had received from the British Government since that time and did not fail to dwell with particular earnestness on his gratitude to your Lordship for this last great proof of the interest you took in his welfare. These observations were made at different times and frequently recurred to The Peshwa uttered them without the least appearance of design and seemed only to be indulging in the unrestrained expression of his feelings.

3. I wish it were in my power to add that in this disclosure of his thoughts no sentiments escaped him but such as did him honour but I am sorry to say that his exaltation in his own good fortune was mixed with triumph over his enemies and with strong signs of that spirit of implacable revenge which had been inspired by the injuries His Highness has suffered and by the circumstances in which his character was formed He seemed to be as much delighted with the prospect of having Baba Furkia in his power as with any of the solid advantages he is to derive from this arrangement. He enlarged on the hatred which Furkia bore him said he was at the head of the party which imprisoned His Highness immediately after his accession and was one of the principal actors in the revolution which expelled him from his dominions in 1802 and that if he had it in his power he would now spare no effort to accomplish His Highness's ruin. I could not delay the truth of these remarks but I told the Peshwa that he ought to consider his triumph as complete when he got his enemy into his power and

ought afterwards to consult his own reputation by allowing Furkia every comfort consistent with the security of the person The Peshwa assented to this and from his behaviour to Muraba Furnavees I have little doubt that he will act according to his professions He then went on to describe the miserable end which had awaited Parasram Bhow who fell alive into the hands of the Rajah of Kolhapore and was put to death in cold blood He said he did not mean to justify the Rajah's cruelty but that he was showing how Providence had avenged his wrongs After Parasram Bhow's death, he had, he said, four mortal enemies, Holkar, Muraba Furnavees, Babba Furkia and Amrut Rao The two first were dead and Furkia would soon be in his power but Amrut Rao was free and enjoyed a large pension from the British Government, he then said that it would be a proof of my regard for him if I would write to your Lordship and recommend that some severe measures should be taken with Amrut Rao I told him that I could not venture to hold any language of the sort to your Lordship and added that it was entirely on His Highness's account that we had pensioned his brother His Highness did not press his request any further but he continued to speak of Amrut Rao in a manner which satisfied me that his sentiments towards that prince have undergone no change since the time when His Highness was a fugitive at Bassein and Amrut Rao in possesion of his capital I endeavoured to soften him and to convince him that Amrut Rao bore him no ill will and had not the power to injure His Highness if he were so disposed but my discourse did not make the smallest impression

4 I afterwards endeavoured to make His Highness sensible of the necessity of treating the Jagirdars who were coming in with kindness and of endeavouring by his conduct to efface the memory of past differences The Peshwa promised to be guided implicitily by my advice but candidly confessed that he was far from feeling any thing like friendship or kindness towards any of the body It is to be hoped that the new footing on which His Highness will stand with regard to the Jagirdars will in time effect an alteration in his sentiments towards them

5 The Peshwa afterwards acquainted me that it was his intention to leave them on Tuesday (the 4th) and expressed a strong desire that I should accompany him I represented that I thought it would be more convenient if I could remain here till every thing was settled but although I gave reasons which appeared to me strong they did not affect the Peshwa nor ever draw any argument from him for my accompanying him but he continued to beg that I would do so with so much earnestness that I began to suppose that His Highness entertained some suspicion which he did not choose to disclose and was averse to leaving me alone with the Jagirdars I have since however ascertained that His Highness's anxiety for my accompanying him originates entirely in his apprehension of the consequences of being by himself among so many

of his enemies and knowing how much he is influenced by his fears I shall not again refuse to attend him I hope however to prevail on His Highness to put off his departure till Thursday the 6th.

6. I have at least received an answer from the Chief of Koorundwar of which the enclosed is a translation he says that being utterly to proceed himself has sent his son to Pandharpur I believe this statement to be true. The Jagirdar has long been afflicted with the Palsy and has lost the use of his limbs. The Peshwa himself bore testimony to the truth of this story before I had received the Jagirdar s letter

7 Chintaman Rao is expected in a few hours but Appa Sahib whose health is really deranged has been obliged to make short marches and is still 30 miles distant. He is accompanied by the Chief of Merich and the son of the Chief of Koorundwar

8 I had yesterday the honour to enclose a copy of my letter to Gokhla. The Peshwa of his own accord offered to complete that chieftain s Jagir by granting him sunnuds for the lands he held without authority I of course acceded with the utmost satisfaction to an arrangement which has been discontinued ever since 1808. No demand therefore remained against Gokhla but I thought it unreasonable that he should be deprived of the benefit of the British Guarantee merely because there was no ground of complaint against him I therefore after consulting the Peshwa wrote the letter which was enclosed in my last dispatch

9 I have been endeavouring for some days to prevail on His Highness to make addition to Appa Desai s Jagir which is liable at present to great defalcations I shall have the honour to report fully on the subject hereafter and shall only at present observe that some arrangement of this nature is absolutely necessary both from considerations of policy and justice.

Translation of a letter from Trimbak Rao of Koorundwar to Mr Elphinstone under date the 17th of Rejub

I had the pleasure to receive your letter on the 14th instant, and have understood its contents. As likewise the six articles which were enclosed in it and the list of lands which you sent me as extracted from the records of the Peshwa s Government. You have required me to repair with expedition to Pandharpore to attend upon His Highness and to give up the lands which I hold without sunnuds. All which I have comprehended. As it has been customary for me to receive orders direct from His Highness the Peshwa I trust they will be sent to me. I shall be happy to comply with your wishes in waiting on His Highness but for the last four years I have been in a very bad state of health and Keshao Rao Baba my son shall therefore be sent at an auspicious moment.

On his meeting you the particulars of my situation will be made known to you I understand what you write regarding all the negotiations affecting the present question being in your hands There shall be no hesitation on my part in surrendering all the lands which I hold without authority in conformity with the desire expressed in your letter On this subject also my son will explain matters to you No reluctance shall appear on my part in obeying the authorities of His Highness the Peshwa, any more than that was shown by my ancestors Balwant Rao Lachman will communicate with you on these points I hope you will continue to gratify me by writing me friendly letters

What need be said more

Letter No. 16—Elphinstone informs that all the Jagirdars had come to attend on the Peshwa at Pandharpur. The Peshwa was leaving the place the same day. He also reports his talk with the Vakils of Kolhapur regarding the cession of Malwa and encloses a copy of his letter to the Rajah of Kolhapur requesting him for its cession

FROM—M ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA.

To—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Camp at Pandharpur, 4th August 1812

I have the honour to request your Lordship that all the Jagirdars who were summoned to this place have arrived in Camp with the exception of the Chief of Koorundwar whose infirmities have really prevented his appearing and whose son came in yesterday evening They have all waited on the Peshwa and been formally received

2 The Jagirdars now present are Gokhla, Chintaman Rao, Appa Sahib, Narain Rao of Meritch, Madhao Rao Rastia and the son of the Desai of Kittoor It is in the name of this person and not of his father that the Peshwa's grant of Serinjami lands is made out Appa Desai was not summoned being fully employed in the war with Kolhapore

3 I have had an interview with the Kolhapur Vakeels, the result of which was by no means satisfactory The new Vakeel has no powers and no instructions, except to tell me in general terms that his master is ready to comply with any arrangement, the British Government may propose, to request me to let him know what are its wishes and in the mean time to urge me to put a stop to operations on the part of Appa Desai This Chieftain has opened 12 Guns on the fort of Akkenaut, and has probably taken it before this time I did every thing in my power to ascertain whether the Rajah had any other motive for sending a Vakeel besides those I have stated, and to discover what sacrifices

he was prepared to make, but finding that the Vakeel could give me no information I told him that in compliance with his master's request I would write a letter containing the outline of an arrangement which the British Government would effect but that it was extremely unreasonable to expect that I should stop the proceedings of Appa Desai till I had some proof that the Rajah was more disposed to agree to an amicable adjustment with the Peshwa than he had been hitherto.

4. I have accordingly addressed a letter to the Rajah of which I have the honour to enclose a translation

5. It requires the Rajah to submit to the arbitration of the British Government and to give up Malwaun for the security of the British Vessels on the coast Should the Raja agree to the adjustment with the Peshwa but refuse Malwaun I should proceed on the arbitration and inform the Rajah that I had referred the other subject to your Lordship taking care to give him no expectation of the British Government's renouncing its claims. If the Rajah refuses to accede to any part of the proposal I shall give him a limited time to consider and on the expiration of it, I shall acquaint him that Chikori and Manoulee must henceforth be considered as belonging to the Peshwa and under the protection of the British Government. I shall offer on the Peshwa's part to give up all recent acquisitions and call on the Rajah to engage not to infringe this arrangement. If the Rajah refuses it will be expedient to move the troops and pursue operations against him till sufficient security can be obtained for his remaining quiet in future and till he has agreed to cede Malwaun at least to the British Government.

6. It may perhaps appear sufficient in case the Raja rejects the proposals which are to be made to him to declare Chickory and Manowly to belong to the Peshwa and to be under our protection but this declaration might not deter the Rajah from attacking those districts in future and as the troops are now in the field it appears desirable to obtain every security and to make every practicable arrangement to preclude the necessity of moving them again. I am induced to anticipate these remote contingencies by the idea that there may be time for me to receive your Lordship's commands if you should wish any alteration in the plan as far as relates to the more advanced stages of the negotiation. With regard to Malwaun in particular I should be happy to receive your Lordship's orders. It appears very evident from my instructions that it is not your Lordship's intention to make Malwaun the occasion of a war but in case hostilities were commenced on other accounts, your Lordship would probably not wish them to be discontinued without the acquisition of that harbour and the forts which surrounded it.

7. The Peshwa marches for Poona this evening I intend to send off my tents tomorrow and to follow His Highness in company with the Minister and all the Jagirdars except Gokhla.

P. S

I have again seen the Kolhāpore Vakeels since the above dispatch was finished The letter to the Rajah was read to them and I fully explained the objects to which it referred and the principles on which the British Government intended to act I was particularly careful to explain that the demand of Malwaun was entirely unconnected with the arbitration of the Peshwa's disputes and that the Rajah's consent or refusal to cede that port would not in the least affect the decision of the British Government on his claims to Chickoree or Maunowlee I however gave them to understand that if the Rajah refused to cede Malwaun, the claims of the British Government would remain in full force The Vakeels assured me that they were certain the Rajah would agree to both my proposals but one of them said the Rajah had claims to many other countries besides Chickory and Manowly which had been wrested from him at various times by different princes and chiefs and that he would expect the British Government to procure the restoration of them all I answered this by explicitly declaring that the British Government would interfere with none of those claims The British Government professed only to settle the Rajah's present disputes, not to restore his dominions to their ancient limits The object of the present arrangement was to establish tranquillity in the southern countries and it would be inconsitent with the spirit of it, to renew forgotten quarrels by reviving ancient claims The Vakeels still professed themselves satisfied that the Rajah would agree but said they would consult together tonight and let me know the result tomorrow forenoon

Translation of a letter from Mr Elphinstone to the Rajah of Kolhapore, dated August 4th 1812

I have had the pleasure to receive your letter which was brought to me by your Vakeel Trimbak Rao who was introduced to me by Munshi Mohammed Ibrahim Your Vakeels inform me that in consequence of your war with Appa Desai you are exposed to great difficulties, that you are very desirous that the British Government should interfere to relieve you from them, and that in order to attain this object you are prepared to adopt any course I may point out to you It is now some months since your Vakeel Mohammed Ibrahim, held similar language to me or spoke in a more earnest manner, as the British Government has always felt a regard for you and has been anxious to restore tranquillity to that quarter, and as I placed confidence in your Vakeel's sincerity I listened to his representations I pointed out to him the necessity of referring your disputed claims to Chinckoree and Manowlee, to the arbitration of the British Government which was resolved to investigate them and to decide with impartiality, assigning them to you, if they proved to be justly yours or to His Highness the Peshwa if they appeared to be his I likewise mentioned to your Vakeel the long standing claims which the British Government has had upon your Hgihness, the heavy losses to which it had been

exposed and the necessity there was to coming to a final settlement upon them at a time when the British Government was determined to leave no ground of difference on confusion in the southern countries In order to facilitate the progress of this arrangement, I lost no time in writing to His Highness the Peshwa who was then at Kopergaon proposing that His Highness should confine the adjustment of his claims on Chickoree and Manowlee to the arbitration of the British Government as had already been proposed to your Highness. After the Peshwa's return to Poona he gave his consent to this measure but what was my surprise to find that my proposal which had been made at the pressing solicitation of your Vakeel remained neglected and utterly unnoticed by your Highness It is now some months since those transactions took place and no answer has ever been received from your Highness. The British Government would now be justified in neglecting the representations now made on your Highness's part but I am urged by the relation your Vakeels give of the embarrassed state of your affairs and by the necessity which now prevails for restoring permenant peace to all this country (a measure which your Highness will have been informed is already in progress) again to listen to your communications I have endeavoured in vain to ascertain from your Vakeels whether they have been authorized to make any precise propositions on the part of your Highness but seeing they have no such authority I shall proceed to state to your Highness some measures which the British Government had in contemplation and which I had some thoughts of writing to you before I received your Highness's letter now brought to me by your Vakeel Trimbak Rao. The British Government proposes to settle with impartial justice the disputes which have so long prevailed between your Highness and the Peshwa respecting the districts of Chickoree and Manowlee. The Peshwa's claim to the other districts which he has lately occupied will also be examined and if no good claim is established the districts will be restored to you. You need be under no apprehension of losing the districts of Chickoree and Manowlee in the event of an arbitration from any undue partiality of the British Government to the Peshwa. To those who know the principles which actuate the British Government no such suspicion would occur and all men must be convinced that no Government would be induced by a trifling temptation to give up a well earned reputation for justice. The British Government demands from your Highness the repayment of the heavy losses sustained from your subjects by its trade an account of which will hereafter be sent to you amounting to nearly 50 lacs of Rupees and it further demands good security that no such injuries as was formerly suffered shall be hereafter offered to any Vessel bearing British Colours But should your Highness be unable to satisfy these demands on account of their large amount, the British Government (desirous as far as is compatible with an assertion of its own just rights to relieve your Highness from this difficulty) will satisfy itself with substantial security against future piracies and for

this purpose requires the cession to it of the port of Malwaun by which alone it can be enabled to protect its trade from piratical depredations By ceding that port and giving good security you will satisfy the British Government on that head If the preceding stipulations meet with your Highness's consent, the British Government engage to secure to you the undisturbed possession of all the country remaining to you It will charge itself with the guarantee of all your possessions after having decided respecting the disputed districts of Chickoree and Manowlee, etc These propositions are in every respect reasonable and their justice cannot be disputed It is necessary to add that whether your Highness agrees or not to the terms now offered, the British Government is determined to protect the dominion of its ally the Peshwa from all injury, and should your Highness decline the interposition of the British Government which is now offered in compliance with the earnest entreaties of your Vakeels, the British Government will then have no means of investigating your rights and from the nature of its engagement with the Peshwa, no alternative will be left to the British Government but that of putting an immediate stop to hostilities between you and His Highness the Peshwa, and of securing to the latter the whole of his acquisitions as they stand at present in such manner as to preclude their being wrested from him hereafter I have also to impress it on your Highness's mind that your refusal to satisfy the demands of the British Government will in no respect diminish its right to enforce them when it shall think fit so to do It is very desirable that they should be adjusted immediately by amicable negotiation but at all events some means must be adopted to restore tranquillity to the southern countries and to correct the system of irregularity and confusion which has so long prevailed

(A true translation)

(Sd) M ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona

Letter No 17—Elphinstone reports that the Rajah of Kolhapur had been intimidated by the Peshwa to withhold the cession of Malwan to the English. The Resident thereupon wrote a letter of protest to the Peshwa, a copy of which is enclosed

FROM—M ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA

TO—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Poona, dated August 13th 1812

I had the honour to report to your Lordship that the Kolhapur Vakeels had assured me that their master was willing to give up Malwaun but had said that they would speak more clearly on the subject after they should have consulted together

2 The Vakeel with whom I have been in the habits of com municating came to me next morning without Trimbak Rao and old me that on full consideration of the subject he and his col eague were agreed that the Rajah would refuse to give up Malwaun this he said would not originate in any reluctance of the Rajah s who he affirmed would be highly satisfied to give it up on such terms but in the strong aversion which the Peshwa had shown to the Raja s agreeing to the cession

3 Though surprised at the insincerity of the Peshwa s con duct on this occasion I did not think it expedient to let the Vakeels see the extent of the division which existed between the British Government and His Highness on this point I therefore slightly mentioned to the Vakeel that the Peshwa had made some opposi tion to the demand of Malwaun on the ground that it, and all Kolhapore formed part of his dominions and then proceeded to enquire at what time the aversion to which the Vakeel alluded had been observed and how he came to the knowledge of it. To this the Vakeel replied that it had been formally communicated to him by the Peshwa s ministers shortly before His Highness left Poona and that those persons had told him in distinct terms that we would make certain territorial demands but that the Rajah need pay no attention to them and indeed that the Peshwa would be highly offended if he did.

4. I now suffered the subject of the Peshwa s opposition to drop and requested the Vakeel to urge the Rajah to attend to his own interests pointing out the undoubted right we had to insist on indemnification for our losses and the ease with which we might take possession of Malwaun on the Rajah s refusal of satisfaction, should such a measure appear desirable or expedient. The Vakeel agreed and soon after withdrew

5 As the Vakeel has an obvious motive for separating our interests from the Peshwa s and also for making the cession of Malwaun appear a great sacrifice for his master to make, I did not venture to take any step on his information alone but applied myself to discovering through other channels what had passed between the Kolhapore Vakeel and the Minister the result of my enquiries was a full confirmation of the Vakeel s statement and it appears that after the Peshwa had received my promise that the British Government would not suffer its claims to interefere with the arrangement of His Highness s disputes but would give them up for the present if the Rajah appeared very averse to any arrange ment of which they made a part, His Highness s minister took such steps as would secure the disappointment of our views by render ing our claims a matter of contest.

6. I have no doubt that it will appear to your Lordship absolutely necessary to take serious notice of the conduct of the Peshwa s Government in this affair I am aware that your Lord ship will regret that the negotiation regarding Malwaun should

have been made a matter of so much importance but I trust you will perceive that it has been raised into that situation by unexpected occurrences without any departure on my part from your Lordship's instructions When it was first mentioned to the Peshwa, His Highness opposed it on grounds which could not have been admitted without acknowledging the extensive pretensions of the Mahratta State which the British Government has taken so much pains to combat The only course that remained was to take some measure which might remove the Peshwa's apprehensions of our urging the cession, without implying an admission of the justice of His Highness's claims, this course I adopted with the Peshwa's concurrence, and was prepared to give up the demand if it were resisted by the Rajah of Kolhapore, when I had the mortification to discover that the Peshwa's Durbar was counteracting our negotiations by intrigues with the public enemy of His Highness's own state.

7 It is impossible to take notice of this transaction without treating it as an affair of great importance and it would be impolitic to dissemble the knowledge of it even if it were possible to do so The Peshwa is certainly at this moment highly satisfied with the conduct of the British Government, yet he has not scrupled to engage in an intrigue against it, which would better become an enemy than an ally, or if he engaged in it during the disputes at Ponna and before he felt the full advantage he was to derive from the conduct of the British Government, at least he has since then adopted no measures for preventing the bad effects of his former misconduct It would therefore be vain to expect that he should abstain from intriguing against us at any future period unless he be deterred from it by the certainty of detection and the dread of the displeasure of the British Government It is certainly not only possible but probable that this intrigue may have originated in Sadashiv Mankeshwar and not in His Highness but this only renders it the more necessary to adopt some measure that may work on the fears of that Minister who I am inclined to believe is incapable of being influenced by any more generous motive

8 For these reasons I have addressed a letter a translation of which is enclosed, to His Highness in which I have remonstrated against the conduct of His Highness's Court and pointed out the treachery of the measure complained of, as well as the bad consequences of it to His Highness himself I thought it prudent to show no suspicion of the Peshwa's being concerned in the intrigue nor indeed am I at all convinced that he has any share in it

9 I delayed addressing your Lordship in conformity to the promise contained in my letter to the Peshwa till I should be able to accompany my statements of the case with His Highness's explanation I have now received his answer which imputes the transaction entirely to the minister who again defends himself on the ground that he made the offensive communication to the

Kolhapore Vakeel before the Peshwa had consented to our arbitration I shall have the honour to report on this subject to your Lordship as soon as I have had a personal interview with the Peshwa, who is now entirely occupied by a great Hindu festival.

10 His Highness the Peshwa arrived here on the 10th and the Southern Jagirdars will all be in Poona by tomorrow or next day

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Translation of a letter from Mr Elphinstone to His Highness the Peshwa dated Camp on the Neera August 1812.

After the satisfaction and cordiality which I experienced at my last meeting with your Highness it gives me sincere concern to be obliged to address your Highness in the language of remonstrance and complaint but my duty to my own Government does not permit me to hesitate in undertaking this disagreeable office. After a variety of discussions respecting the Southern Jagheerdars and the Rajah of Kolhapore, your Highness was pleased to consent to the arbitration of your claims on those powers by the British Government and to invest me with full powers to investigate and arrange them all In undertaking the settlement of these claims the British Government was solely actuated by a wish for your Highness's prosperity It voluntarily exposed itself to great expense and trouble to bring about the adjustment of many disputes in which it had no interest except that which it derived from their great importance to your Highness. In the negotiation with Kolhaproe (the only one in which the British Government had a direct concern) it agreed to make its interests subservient to those of your Highness and to sacrifice them if it were necessary for your Highness's advantage.

All the other disputes have been put into a train of arrangement and it gave me the greatest pleasure to perceive that the proceedings which it fell to me to pursue on the part of the British Government were entirely satisfactory to your Highness and that your Highness was fully sensible of the liberal and disinterested conduct of the British Government in authorising them. There only remained the affair of Kolhapore in which I relied upon your Highness's cordial co-operation as well from the conduct of the British Government and the warm and friendly sentiments which your Highness had expressed regarding it, as from the express concurrence which your Highness was pleased to give to the proposed arrangement. For this reason, although fully prepared to give up the objects of my own Government if such a sacrifice was requisite for the security of your Highness's interests, I did not expect to meet with much difficulty in realizing the just demands of both Governments. Your Highness may therefore judge of my surprise when I was informed that the Rajah was willing to agree to all my demands but that your Highness's Durbar had strongly advised him to resist those which tended to the advantage of the British and had even threatened him with its displeasure

in the event of his compliance I confess that it was with difficulty that I could bring myself to believe what I had heard and it was not till it had been confirmed beyond all doubt by other circumstances that I could persuade myself that your Highness's Darbar was capable of a proceeding so inconsistent with the friendship and fidelity which your Highness has always shown towards the British Government and I can now account for it only on the supposition that it has been adopted without your Highness's knowledge and that it will meet with your extreme displeasure when you are informed of it Being however satisfied of the fact, I think it becomes me to state it to your Highness and frankly to inform your Highness of my sentiments on the occasion, after which I shall hope to be honoured with any explanation your Highness may be pleased to offer before I proceed to make a communication of so serious a nature to my Government I must first beg your Highness not to consider me as imputing the conduct of which I complain to your Highness personally The following reasons convince me that your Highness has no share in it The fidelity which your Highness has shown towards the British Government for a series of years induces me to believe that every measure that originated in you would be dictated by the spirit of friendship, while the conduct of which I complain, would only become an open enemy It is unnecessary to say how incompatible it is with the character of an ally, and a bare narrative of the transaction will show how little it could be expected from your Highness at a time when the last measures of the British Government had strengthened and improved the existing friendship The claims of the British Government on the Rajah of Kolhapore are undisputed though they have hitherto been urged with unexampled moderation, and the British Government could easily have secured their adjustment had it been content to pursue its own interest without attending to that of your Highness, but your Highness also had disputes with the Rajah of Kolhapore and the anxiety of the British Government for the settlement of your dominions induced it not only to undertake the adjustment of those disputes but to promise that it would forego its own claims for the present, if they should be found to interfere with yours Your Highness was thus secured from all chance of inconvenience and the attainment of every legitimate object of your Government was rendered certain In this state of things, obstructions were created by your Highness's Durbar to the settlement of the just and moderate demands of the British Government, but for this interference, I am persuaded, the Rajah would have satisfied those demands without hesitation, or had he refused, the British Government supposing it free from engagements to your Highness, could have obtained its own satisfaction by force of arms, but in the present state of our engagements, if the intrigues had not come to my knowledge, the Rajah would have rejected the demand for Maulwaun and I should have given it up on account of my promise to your Highness It would therefore have been the anxiety of the British Government for your Highness's interest alone, which put it in

the power of its enemies to injure its cause. These circumstances are sufficient to satisfy me that the measure complained of is entirely unknown to your Highness and the following considerations convince me that it originated in some secret enemy of your state. The communication made in your Highness's name and from your Durbar would if you should not prove that it was unauthorised entirely release the British Government from the engagements with which it had bound itself and leave it at liberty to pursue its claims without reference to your Highness's interest. If those claims were not satisfied it might conquer Kolhapore and proceed to advance claims to the disputed districts on its own part or if the well known moderation of the British Government renders the above course of policy improbable however justified by the circumstances of the case, the British Government might at least close with the offers which it has more than once received from the Rajah of Kolhapore and accept a large cession of territory from that prince as the price of its protection against all aggression from whatever quarter: such are the proceedings which the British Government might adopt with respect to Kolhapore. With regard to your Highness I know that it could scarcely be brought to think of any measures which were inconsistent with perfect harmony and good understanding, but your Highness will perceive how much the author of this intrigue is your enemy if you will consider the dangerous consequences to which such a step would lead if its ill effect were not corrected by the candor and moderation of the British Government. One of those ill consequences must even now be felt because its operation is out of our control. Foreign states must believe that opposition of interests and a spirit of counteraction exists between the two allied Governments and they will be led to suppose that each is indifferent to any injuries which the other may suffer. Which state will suffer most from the opinion I leave your Highness to judge.

I rely upon your Highness for excusing the plainness with which I have stated facts which it would have been unfriendly towards your Highness as well as culpable towards the British Government for me to have concealed. What measures your Highness should adopt to remove the unfavourable impression which they must make on Lord Minto's mind it is not for me to point out, for I consider this as too important a case for me to act in it without specific orders from the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, but I beg your Highness to believe that I shall not fail to make the most ample representation to His Lordship of any explanation you may offer for the purpose of preserving His Lordship's friendship undiminished and that it will give me the sincerest pleasure if your Highness can explain the transactions to which I have alluded in such a manner as may remove all grounds of complaint against your Highness. Your Highness will be pleased to observe that the present affair does not derive its consequence from any anxiety of the British Government to obtain possession of Malwaun a point which the British Government was

fully prepared under certain contingencies to give up The importance of the measure now complained of arises from the injury done to the confidence which ought to subsist between the two states and from the indignity which is offered to the British Government by the deception which has been practised upon it.

(A true translation)

(Sd) M ELPHINSTONE,

Resident at Poona.

Letter No 18—This letter—a copy of which is sent to the Resident at Nagpur—contains the information that Rajah Mahipat Ram's private treasure of 6 Lacs had been taken by the Nizam. The Nizam had shown the favour of allowing Munir-ul-Mulk and Raja Chandulal to sit in his Khawasis on his two sides when he rode out The Nizam's brutality by himself beating to death some of his maid servants is mentioned

FROM—HENERY RUSSELL, RESIDENT AT HYDER ABAD,

To—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Hyderabad, dated 31st July 1812

At the time Mahipat Ram's family were removed from Hyderabad, and sent to Benares a Guard was placed by the Nizam's orders over the house they had resided in, but none of the property was removed until lately when a strict search being made, six lacks of rupees in silver were found buried in different places, and were immediately sent to the Nizam's private treasury The Nizam desired Rajah Chandulal to tell me that this money had been discovered and taken possession of by him and a few days afterwards I received an intimation that the Nizam himself wished to see me and speak to me on the subject

2 When I went to the palace I found the Nizam as gloomy and reserved as usual He told me that he had taken possession of Mahipat Ram's property to which I replied that Mahipat Ram had been a traitor and rebel and that His Highness would of course do whatever he thought fit with his property

3 I spoke to the Nizam on several general topics, but although he answered me very civily, and did not show anything like anger or dissatisfaction in his manner the effort of appearing and speaking in public was evidently painful to him and I there fore made my visit as short as I could

4. A few days after I last had the honour of addressing your Lordship I received a note from Rajah Chandulal written by the Nizam's order expressing His Highness's desire that all private and domestic affairs and matters of religion should prosper under the benefit of the alliance and that all subjects of displeasure should be removed. Neither the Rajah nor I could at all conjecture what the Nizam meant by this desire or why he made any reference to matters of religion which had never been mentioned between us and in which he knew we take no concern But as it was probable that the strange communication proceeded in some measure from the fears of our designs which Munirul Moolk had certainly instilled into the Nizam's mind I endeavoured to set him at ease by desiring the Rajah in my answer to assure His Highness that all political and domestic affairs and matters of religion did prosper and that God forbid there should be any subject of displeasure.

5 I have not since heard anything more on the subject, but my note joined to the conversation I had with the Nizam at my former audience seemed to have a very good effect in restoring Chandulal to the favour of which Munirul Moolk had contrived in a great measure to deprive him for a few days afterwards the Nizam having left the city in state to go to one of his gardens without any body on his elephant with him stopped on the road and before Munirul Moolk, and the whole court called the Rajah to him and desired him to get into the Khawasee a distinction which had never before been conferred either upon the Rajah himself or upon any other person holding the situation. Munirul Moolk has since prevailed upon the Nizam to restore him to his seat in the Khawasee but he has not been able to remove the Rajah. Whenever the Nizam appears abroad now one side of his Khawasee is occupied by Munirul Moolk and the other by the Rajah and in every other instance he has treated the Rajah with great kindness and consideration.

6. A few days ago I received a paper from Rajah Chandulal saying he had been directed by the Nizam to communicate to me the conversations relating to the Nawab Begum, to the Sooroor Afza Begum, to his cooks and to the servants who crowded about him. The Rajah told me that this paper had been given to him by the Nizam who had directed that my answer might be immediately reported to him.

7 The Nawab Begum was the principal wife of Azimul Omrah. She died lately in the house of Shah Yarul Mulk who is married to her grand daughter a half sister of the Nizam's wife the Juhan Parwar Begum. Shah Yarul Moolk asserts that she bequeathed all her property to him but the Nizam seems disposed to claim it for himself. The Sooroor Ufza Begum was also married to Azimul Mulk. She is still living but her property or the greatest part of it was seized by Meer Allum in 1804. The cooks the Nizam speaks of lately offended him by not dressing his dinner

to his taste and he directed formal written engagements to be taken from them declaring that they would never be guilty of a similar offence in future The servants who crowd about him are the Khidmatgars The number that used to be in attendance was forty but he has now reduced it to twenty The Nizam's disposition to melancholy and solitude has been growing upon him for some years past and he is now always disturbed when he sees many people near him If this were the only indication he gave of a disordered mind he would be more to be pitied than abhorred, but unhappily for himself and for those whose misfortune it is to be about him, his rage sometimes breaks out into the most fatal paroxysms He very lately with his own hands beat two of his women with such horrid cruelty that one of them actually expired under his blow and the other survived only a few hours A similar instance of his barbarity was reported in one of my former addresses to your Lordship

8 Rajah Chandulal could not give me any explanation of the Nizam's meaning in reference he desired to be made to me and I am unable to conjecture any myself unless the mind of the Sooroor Ufza Begum, the cooks and Khidmatgars, was used merely as a cloak and the (indistinct) to the Nawab Begum was intended to ascertain whether I would interfere in the event of his endeavouring to seize her property from Shah Yarul Moolk The family of Azimul Omrah has always been considered to be peculiarly under the protection of the British Government I thought it prudent therefore to evade the question by desiring Rajah Chandulal to tell the Nizam merely that I had received the paper and understood its contents, and His Highness did not call for any other answer Shah Yarul Moolk has frequently applied to me to assist him in keeping possession of the Nawab Begum's property but I have told him positively that I cannot interfere and have recommended him to consult Chandulal and abide entirely by his advice I have also mentioned the subject to the Rajah and have taken every opportunity of impressing upon him the prudence of conciliating the principal persons of rank and consequence under the Government

No. 1

Translation of a note from Rajah Chandulal to H Russell, Esquire, Resident at Hyderabad, received, February the 7th, 1812

His Highness the Nizam has directed me to state this to you "Let political and domestic affairs and matters of religion prosper under the benefits of the alliance between the two Governments, and let all subjects of displeasure be removed" This has been written by the desire of His Highness I beg that you will favour me with a satisfactory answer

No 2

Translation of a note from Henery Russell Esqr, Resident at Hyderabad to Rajah Chandulal, dated 7th February 1812.

I have had the honour to receive your note informing me, recapitulate the Rajah s note.

I request that you will represent to His Highness in reply that it always has been and always will be my anxious wish that Political and domestic affairs and matters of religion should prosper By the blessing of Providence they do prosper in every way and God forbid there should be any subjects of displeasure. I had indeed the honour of representing this together with the assurance of my sincere attachment at my last audience of His Highness.

(*True translations*)

(Sd) H. RUSSELL.
Resident at Hyderabad

True copy

C. RUSSELL,
First Assistant

Letter No 19.—**The letter mentions the discussion that Elphinstone had with the Peshwa s Ministers and Bhau Saheb regarding the former's complicity in the refusal of the cession of land required by the British from Kolhapur state. It also contains information about the attitude of the Southern Maratha Jagirdars regarding the surrender of land they had usurped from the Peshwa.**

From—M ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA.

To—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona dated the 17th August 1812.

I had applied for an audience of the Peshwa to receive his answer on the subject discussed in my letter to His Highness, but the Minister having requested me to visit him before I went to the Peshwa I waited on him yesterday evening

2 I began the conversation by a statement if all that had past on the Kolhapore question pointing out that I had uniformly rejected all the Rajah s solicitations for our interference though supported by offers of territoial cessions, till the intended arrangement of the southern countries rendered it necessary to interfere, I then recounted all the proceeding with the Vakeel that have already been reported in my dispatches to your Lordship laying

particular stress on the moderation of the British Government in abstaining from pressing its just claims till it should obtain the Peshwa's concurrence or till it should appear that he was obstinately bent on refusing it and then contrasted that conduct with the unfair means which the Minister had used to support the unreasonable pretentions of his Government I then repeated that the whole affair must be submitted to your Lordship and that I was anxious to give the Minister an opportunity of explaining or defending his conduct

3. The Minister replied that all which I had said would justly apply to him if he had been guilty of the conduct attributed to him but that I should see by the statement he was going to make that the charge brought against him was entirely unfounded, he then gave account of his intercourse with the Kolhapore Vakeel, and said that our affairs had been touched on at two, out of the three interviews that had taken place between him and that Agent. That at the second interview he had spoken to the Vakeel of our claims not with a view to prevent our obtaining our demands but with the express design of contributing to our success The Minister stated the following to have been the substance of his advice, that the Rajah should satisfy all our demands without delay, that if he failed, we were a powerful nation and able to do ourselves right, that we would not fail to send out Military expeditions and seize on such parts of the Rajah's dominions as we required either for indemnification or security and that, that would expose the Rajah to danger and would at least occasion a loss of territory to him and draw down on him the censure of the Poona Government for having alienated a part of the dominions of the Mahratta Empire He afterwards entered into many explanations intended to show that it was not for his interest to have acted the part attributed to him and that he was incapable of such duplicity if his interest had required it

4 Some conversation ensued after this, in which I said that the Vakeel had told me his story twice, once at Pandharpore and once after my return to Poona, that in the second conference he had shown an evident desire to retract his statement at the expense of his veracity, yet even then, he never attempted to alter the words of the prohibition or to diminish its strength but contented himself with assuring me that it had not been intended against the British Government but against that of Goa, or against Mr DeSouza a Portuguese, who was raising troops for the Rajah, I also pointed out the consistency which subsisted between the language which the Vakeel attributed to the Minister and the Minister's own language in his former discussions with me, those discussions I observed were unknown to the Vakeel and consequently it was not in his power to have invented a fiction which should agree so well with the reality I further remarked that the Rajah of Kolhapore's behaviour could only be rendered consistent or probable by a supposition that a prohibition like that mentioned by the Vakeel had taken place, otherwise, it was impossible to

account for the change in the Rajah's language, who after pressing the British Government to accept a part of his territory and to settle his disputes had now in the extremity of his distress refused to agree to this cession when demanded

5 The Bhow accounted for all this by supposing that the Vakeel had invented an artful falsehood for the purpose of embroiling the Peshwa with the British Government He said that *it was plain that he could not have instigated the Rajah to refuse* our demands because he knew that we would not be put off with a refusal but would use the power we undoubtedly possessed to obtain our rights and enquired of what advantage it would be to him to prevent our acquiring the territory we desired even if it were in his power to do so I said that the Bhow knew that in consequence of the promise I had made to the Peshwa, a refusal from the Rajah of Kolhapore would be sufficient to make me drop the demand and as to the advantage he was to derive from preventing our acquiring territory from Kolhapore, I could only guess that it was the same advantage which he expected to gain by openly opposing the same acquisition in his conference with me.

6. After a good deal of discussion of this kind, I told the Minister that his arguments had not succeeded in removing the impression I had received of his having used the language attributed to him by the Vakeel but that it did not rest with me to decide on the question that I should report all the Minister had said as well as the arguments which had come to my knowledge on the other side, to your Lordship and that you would form your decision on those grounds.

7 The Bhow then altered his language and began to talk of the friendship between the Governments and the necessity of overlooking any little faults into which a friend might unintentionally fall and endeavoured to prevail on me not to report my suspicion to your Lordship adding that I ought not readily to give credit to such accusations against him I replied that I was so far from taking up this accusation lightly that it was not till I had examined and considered of it for a week that I took any notice of it that it was impossible for me to conceal such a circumstance from your Lordship, and that all I could do was to state his explanations fully and fairly and leave your Lordship to form your own opinion I added that your Lordship would be disposed to consider his case as favourably as possible, that if this were the first time, he had secretly counteracted the British Government, your Lordship would be disposed to doubt the truth of the accusation but that the Minister must recollect that this was by no means the case. That circumstances had occurred in former times which I neither wished to review nor remember but that in the short time that I had been at Poona the Minister must be conscious that he had more than once engaged in intrigues with foreign states unknown to the British Government and contrary to its wishes or interests and that, as this was the case it would be negligence to overlook an opposition which appeared to be systematic.

8. The Minister now had recourse to protestations that he would conduct himself like a sincere friend of the British Government for the future and expressed himself with so much earnestness that I at last told him that your Lordship certainly did not wish to have any differences with the allies or their Ministers, that if you were satisfied of his being really disposed to maintain the alliance you would be inclined to overlook any errors into which he might be led but that if he gave ground for supposing that he was an enemy to the British Government, he would not leave your Lordship the choice of treating him like a friend The Minister did not attempt to deny that he had given cause for supposing that he was ill inclined to the British Government, but renewed his assurances of future good conduct and I concluded by promising him to make a favourable report of the sentiments he had professed.

9 I then desired to know when I was to see the Peshwa and the Minister attempted to persuade me that it was unnecessary for me to see His Highness at all, but I said that your Lordship would never approve of my omitting to communicate personally with His Highness on an affair of so much importance He then fixed the 19th for my audience

10 I have since seen the Rajah of Kolhapore's Vakeel again who told me that the Minister's speech to him contained an injunction not to give the Europeans a span of land on pain of the Peshwa's displeasure

11 The Minister's intrigues with Holkar during the time when Captain Sydenham had charge of this Residency must be in the recollection of Government as must likewise be his unauthorised interference with a foreign state in the affair of Garrah Kota, his intrigue with Chintaman Rao though not so immediately connected with foreign politics, was also contrary to the spirit of the Peshwa's connection with the British Government, but as he seems to be thoroughly alarmed on this occasion, I have great hopes that he will behave with more circumspection in future for some time at least

12 After the close of the conversation reported above, I enquired into the progress which had been made by the Jagirdars in surrendering their usurped lands and found that most of those claimed from Chintaman Rao had been delivered up but that no report had been received from the officers sent to occupy those held by the other Jagirdars I therefore pressed the Minister to hasten his agents in all cases except that of Appa Desai in which I recommended delay on the ground of the real hardships to which he was exposed (as stated in his letter to me) and also on the ground of his being at present engaged in a troublesome and expensive war I further recommended an addition being made to Appa Desai's Jagir sufficient to make up the deficiencies in that already assigned to him, on which the Bhow promised that such an arrangement should be made and to such extent as I should advise

13 I then mentioned to the Bhow that I had heard of preparations which were going on at Merich for the purpose of putting that place in a state of defence, and that concluding them to have been occasioned by the alarm of the Jagirdar at the neighbourhood of our troops I had sent for his Vakeel and given him such promises and explanations as I thought sufficient to set him at ease. The Minister showed some surprise and disappointment at this piece of information said that it would have been better to have kept the Jagirdar in fear and uncertainty and spoke in such a manner as led me to think that he entertained some design of resuming Merich which though it has been in the Patwardhan family since they first got Jagirs is only held in Cumawus and consequently is liable to resumption at pleasure In this belief I took occasion to speak of the resumption of Merich as a thing perfectly out of the question noticing that it was not mentioned in the paper of claims which the Peshwa had sent to me and I to the Jagirdars, and that such a resumption would be impolitic unless it were preceded by some gross misconduct on the part of the Jagirdar Nothing further worth reporting happened at this interview

14. I have this day been visited by Appa Sahib s Vakeels who brought orders of surrender for all the places demanded of them except the small district assigned to the Desai of Kittoor They however accompanied every order with a claim or a statement of objections to the Peshwa s taking possession observing at the same time that no delay should be made in the surrender I declined making any remark on the claims brought forward until the lands had been delivered into the Peshwa s hands but some of the statements of the Vakeels were so reasonable that I have recommended to the Peshwa to authorise me to consent to Appa Sahib s proposals.

15 I shall have the honour to report on these claims hereafter but as the account which the Vakeels gave of their masters connection with the fort of Koosigul tends to important inferences I shall take the liberty of stating it. This fort it appears by their account is not in Appa Sahib s possession but in that of a relation of his named Junnoba Soobedar who holds it by a sunnud granted in the Peshwa s name by Parashram Bhow at the time when he was invested with great powers over the southern countries. The Vakeels represented the harshness of the measure of dispossessing Junnabá Subedar and endeavoured to support the efficacy of his Sunnud on the grounds of the full powers exercised by Parashram Bhau but at the same time they avowed that Appa Sahib had no claim on Koosigul and on being asked if he would answer for Junnoba s submission declared he could not. They said that in compliance with the Peshwa s commands Appa Sahib had given an order of surrender for Koosigul but that the Subedar was more likely to pay attention to one direct from the Peshwa. I told the Vakeels that I should send the order of surrender they had given

me, to Koosigul and hoped that it would be readily obeyed, in the mean time I should enquire into the state of the connection between Appa Sahib and Junnoba Subehdar. As Junnoba Subedar is a near relation of Appa Sahib's and appears to be so entirely dependent on him that Koosigul has always been considered both by the Government and by the people at large as in Appa Sahib's immediate possession, I could not help supposing that Appa Sahib had some secret motive for his present declaration of the Subedar's independance and the most probable motive is a desire to try the same expedient which he practised in the case of Hoobly for retaining Kossigul without appearing to refuse compliance with the demands of the allies Should this surmise appear well founded the advance of the force from Bellary will be requisite to intimidate the Governor of Koosigul or eventually to capture that fortress

16 Chintaman Rao's Vakeel has also been with me, his master has given up his most important usurpations and given satisfactory reasons for not having surrendered those which remain He also has brought forward some claims which appear to deserve attention I have not heard from the Kooroondwaur Chief and Narayan Rao of Merich has no lands to give up

17 As far as I can judge of the disposition of the Jagirdars, Chintaman Rao has cheerfully given in to the new arrangements Appa Sahib who is naturally proud and prone to anger and whose temper is rendered still more irritable by his disease, does not attempt to dissemble his dissatisfaction at the change in his situation and conforms to the Peshwa's demands only because he is not strong enough to resist them when supported by the British Government The other two Patwardhans, though under Appa Sahib's influence, do not appear particularly averse to the present adjustment

Rastia has not objected to any of the demands made on him but as they will really bear hard on him in some respects and as he is likely to endeavour to evade them by all the means in his power, there will probably be a good deal of difficulty in settling his affairs

I have received a letter from Appa Desai apologizing for the style of his last letter, he shows every disposition to give up the Peshwa's lands as soon as they are demanded, but from particular causes the mutual renunciation of pecuniary claims will occasion great loss to him, I am in hopes of being able to indemnify him by procuring an addition to his Jagir, but he will still feel disappointment from the failure of the schemes which he appears to entertain of aggrandizing himself at the expense of the Rajah of Kolhapore

Gokhla has not thought proper to send any reply to my letter announcing that his lands will hereafter be under the Guarantee of the British Government, though he had been often reminded

of this omission He probably feels confident from the good footing on which he has stood with the Peshwa since the former adjustment of his disputes through the mediation of the British Government The dignity of your Lordship s Government appears to require that he should either acknowledge the favour conferred on him by the offer of a guarantee or be made to renounce a benefit which should not have the appearance of being pressed upon his acceptance. I shall hereafter report the result of the steps which I propose to take under this impression There has not yet been time to receive a reply from the Desai of Kittoor

18 The Rajah of Kolhapore has received my letter but the intrigues and distractions of his own Durbar have hitherto prevented his replying to it I have told his Vakeel that if I do not receive an answer within five days from this date I shall be obliged to proceed to the measures which I intended to have adopted in the event of his refusal He may perhaps be rendered more intractable by the recent success of his troops in repulsing an assault which was made by Appa Desai s troops on the fort of Akkewaut.

19. Colonel Montresor reached the Bhima opposite Pandharpore on the 13th and crossed that river though now deep and rapid in little more than two days Colonel Doveton with a Battalion of the 9th Regiment of Madras N I and the 7th Madras N C. was at that time within two marches of Pandharpore.

20. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr Edmonstone s letter dated 10th ultimo and shall pay strict attention to the instructions contained in it.

Letter No. 20.—The letter mentions the discussions between Elphinstone and the two Vakeels of the Raja of Kolhapur regarding the cession of Malwan by the Rajah in favour of the East India Company The enclosure is important since it contains the draft of the engagement proposed for ratification by the Raja.

FROM—M. ELPHINSTONE RESIDENT AT POONA.

TO—THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD MINTO GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Poona, dated 3rd September 1812

I had last the honour to address your Lordship on the 30th ultimo on the 31st the Rajah of Kolhapore s answer to my letter arrived It was brought by Siroopjee Kheersagar a person who had formerly been employed by the Rajah of Kolhapore as his Vakeel at Bombay

2 I shall have honour of forwarding a copy of the Rajah s letter through the Persian Secretary It is of considerable length and contains a regular answer by paragraphs to my letter In substance it represents the Rajah as well inclined to our arbitration

and guarantee but averse to ceding Malwan Nothing conclusive is said on the subject even of the points which are most agreeable to the Rajah but I am requested to come to Kolhapur or to send a British Officer thither to carry on such negotiations as will arise from my proposals

3 After the letter was read, I expressed my regret that the Rajah should throw so many obstacles in the way of an adjustment which alone could save his Government from the ruin with which it was threatened However contrary such a system might be to the Rajah's real interests I said, I could not but believe that His Highness was desirous of protracting the negotiation by studied delays His with-holding his reply to my letter for so long a time and his making a proposal at last which could only lead to further procrastination would, I observed admit of no other interpretation and I should therefore be obliged to proceed in the manner which I had described in my last letter to the Rajah

4 Both Vakeels attributed the language of the Rajah's letter to the designs of his Ministers who were anxious to prevent an adjustment of his disputes by means of the British Government and said that the Rajah would immediately agree to the cession of Malwan, if the British Government would obtain his rightful demand from the Peshwa, but I positively refused to connect the cession of Malwan with the arbitration in any shape, and observed that the British Government had a sufficient right to demand Malwan for its own security even if no arbitration of the Peshwa's disputes were to be undertaken at length Seroopjee Kheersagar assured me that the last words the Rajah said to him were that he considered my proposals to him as an agreement already made and that he looked to the British Government alone for his deliverance from the troubles and dangers in which he was involved Seroopjee added many other professions of friendship and entreaties for our assistance on the part of his master and said that if I would only give him a draft of an agreement on the basis of my proposals he would engage to return it with the Rajha's signature within twelve days I replied that the advantage which the Rajah was to derive from the proposed agreement prevented my doubting that he was disposed to accept it but that if I were to rely on His Highness's doing so I might again be disappointed by the intrigues of his Ministers to which Seroopjee replied that the power of the Ministers went no farther than to keep information from the Rajah and to write letters in a different spirit from what His Highness intended this last abuse (he said) was the consequence of the defect on the Rajah's sight, but he added that if an agreement were once explai ed to the Rajah by a trustworthy person and presented to for his signature no machinations of the Ministers would preve his concluding it

5 On this I consented to send a draft of an agreement to Rajah fixing the time for a reply as I had done in my letter Wh this was settled, and I was dismissing the Vakeel, Mohamm Ibrahim requested that I would mention his name and that of

colleagues in my letter in such a manner as should allow them a share in the credit of procuring the terms I was to offer On my hesitating the Vakeels consulted between themselves and at last came to me and said that they thought the best thing they could do for the Rajah s interests was to sign an agreement immediately to which I replied that I had no objection to enter into an agreement with them but that they best knew how far their instructions justified them in such a step and that they had better be sure that the Rajah would ratify the agreement before they signed it Both Vakeels declaring that they were satisfied on that head I retired and drew up an agreement of which the enclosed is a translation with as much dispatch as was possible. This agreement was read to the Vakeels who approved of most part of it they however objected to the cession of Serjee Kote which they said was not essential to the command of the Post of Malwan and I promised to enquire into the subject and agreed to give up Sirjee Kote if it was not required for our purpose. The Vakeels then asked many questions which appeared to them connected with the agreement such as whether we should station any troops in Kolhapore. To which I replied in the negative, and whether we should station a Resident at Kolhapore, which I said did not appear necessary Mohammed Ibrahim then asked if an officer of inferior rank (instancing an Ensign) might not be stationed there to which I answered that if the Rajah was desirous of such an arrangement I could submit it to your Lordship but that it was not an object of the British Government. I then furnished the Vakeels with a copy of the agreement which I desired them to consider and if they approved it I begged them to return next day to sign after which the Vakeels withdrew

7 It seemed obvious to me that the Vakeels were actuated by a desire of adding to their own consequence as much as by zeal for their master s interest in pressing the immediate signature of the agreement but as Munshi Mohammed Ibrahim has more than once brought drafts of treaties from the Rajah and letters offering cessions of territory and referring to the Munshi for all negotiations I saw no ground for objecting to his powers. Nor did I think the Vakeels would be so anxious to sign the agreement if they did not think it would be very acceptable to their Masters

8 The Vakeels did not come to me on the 1st but they came yesterday and acquainted me that they consented to every thing contained in the agreement except the 4th article which bound the Rajah to fulfil his agreement with Lord Wellington They said it would be utterly impossible for the Rajah to procure such security as was there required and that it was unnecessary as the Rajah would have no seaport left after he had ceded those specified in the agreement Being convinced of the Rajah s inability to give any sufficient security but still believing that the Rajah would retain some ports after the cession of Malwan, I asked the Vakeels whether they would agree to cede all the ports belonging to the Rajah

which I owned would render it unnecessary to take any security The Vakeels replied that they would agree to fit out no vessels from any ports which might remain to the Rajah without the company's permission, to which I replied that the British Government did not wish to interfere with the Rajah's trade and after some further conversation the alteration inserted in the translation was made in the 4th article

9 The Vakeels were very anxious that the lands attached to the forts should be left in the Rajah's possession but this I declined agreeing to I also informed them that I understood Sirjee Kote to be essential to the possession of the harbour of Malwaun and that at all events I should require the cession of it if the Rajah could not give the security required in his agreement with Lord Wellington

10 The Vakeels pressed me much to insert an article which should bind the British Government to permit the Rajah to import any goods he might wish either for his own use or for commerce (if he should think proper to trade himself) free of customs into the ports of Malwaun They agreed that Military stores and all other articles of which the importation through our own harbours was forbidden should be excepted I told them that such an article would lead to great confusion and altercation and could not be admitted but that I would recommend the Rajah's request to the particular attention of the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay who, I did not doubt, would be disposed to comply with it.

11 The agreement was then signed by both parties Siroopjee Kheersagar returns with the copy under my signature to Kolhapore accompanied by a Karkoon of mine with a letter to the Rajah acquainting him that if the agreement is not ratified within 15 days I shall consider it as null and move the troops as I before intended

12 The only part of the agreement that appears to require any comment is that which promises the Company's guarantee against the aggression of all foreign states and powers The only powers who are within reach of Kolhapore are the Portuguese Government of Goa, the Peshwa and his Sirdars and the Petty state of Sawantwari, all of which will be in a great measure under the control of the British Government as soon as Captain Schuyler has concluded the proposed engagement with the chief of Sawant Wari No other state would reach Kolhapore without marching through the territories of the British Government or its allies and no foreign state could safely be permitted to interfere with Kolhapore even if this engagement were not entered into I did not think it prudent to offer the guarantee as fully as it has been given to the Jagirdars lest the British Government should be put to trouble and expense in consequence of the internal disturbances of the Kolhapore country

Articles of Agreement concluded between Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, Resident at Poona on behalf of the Honourable East India Company and Moonshi Mohammed Ibrahim and

Seroopjee Kheersagar Vakeels for the Rajah of Kolhapore on the part of the said Rajah on the 1st of September 1812.

1 Whereas disputes have long prevailed between the Rajah of Kolhapore and the Peshwa and whereas an amicable adjustment of those disputes is highly desirable, the Rajah of Kolhapore placing full reliance on the impartiality and justice of the Honourable Company's Government does hereby agree that the said government shall examine into and finally adjust the said disputes and His Highness binds himself his Heirs and successors to abide by such adjustment as the Honourable Company's Government shall accordingly determine.

2 The Honourable Company engages to arbitrate the aforesaid disputes between His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore on one hand and His Highness the Peshwa on the other with justice and impartiality

3 For the security of the British Trade against a renewal of the piratical depredations formerly practised by the Rajah of Kolhapore's subjects the Rajah of Kolhapore hereby agrees on his own part and on the part of his heirs and successors to cede to the Honourable Company in perpetual sovereignty the Harbour of Malwan. That is to say the Fort and Island of Sindoodroog or Malwan and the Forts of Puddumgarh Rajkot and Serjee Kote, with the lands dependant on the said Forts and the British Troops shall immediately be put in possession of the said Forts and their dependencies.

4. Should any port or ports remain in the Rajah of Kolhapore's possession after the cession of the places above mentioned or should any hereafter fall into his hands the Rajah of Kolhapore agrees to allow no armed Vessels to be fitted out or to enter such port or ports and the Rajah agrees that the Honourable Company's Vessels shall have the right to search all vessels that may be in the said port or ports or that many have sailed from them and that if any arms are found in vessels so searched the vessels shall be lawful prize to the Honourable Company's vessels. The Rajah also agrees to permit agents to reside in all ports which may remain to him or which he may hereafter acquire, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of all vessels lying in such ports and to permit the said agents to search the said vessels The intent of this article is, that neither the Rajah of Kolhapure nor any of his subjects shall possess any armed vessels or shall fit out any vessels so as to render applicable to purposes of war

5 In consideration of the cession of the Harbour of Malwaun and on condition of the effectual suppression of piracy the Honourable Company engages to guarantee such territories as shall remain in the Rajah of Kolhapore's possession after the cession of Malwan against the aggression of all foreign powers and states and the British Government further agrees that such territories as shall be adjudged to the Rajah of Kolhapore on the arbitration of his disputes with His Highness the Peshwa shall be comprehended in this guarantee.

6 With a view to the full execution of the agreement contained in the foregoing article, His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore on his own part and on the part of his heirs and successors engages not to pursue any measures of hostility against foreign states without the previous consent of the Honourable Company and if any differences shall in future arise between His Highness, his heirs and successors and any foreign power or state the Honourable Company shall apply themselves to the adjustment of such differences conformably to justice and propriety, and His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore agrees that whatever adjustment of such differences the Honourable Company shall determine His Highness shall without hesitation acquiesce in and abide by, His Highness the Rajah on his part and on the part of his heirs and successors engages not to urge any claims on foreign states which may have originated previously to the date of this agreement excepting those disputes with His Highness the Peshwa which are expressly referred to in the articles of this agreement

7 And whereas various demands subsist on the part of the Hon'ble Company against the Rajah of Kolhapore in consequence of depredations formerly committed on the trade of the Hon'ble Company and its subjects, the Hon'ble Company being convinced of the Rajah's inability to satisfy those demands and of his sincere desire to prevent a repetition of the injuries formerly complained of, consents to relinquish all pecuniary claims and demands whatsoever against the Rajah of Kolhapore

Munshi Mohammed Ibrahim and Seroopjee Kheersagar engage that a counterpart of this agreement ratified by the Rajah of Kolhapore shall be delivered to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone within 15 days from the date of this agreement

(A true translation)

(Sd) M ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona

Letter No 21 —The letter explains the attitude of Appa Saheb. Rastia and Dafley three of the Maratha Jagirdars, regarding the adjustment of territories between them and the Peshwa by the intervention of the Resident The letters of the Resident to the Raja of Kolhapur and Appa Desai are given in the enclosure.

FROM—M ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA

TO—THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Poona, dated 30th August 1812.

Since I had last the honour to address your Lordship the affairs of the Jagirdars have been going on slowly towards an adjustment. In the present stage of the settlement a great deal depends

on the Peshwa s Government and much delay takes place in con sequence.

2 The Peshwa s Ministers have not yet received information whether or not the usurped lands have been made over to His Highness s officers according to the promise of the Jagirdars. I have however reason to believe that those which were in Chintaman Rao s possession have been made over

3. No intelligence has been received from Koosigul but it is to be hoped that fort will be delivered up without a contest as soon as had ascertained that it was under Appa Sahib s influence I sent for that Chief's Vakeel and told him that I should consider his master as responsible for the conduct of the Killedar The Vakeel objected but acknowledged that he had no doubt of the Killedar s obeying Appa Sahib s orders and consequently giving up the Fort.

4. Appa Sahib has shown great reluctance to delivering up Baba Furkia unless a stipulation were admitted for his receiving good treatment I told him that Furkia had been guilty of many acts of treason and rebellion against Poona state and that none of its subjects could have any right to protect him or to stipulate for withdrawing their protection from him, that I could make no promise regarding the usage which Furkia should meet with, as it depended on the Peshwa alone but I had used all my influence to prevent his being harshly treated and should continue to do so Appa Sahib was not satisfied with this promise but he nevertheless at last agreed to bring Furkia to Poona and deliver him up to the Peshwa.

5 Chintaman Rao having made over the lands required of him and having shown great readiness to comply with all the demands made on him thought himself entitled to ask permission to go to Sangli for a month to keep a Hindu festival which he always observes with extraordinary strictness he promised to return by the Deshera. On my observing to his Vakeel that Chintaman Rao ought to execute all the Peshwa s demands before he made such a proposal and pointing out that Chintaman Rao s contingent was not yet arrived the Vakeel returned to his master and in a day or two came and informed me that Chintaman Rao s contingent was ready to be mustered which I have accordingly announced to the Peshwa. I am very anxious to reward the readiness with which Chintaman Rao has complied with the demands of the British Government by attending to his convenience in this instance as I think such a mark of favour would incite the other Jagirdars to equal promptitude in settling their affairs. I am also desirous of showing confidence in such of the Jagirdars as have consented to the adjustment to convince them of the sincerity with which the entire oblivion of their past conduct was promised and in the present case I think Chintaman Rao may probably be indulged without any risk unless there is a probability of war with Kolhapore. It ought to be mentioned that Chintaman Rao soon after his visit to the Residency sent a message to me stating that he

had long since quarrelled with the other Chiefs of his family and that he hoped he should be considered as distinct from them and not have any misconduct of theirs imputed to him, that for his part he was well satisfied with the arrangement now brought about and was determined faithfully to adhere to it

6 The preparations at Merich being still continued I thought it advisable to mention them again to the Vakeel of the Jagirdars of that place, to assure him that no designs were entertained against Merich and to point out the impolicy and impropriety of his continuing to act as if he were threatened, thus to keep up the spirit of distrust and enmity between the Jagirdar and the Peshwa which it was so very desirable to allow to subside I have not had time to learn the effect of this administer

7 I sent a message to Gokhla complaining of his not answering my letter and acquainting him that if he did not think the guarantee of the British Government worth accepting, it should be withdrawn I was sorry to find that Gokhla had a very serious excuse for his neglect, his wife being dangerously ill and having since expired Gokhla has now answered my letter and although his reply is not what it ought to have been, yet considering his domestic affliction I did not think it proper to urge him any further.

8 Rastia's Vakeels have frequently visited me on their master's business Rastia did not object to giving up his usurped lands but constantly dwelt on his impoverished condition and his consequent inability to maintain any thing like his complete contingent He stated his distresses to be owing to the loss of his property which was plundered by the Peshwa 12 or 13 years ago The ruined state of his Jagir owing to the devastations committed by the Peshwa's troops at the same time and to the famine in 1804, the loss he will sustain by the mutual release of old debts which is to pass between the Peshwa and him, agreeably to the present arrangement, the disobedience of a subordinate Jagirdar of his named Dufla who ought to furnish 500 Horse for Rastia's contingent and who refused to furnish any, and finally the consequences of a dispute respecting money and lands between Rastia and Appajee Rao Nimbalkar another Sirdar of the Peshwa's which His Highness had some years ago undertaken to settle but which still remained unadjusted

9 I was obliged to go into some enquiry respecting these statements of Rastia's, after which I acquainted his Vakeels that I found the loss occasioned by the Peshwa's attack on Rastia's lands by no means so great as they had represented, but supposing them even so great, Rastia had since been ten years in possession of his Jagir and exempt from Military service and all other expense except such as he thought fit to incur and ought certainly to have restored his lands to their former prosperity in so long a period That his sufferings from this cause and from the famine were by

no means singular yet he alone made them a ground for declining to perform his agreement The Peshwa himself had been plundered all his property and had seen his dominions laid waste first by his enemies and afterwards by a famine yet neither he nor any of the Chiefs who shared his misfortunes had made their sufferings a pretext for refusing to fulfil their engagements That so far from being a loser by the clearing off of old debts he gained many lacks of Rupees by the arrangement that what he said of Dufla's disobedience was true but that he might extricate himself from the difficulty it occasioned by giving up his claims on Dufla to the Peshwa who would allow a corresponding deduction from his contingent That he might avail himself of the same expedient in regard to any other part of his Jagir which was really inadequate to support the troops for whose maintainance it was assigned and that I would take the settlement of his dispute with Nimbalkar upon myself and would see justice done to both parties

10. Rastia eagerly closed with this last offer but he did not agree to the proposal for his giving up the unproductive parts of his Jagirs. With respect to them he proposed that they should be left in his hands free of Military service till they recovered their prosperity and that the collections should in the mean time be applied to the discharge of his debts His Vakeel s stated this arrangement (which I opposed from the first) to have been formerly adopted with the Vinchoor Jagirdar I sent for Balloba who conducts all the affairs of that Jagirdar to enquire into the truth of this statement but he utterly denies all knowledge of it and said that notwithstanding many losses and expenses the Vinchoor Jagirdar had always maintained the contingent due from the lands in his possession complete and had never been allowed an hour s leave of absence since the present Peshwa came to the Musnud.

11 Rastia at length agreed that he would have his contingent ready by the Dussera but said he hoped he should not be kept on duty for the whole year I said I could make no promise on that head but I could assure him that the Peshwa would not make the service of his contingent a pretence for exhausting his resources and producing his ruin

12 The Rajah of Kolhapore has not yet replied to the letter which I addressed to him on the 4th instant from Pandharpore an answer to which ought to have been received at least a fortnight ago It is difficult to account for his inconsistency in soliciting aid with so much earnestness at one time and showing a reluctance to accept it when his affairs are in a much worse state than they were then. I believe the reason is that his Durbar is thrown into confusion by faction. His wife, his son and part of his Ministers are well disposed to Appa Desai whose interest whatever may be his intentions, will be best secured by the Rajah s declining our mediation. The Rajah s Vakeel always gives this explanation of his master s conduct adding that he is prevented by a defect in his sight from attending much to business and that the conduct of his

Government is therefore in a great measure in the hands of his corrupt Ministers This story is not perhaps entirely to be believed but it is obvious that the Durbar of Kolhapore from whatever reason, is not desirous of agreeing to your Lordship's proposals and it is also certain that Appa Desai's immediate aggrandizement can only be brought about by pressing Kolhapore with the greatest vigor and endeavouring to compel the Raja to make terms directly with him To expect Appa Desai to look to the solid advantage by a permanent adjustment of the disputes with the Rajah on just principles, would perhaps be to expect more foresight and moderation from him than ever falls to the lot of a Mahratta Sirdar

13 In this view of the subject I have written the enclosed letters to the Rajah and to Appa Desai, requiring the Rajah's final answer within 15 days and stopping all Appa Desai's operations in the interim I am not able to dispatch the letter to the Rajah of Kolhapore as yet, as I wish to send it by an intelligent native not now in Poona, who will be able to ascertain the real state of parties at Kolhapore and to discover the drifts of the intrigues which are carrying on at that Durbar To prevent loss of time I have sent a copy of my letter to Kolhapore through the Rajah's Vakeel and I have already desired Appa Desai's Vakeel to request his master to suspend all active operations

14 Appa Desai has always professed both in his letters and through his Vakeel, to feel the greatest anxiety for our interposition to settle his endless wars with Kolhapore, but since he heard of the proposed mediation, he has pressed his operations with such eagerness that he lost a considerable number of his troops in a premature attempt to storm Akkewaut and that place having afterwards surrendered, he advanced against Kolhapore, made (on the day of his arrival) an attempt to storm the Pettah (which failed) and has since continued to act with great vigour against the place He has however always shown himself obedient to the Peshwa and attached to the British Government and I have no doubt that he will desist as soon as he received my letter

15 Appa Desai long ago declared his readiness to comply with the demands which I made on him in your Lordship's name, but his Vakeel showed such strong reasons for not resuming the lands in his possession during the war with Kolhapore, that although I continued to tell him that the lands must be given up as soon as the Peshwa's officers appeared to claim them yet I recommended to the Minister to defer sending off those officers till a more favourable opportunity I am not sorry to have an opportunity of leaving those lands in Appa Desai's hands till something can be settled about completing his Jageer, which it might be difficult to bring about, if the lands were once surrendered, and which it is necessary to effect as well for the sake of justice as to avoid alienating a faithful adherent of the British Government and the Peshwa Part of the lands now held without sunnuds by Appa Desai were left with him at the recommendation of Major General Close to compensate in some degree for the deficiency of his Jagir

Substance of a letter from Mr Elephinstone to Appa Desai, dated 30th August 1812.

Your Vakeel will have apprized you that I was carrying on negotiations with the Rajah of Kolhapore. The Rajah has not thought fit to comply with my demands which are, that he shall submit his claims on His Highness the Peshwa to the arbitration of the British Government and shall satisfy the demands which the Honourable Company has against him for his depredations on the trade of the Coast.

I have this day written to say that if he does not agree to my demands within fifteen days from the date of my letter, he will be attacked by the British troops Hence forward the settlement of all disputes with him is in the hands of the British Government, I have therefore to request that you will abstain from all further offensive operations and that you will remain quiet holding in your possession all the places you have already obtained.

(A true translation)

(Sd.) M ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona.

Substance of a letter from Mr Elphinstone to the Rajah of Kolhapore dated 30th August 1812.

I had formerly the honour to address a letter to you of which to prevent mistakes I now enclose a copy Notwithstanding the little attention you paid to the overtures I formerly made to you by command of the Right Honourable the Governor-General I have complied with the earnest entreaties of your Vakeel Munshi Mohammed Ibrahim, and have waited patiently during a period of three weeks for an answer which ought to have reached me within ten days.

You must be aware that it is impossible for me to allow the public affairs to suffer by such delays and you are therefore in all probability prepared for the communication I have now to make to you. I request that you will be pleased to favour me with a categorical answer to the demand contained in the enclosed letter I have directed the Bearer Kishan Rao to receive your answer and to transmit it to me by the speediest conveyance, and if I do not receive it within fifteen days from this date I shall be under the necessity of believing that you are determined to reject the offers that have been made to you. In that case being deprived of the means of investigating your claims I shall be compelled to proceed to such measures as are necessary for supporting the alledged rights of our ally the Peshwa and it will only remain for me to declare on the part of the Right Honourable the Governor-General that the districts in the Peshwa's possession and claimed by you are under the guarantee of the British Government. I shall call on you to acknowledge this guarantee and shall move the British

Army towards your territories to support this demand and the claims of the British Government itself against you I cannot but hope that you will see the numerous advantages which will accrue to you from the arbitration and guarantee proposed in the enclosed and the injustice and imprudence of rejecting such proposals Should that be the case I shall no doubt be favoured with an answer within the period above mentioned, but, should I not receive such an answer (I think myself bound to inform you) no further negotiations for arbitrating your claims to Chickoree and Manowly will be entered on, but the British troops will pursue their operations till you have promised to for-bear your attacks on the territories in the Peshwa's possession and till you have agreed to satisfy the just demands of the British Government

Kishen Rao has orders to deliver this letter to you and to wait 3 days and no longer for your answer

I have requested that the operations carried on against you by the Sirdar Appa Desai may be suspended If you accept these terms I should be sorry that your country should suffer and if by rejecting them you force the British Troops to move against you a little delay on the Sirdar's part will be of no consequence

(Sd) M ELPHINSTONE.

Letter No. 22—The letter intimates the points at dispute between the Raja of Kolhapur and Elphinstone before a treaty for the cession of Malwan could be concluded between them The cession of Chickori and Manowli in favour of the Peshwa was also effected by the same treaty The annexures A, B, C, and 1 and 2 referred to in the body of the letter are not in the Records Only the treaty as ratified by the Raja of Kolhapur forms the enclosure.

FROM—M ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA

TO—THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Poona, the 10th October 1812

I had the honour to report to your Lordship in my last dispatch that I had sent off the agreement entered on between the Kolhapore Vakeels and me for the Rajah's ratification I have been prevented addressing your Lordship since that time partly by the arrangements relating to Kolhapore and the numerous details which required adjustment between the Jagirdars and the Peshwa and partly by my daily expectation of being able to acquaint your Lordship with the result of my proceeding

2 I shall do myself the honour of transmitting through the Chief Secretary the reports I have received from Kishan Rao the Agent whom I sent with the agreement Those papers exhibit a detail of the intrigues which prevail at the little court of Kolhapore

and of the extraordinary fluctuations which have taken place in the Rajah's Councils It will be sufficient at present to give a summary account of those transactions and of the proceedings which I adopted in consequence for the purpose of carrying your Lordship's commands into effect.

3. At Kishan Rao's first interview with the Rajah that prince held the most friendly and even submissive language towards the British Government but showed a great disinclination to ratify the agreement and advanced many new and unreasonable demands There appeared to be a division among the Rajah's Ministers on the question whether he should ratify or reject the agreement and some of them had proposed that he should send another Vakeel to confer with me, a step which as it was calculated to produce delay I thought it probable the Rajah would adopt. In this state of circumstances I thought it expedient to endeavour to fix the Rajah by showing him the determination of the British Government to adhere to the terms already proposed and I accordingly directed Kishan Rao to press the ratification on the Rajah and to let him know that no alteration could be admitted in the terms agreed to which were more favourable to the Rajah than either his conduct or his success had entitled him to expect.

4. Kishan Rao's second letter announced that the Rajah only objected to that part of the sixth article which makes his acting in concert with the *British Government the condition of the British* Government's protecting his territories and that he had agreed to send a copy of the agreement with the objectionable passage struck out, to me and also to sign the agreement in its original state and deposit it with his own Prime Minister who would grant his receipt of it for my satisfaction.

5 In reply to this letter I directed Kishan Rao to state to the Rájah that his proposal which was in itself inadmissible, seemed to be made for the purpose of gaining time, and that in consequence I had requested Colonel Montresor to move in the direction of Kolhapore and that unless the Rajah ratified the original agreement before that officer crossed the Krisna, I should be compelled to proceed to enforce the demands which I had long before held out as the consequence of the Rajah's refusing to accede to the terms I had offered. By Kishan Rao's next letter it appeared that the Rajah after numerous consultations with the members of his family and Durbar had altered his mind and refused to ratify the agreement at all but on Kishan Rao's pointing out to him the consequences of such a resolution he determined on a course by which he seems to have thought he would escape the bad consequences of a refusal to ratify the agreement at the same time that he would not pledge himself to any conditions which did not entirely suit his views. Accordingly he ratified the agreement, but annexed certain conditions to it entirely subversive of the principle on which it had been originally framed. I have the honour to enclose translations of the Rajah's letter and of the articles which accompanied it (Enclosures A and B).

6 If the conditions imposed by the Rajah had been agreed to, it would have been incumbent on the British Government to give Chikori and Manowlee to the Rajah without enquiry, to have engaged for various other cessions on the Peshwa's part and for a further enquiry into some other demands to which the Rajah alluded, to have delivered over Appa Desai to the Rajah's vengeance, to have undertaken the guarantee of the foreign policy, to have permitted the Rajah to retain his piratical vessels, and to have abandoned its pecuniary claims on him, without any equivalent unless the single fort of Malwaun without any of its lands or dependencies could be called by that name I could not but consider a ratification of the agreement on these conditions as a refusal to accept the terms I had proposed, and I therefore immediately directed Kishan Rao to inform the Rajah of the view I took of the subject and to declare to him that he was to consider all my former engagements in his favour as annulled

7 I afterwards addressed a letter to the Rajah of which the enclosed is a translation (Enclosure C) In this letter I thought it necessary to answer all the objections which the Rajah had urged to the conduct of the British Government, to give him a view of the proceedings from the first and to exhibit all the arguments by which the justice of those proceedings was supported I thought it expedient to write this last part of the letter very much in detail as the Marattas though sufficiently acute in discovering any point in a discussion which is favourable to their cause, are apt not only to neglect anything that makes against them, in their reply, but entirely to overlook it in considering the subject I therefore put the arguments which proved the justice of the conduct of the British Government in every light that occurred to me and repeated them as often as I found an opening for doing so, I concluded my letter by stating the course which the British Government was resolved to pursue and enclosed drafts of two agreements to one of which I insisted on the Rajah's acceding as the only condition which could prevent the advance of the British troops into his territories

8 The first of those agreements (No 1) stipulated for the renunciation of the Rajah's claims on Chickoree and Manowlee and promised the restoration of all the other countries conquered from him by the Peshwa since the month of September 1808 It also stipulated for the suppression of piracy but made no mention of Malwaun and left the pecuniary claims of the British Government open for subsequent discussion The demands of Chickoree and Manowlee appeared indispensable to the preservation of our consistency It was in fact only a partial execution of the threats which had been so often held out to the Rajah As it was not your Lordship's intention to make Malwaun the grounds of a war, I thought this opportunity of excluding the cession of it from our peremptory demands, particularly favourable as it showed the disinterestedness of the British Government while our increasing the demands in favour of our ally and our preparation to support

them with vigour prevented all appearance of our receding in consequence of the Rajah's obstinacy The Rajah's depredations on our trade were however so manifestly unjust and so insulting to the British Government that it was impossible to relinquish the demand for the suppression of them when it had once been agitated without degradation

9. On these grounds I made the Rajah's accepting the above conditions indispensable to the suspension of hostilities but as the cession of Malwaun and the adjustment of all the Rajah's disputes continued to be very desirable and as such an arrangement when coupled with an exemption from our pecuniary demands seemed highly advantageous to the Rajah I transmitted a second draft (No 2) of an agreement to him in which those arrangements were included acquainting him that he was at perfect liberty to accept or reject them as he thought best.

10. I gave the Rajah three days to consider of an answer to those proposals and requested if His Highness signed either agreement that it might be sent to Colonel Montresor who would suspend his march on the receipt of it This letter was dispatched on the 26th of September and on the 27th I received a letter from the Rajah enclosing a copy of the original agreement which he had signed without annexing any condition on the face of the ratification but the letter contained as before a demand for the immediate surrender of Chickoree and Manowly I sent this treaty back observing that I could not at any time have received it while the Rajah so much mistook its tendency and that if that objection did not exist, it was now too late. On the 30th ultimo my letter with the two drafts reached the Rajah who after some deliberation signed both of them and sent them with two Vakeels to Colonel Montresor who was then preparing to cross the Krisna at a point not more than 30 miles distant from Kolhapore. As the second draft comprehends all the terms of the first, together with several other stipulations I conclude by the Rajah's signing both that he meant to accept the second but that as the first was the agreement which I had particularly insisted on he thought it safest to sign it also I shall therefore send him a counterpart of the second signed by me on your Lordship's behalf.

11 When the Rajah sent these agreements to Colonel Montresor he also addressed a letter to me in which he complained of the hasty manner in which I had set aside the first agreement but when it is considered that I had been pressing those terms on his acceptance for five months that I had repeatedly apprized him of the steps which would be pursued if he did not accept them that I allowed him 15 days to ratify the agreement when his Vakeels only required 8 and that I actually allowed 26 days to elapse before I carried into effect the measure which had been announced as the consequence of his delaying beyond the fixed period I am sure that haste cannot be justly imputed to me, and I am convinced that if anything has gone amiss in this negotiation

it has been owing to the delay in the early stages of it, occasioned by the Peshwa's conduct and not to haste in any part of its subsequent progress

12 The principal difference between this agreement and that which I had formerly the honour to transmit to your Lordship consists in the alterations which have been made in the first articles by which the offer of our arbitration is recalled Chickori and Manowlee declared to belong of right to the Peshwa, and the districts conquered from the Rajah restored to him unconditionally

13 I shall take the liberty of offering some remarks on the justice of this arrangement which is also fully discussed in my letter to the Rajah The dispute concerning Chickoree and Manowlee commenced in 1804 or 5 at which time those districts had been for many years in the Peshwa's possession At that period the Peshwa proposed to the Rajah to refer the dispute to arbitration but the Rajah rejected the offer and proceeded to support his demands by force of arms The Rajah was uniformly unsuccessful in the wars which followed, but the disturbance which he occasioned in the southern countries, becoming for various reasons, a serious inconvenience to the allies, the Rajah was informed that the connection between the Peshwa and the British Government obliged the latter state to interfere. that if he would state his claims they would be impartially considered, but that if he refused to do so the British Government would be obliged to defend the territories of which its ally was in actual possession The Rajah having refused to bring any proofs of his claim, it of course only remained to the British Government to believe those assertions of the Peshwa which had not been contradicted and to consider him as the owner of a territory of which he was in possession and to which his title had not been disproved The Peshwa has advanced another argument which seems by no means unreasonable to prove that he is now entitled to Chickoree and Manowlee even if they originally belonged of right to the Rajah of Kolhapore The substance of his reasoning is that he was in possession of Chickoree and Manowlee when the Rajah advanced his claims. that as those claims were certainly not so clear as to render all discussion unnecessary, the most the Rajah could reasonably expect of him was his consent to an examination and an equitable adjustment of the dispute As the Rajah rejected this arrangement when offered by the Peshwa and made war on that prince because he would not give up Chickoree and Manowlee without any enquiry, the Peshwa is of opinion that that was on the Rajah's part unjust even if his claims were well founded and that the Peshwa is entitled to the possession of the disputed districts as an indemnity for the expenses of a war produced by the Rajah's violence

14 The Peshwa further asserts that the Rajah has since the beginning of the dispute formally renounced his claim to the districts of Chickoree and Manowlee and that his two last attacks on them were infractions of positive treaties

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14 The Peshwa further asserts that the Rajah has since the beginning of the dispute formally renounced his claim to the districts of Chickoree and Manowlee and that his two last attacks on them were infractions of positive treaties

15 If these arguments justify the threats which have been held out by the British Government to the Rajah of defending those districts for the Peshwa unless the Rajah should prove his own claims to them there can be little doubt about the policy of enforcing those threats in the manner which has been adopted. It was particularly necessary to do so in this case, for as the Rajah had already made several treaties with the Peshwa since the commencement of the present dispute and had broken them again as soon as he saw a favourable opportunity it was only to his dread of the British Government that we could look for his adherence to any agreement into which he might enter and the British Government has suffered so many injuries from the Rajah and has so often allowed him to evade the performance of his engagements that it was necessary to take some decided step before he could be convinced that such conduct would no longer be submitted to

16. The restoration of the Peshwa s conquests appeared likely to reconcile the Rajah to the arrangement and to convince him of the sincere desire of the British Government to attend to his interests as far as was in its power while on the other hand the measure was not likely to give offence to the Peshwa, who in all the discussions that I have had with him since the subject was first mentioned, has declared that he would be perfectly satisfied with any arrangement that left him in possession of Chickoree and Manowlee.

17 It is to be observed that the Rajah cannot impute his loss of Chickoree and Manowlee to the interposition of the British Government. He has not had possession of either of those districts for many years and his attempts to conquer them have led to still greater losses and were more likely to have ended in his own deposition than in the recovery of any of his countries that have fallen into the Peshwa s hands I understand he had lost territory worth 10 lacks of Rupees a year Chickoree and Manowlee are rated at 3½ and therefore if my accounts are correct he will recover 6½ lacks of Rupees of revenue which otherwise he must have given up for ever His cession of Malwaun must not be reckoned among his losses by this treaty as he obtains in exchange for it the protection for the British Government and a release from a Debt of 50 lacks of Rupees which the British Government had certainly the power as well as the right to enforce and which was incurred in a manner which gave the Rajah no claim to forbearance or indulgence.

18 The only objection that strikes me to the present agreement is that the Peshwa may suppose that he owes the possession of Chickoree and Manowlee to his own intrigues and may be induced by his success in this instance to try the same insidious policy on some future occasion but after the reasons I have mentioned for taking the disputed districts from the Rajah I do not think the wish of disappointing the Peshwa s intrigues as sufficient motive for an opposite course or policy It would indeed have been rewarding the Rajah for his share in the very intrigues for which the Peshwa was punished. I therefore thought it best entirely to

disregard the machinations of the Peshwa's Court in this arrangement and to trust to other measure for repressing them in future I shall take every measure in my power to procure the immediate execution of the agreement on the Peshwa's part and I shall transmit a copy of it to the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay to enable him to enforce such articles as depend on that residency

19 The enclosed correspondence with Colonel Montresor will show the movements adopted by the officer in consequence of the prospect of hostilities with the Rajah of Kolhapore His Majesty's 47th Regiment marched from this place at the same time when instructions were sent to Colonel Montresor to begin his march and joined that officer at Pussasowly where his route crossed that of the 47th It is highly creditable to the discipline of the corps and to Lieut Colonel Bland who commands it that although on the march to Poona the men were several times lodged in the villages on the road and in the houses of the natives, not a single complaint against them has been made either to the Durbar or to me since the arrival of the Regiment in the Peshwa's dominions

20 I shall have the honour to send copies of my correspondence with Appa Desai during the negotiation with Kolhapore, through the regular channel

21 Many discussions have taken place with the Southern Jagirdars regarding the final arrangement of their lands, the number of troops which they are to furnish, and other subjects on which I shall hereafter have the honour of reporting to your Lordship. The final adjustment of these questions has been principally obstructed by the delays of the Peshwa's Durbar in sending the proper officers to state its claims on the Jagirdars in furnishing the requisite papers, and in other matters These delays however are I believe entirely to be attributed to the habits of the Court and to the numerous Hindu festivals which occur about this time of the year

Articles of agreement concluded between the Rajah of Kolhapore and Mr Elphinstone, Resident at Poona, on the part of the British Government and accepted by the Rajah of Kolhapore on the 1st of October 1812

1 There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the allied Governments of the Honourable Company and His Highness the Peshwa on the one part, and His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore on the other

2 The Rajah of Kolhapore on his own part and on that of his heirs and successors hereby renounces all right and claim of whatever description on the districts of Chickoree and Manowlee and all dependencies which have hitherto been comprehended in those districts The districts aforesaid are henceforward to belong in absolute sovereignty to Row Pandit Purdhan, Peshwa Bahadur, his heirs and successors

3 All the forts and country taken in consequence of the wars occasioned by the disputed claims to Chickoree and Manowlee from the Rajah of Kolhapore within the last four years, i e since

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2 The Rajah of Kolhapore on his own part and on that of his heirs and successors hereby renounces all right and claim of whatever description on the districts of Chickoree and Manowlee and all dependencies which have hitherto been comprehended in those districts The districts aforesaid are henceforward to belong in absolute sovereignty to Row Pandit Purdhan, Peshwa Bahadur, his heirs and successors

3 All the forts and country taken in consequence of the wars occasioned by the disputed claims to Chickoree and Manowlee from the Rajah of Kolhapore within the last four years, i e since

the month of September 1808 and now occupied by the troops of Row Pandit Pardhan Peshwa Bahadur shall be immediately restored to the Raja of Kolhapore.

4. The Rajah of Kolhapore hereby renounces all other claims of whatever description on Row Pandit Pradhan Peshwa Bahadur and on all and every part of his dominions with the exception of the new conquests mentioned in the 3rd article. His Highness the Maharaja likewise renounces all claims upon Neepaunee. His Highness the Raja of Kolhapore hereby further renounces all claims of whatever description on all the Peshwa's subjects of whatever rank and denomination.

5 For the security of the British Trade against a renewal of the piratical depredations formerly practised by the Rajah of Kolhapore's subjects the Rajah of Kolhapore hereby agrees on his own part and on the part of his heirs and successors to cede to the Honourable Company in perpetual sovereignty the harbour of Malwaun that is to say the fort and island of Sindoodroog or Malwaun and the forts of Puddumghur Rauj Kote and Sirjee Kote, with the lands dependent on the said forts and the British troops shall immediately be put in possession of the said forts and their dependencies.

6. His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore engages on his own part and on that of his heirs and successors never to employ any armed vessels or to permit any armed vessels to be fitted out at or to enter any of the sea ports which may remain in His Highness's possession after the cession of the places before mentioned or which he may hereafter acquire and the Rajah agrees that the Honourable Company's Vessels shall have the right to search all vessels that may be in the said ports or that may have sailed from them and that if any arms are found in vessels so searched the said vessels shall be lawful prize to the Honourable Company The Rajah further engages to permit agents on the part of the Honourable Company to reside in all ports in his dominions or which may *hereafter fall into his hands for the purpose of* ascertaining the state of all vessels lying in such ports and to permit the said agents to search the said vessels.

7 If any ship bearing the British flag or furnished with a British pass or belonging to the *allies* of the British Government should hereafter put into the Rajah of Kolhapore's ports or be driven by stress of weather or any other cause upon his shores, His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore engages on his own part and on that of his heirs and successors that all practicable assistance shall be rendered to such vessels and the Rajah further agrees that no claim shall be advanced by himself or any of his subjects on any vessel belonging to whatever nation that may be ship-wrecked or driven by stress of weather upon his shores.

8. In consideration of the cession of the harbour of Malwaun and on condition of the effectual suppression of piracy the Honourable Company engages to guarantee such territories as shall remain

in the Rajah of Kolhapore's possession, against the aggression of all foreign powers and states

9 With a view to the full execution of the agreement contained in the foregoing article, His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore on his own part and on that of his heirs and successors engages not to pursue any measures of hostility against foreign states without the consent of the Honourable Company and if any differences shall in future arise between His Highness, his heirs and successors and any foreign power or state, the Honourable Company shall apply themselves to the adjustment of such differences conformably to justice and propriety, and His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore agrees that whatever adjustment of such differences the Honourable Company shall determine, His Highness shall acquiesce in and abide by His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore on his part and on that of his heirs and successors engages not to urge any claims on foreign states which may have originated previously to the date of this agreement Should the conditions contained in this article not be fulfilled by the Rajah, the 8th article is to be considered null and void

10 And whereas various demands subsist on the part of the Honourable Company against His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore in consequence of depredations formerly committed on the trade of the Honourable Company and its subjects, the Honourable Company being convinced of the Rajah's inability to satisfy those demands and of his sincere desire to prevent a repetition of the injuries formerly complained of, consents to relinquish all pecuniary claims and demands whatsoever against the Rajah of Kolhapore.

What is written in the above ten articles is hereby agreed to

Done at Curveer on the Twenty-fourth of Rumzan

(Seal of the Rajah of Kolhapore)

(A true translation)

(Sd) M ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona

Letter No. 23—The letter contains details of the Resident's interview with the Peshwa and his Minister, regarding the Governor-General's letter which embodies his (G.-G.'s) view about the complicity of Peshwa's minister in obstructing negotiations with Kolhapur. The views are expressed in the enclosure to this letter.

FROM—M ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA

TO—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Poona, 13th October 1812

On the receipt of your Lordship's commands notified in Mr Edmonstone's dispatch of the 11th ultimo, I sent immediately to request an audience of the Peshwa which various circumstances prevented his granting me till the 7th

2 I then went to the Minister's house, which the Peshwa had appointed for the meeting

3. As the message which I had to communicate was of so much importance and as the part of it which relates to the dismission of the minister might by a little misconstruction be so represented as to excite much alarm and jealousy in the Peshwa's mind I thought it prudent to commit the whole to writing and after it had been read in my presence to deliver it to His Highness. I accordingly carried a note, containing your Lordship's message to the Durbar of which I enclose a translation

4. I had only time to inform the Minister of your Lordship's extreme displeasure when the Peshwa came in As soon as the usual enquiries had passed I acquainted His Highness that I had reported the obstructions which I had met with in my negotiation with Kolhapore, to your Lordship and had added all the explanations and apologies which had been offered by His Highness and the Minister that I was concerned to state that although those communications had a considerable effect in preventing the bad impression which the conduct of this court must otherwise have made on your Lordship they by no means prevented your feeling a great degree of surprise and uneasiness at a proceeding so little to have been expected from His Highness that I had been led by the greatness of the occasion to commit to paper the message which your Lordship had commanded me to deliver and that with His Highness's permission it should now be read I also suggested the propriety of His Highness's desiring such persons to withdraw as were not required to be present. The Peshwa immediately requested that he might be allowed to read the paper himself, to which I consented imagining that it was his intention to read it on the spot but His Highness afterwards observed that the subject would require a great deal of consideration and that he was desirous of examining my note carefully before he returned any answer to it. I endeavoured for some time to prevail upon His Highness to allow the paper to be read in my presence, after removing any of the persons present whom His Highness did not wish to be acquainted with its contents. I represented that my instructions were to deliver your Lordship's message myself, and that it was only as a security against mistakes that I had committed it to writing at all I added that some part of the note might require explanation and some other observations which were rather intended to impress His Highness with the importance of the communication than to prevail on him to read the note in my presence, a circumstance to which I did not attach much importance.

5 His Highness who seems to have thought that the note contained some serious demand on your Lordship's part was extremely averse to exposing himself to the necessity of returning an answer or entering into any explanations without previous preparation and accordingly he persisted in his request that he might

be allowed to peruse the note by himself to which I at last consented, begging that His Highness would fix a day for me to attend him and receive his answer. I continued at the Durbar for some time after this conversation but all the persons present remained in profound silence till my departure, except at one time when the Peshwa said he hoped I did not consider his refusal to read the paper in my presence, as any reflection on me and I assured him that I had no such suspicion.

6 After I was gone the Peshwa spoke to the Minister in terms of great displeasure, said that he had brought about such a disagreement as had never happened in the ten years for which the alliance had subsisted and left his house without taking any further notice of him or showing him the note which I had delivered

7. I have since received a message from the Minister in which he attempted once more to exculpate himself and desired me in the Peshwa's name and his own to make use of every argument and assurance which could tend to remove your Lordship's displeasure On the receipt of this message, I applied for an interview with the minister and I shall request an audience of the Peshwa before I drop the subject This application is intended to give both His Highness and his minister a deep impression of the importance of the occasion but as I know the Peshwa's aversion to personal intercourse on such occasions I shall not insist on receiving his answer from his own mouth if I find him very reluctant to give it

8 Nothing could be better timed than the arrival of your Lordship's instructions on this subject It will hereafter appear that the Peshwa's late intercourse with he Rajah of Kolhapore has not been so guarded as might have been expected. I have also received private information which gives reason to believe that the acquisition of the districts of Chickoree and Manowlee is by no means sufficient to satisfy the rapacity of the Peshwa's Durbar No sooner was the Court informed that the British Government was determined to put them in possession of those districts, which they had all along declared to be the extent of their wishes, than they determined to profit by the misakes of the Rajah of Kolhapore and endeavour to obtain some further accession of territory on the ground of his refusal to agree to an arbitration They accordingly determined to remonstrate with me on the agreement which I had concluded, as sacrificing some of their just claims and they were for some days busily occupied in searching all the treaties between the states of Poona and Kolhapore from the time of Sewajee with a view to picking out every article that could afford any countenance to a claim on Kolhapore Your Lordship's message will I hope have put a final stop to these unjustifiable

projects. The caution which it will probably inspire at this court will also facilitate the execution of the agreement with the Rajah of Kolhapore as far as depends on the Peshwa and will make His Highness more reasonable in the numerous details which are to be settled with the Jagirdars the successful adjustment of which must in a great measure depend on the candor and moderation of the Peshwa's Government.

9 I long ago received certain information of the arrival at this city of a new Vakeel from the Rajah of Kolhapore named Sakharam Pandit. I was informed that his object was to prevail on the Peshwa to undertake the arbitration of the claims of the British Government on the Rajah. I have only heard of one communication between this Vakeel and the Minister which was carried on through Trimbakjee Dainglia I have not heard directly what past between the Minister and the Vakeel but as he has allowed him to remain at Poona and has concealed his arrival from me, it appears as if he intended to make some use of him which he did not wish me to know The accounts I have heard from Kolhapore of the Vakeel's reports, represent him as stating the Peshwa to have opposed the treaty with the British Government to the utmost and the Rajah himself told Kishan Rao of a very threatening speech of the Peshwa's which reached the Rajah through Trimbakjee Dainglia and probably by the channel of Sakharam Pandit. For reasons which I should hereafter have the honour of stating I have contented myself with watching the progress of these intrigues without making any communication respecting them to the Durbar

10 Your Lordship will observe by Kishan Rao's letters that he states a Vakeel to have been sent to Kolhapore in Gokhla's name but charged with a message from the Peshwa. A newswriter whom I sent to Kolhapore gives the same account of the Vakeel and both he and Kishan Rao agree in the drift of his communications They are stated by the newswriter to be ambiguous- the Rajah to be firm in his negotiations or steady in his engagements with the British Government. Kishan Rao represents them ly expressed and capable of being interpreted either as advising us more unreserved and states their tendency to be to persuade the Raja to drop his negotiations with the British Government or at least to avoid all written engagements

11 The concurrence of the intelligence which I have obtained in Poona and that which has reached me through two separate channels from Kolhapore, I am afraid leaves little room to doubt that the Peshwa or his court have continued their endeavours to counteract the negotiations of the British Government, even after my remonstrances and their penitence and professions of amendment. It is easy to conceive the disgust which this intelligence must give your Lordship and it is doubtful whether I ought not to

renew my remonstrances in a higher tone than ever on this new discovery of the insincerity of the Court of Poona; but I trust the following reasons will appear to your Lordship to justify my suspending that course of proceeding until I am honoured with your Lordship's commands

12 It is doubtful whether these intrigues of the Poona Durbar have produced any bad consequence hitherto and I am induced to hope that they will give rise to no such consequences in future

13 They may perhaps have instigated the Rajah of Kolhapore to the measures by which he forfeited his claims to Chickoree and Manowlee but, in that case, the Rajah has less reason than ever to complain of the decision, as he has brought it on himself by joining in a scheme for deceiving the British Government It will produce no immediate inconvenience to the British Government, on the contrary it facilitates the settlement of the Peshwa's disputes with Kolhapore and relieves the British Government from the difficulties which would have occurred had the Peshwa lost Chickoree and Manowli in providing an indemnity for Appa Desai.

14 I hope no future inconvenience will be experienced because I expect that the message which I had the honour to deliver from your Lordship will effectually restrain both the minister and the Peshwa from again attempting so dangerous a course

15 On the other hand my noticing the late intrigues might lead to considerable inconvenience and embarrassment If your Lordship's knowledge of those intrigues were avowed, so soon after the delivery of your message to the Peshwa, it would become indispensibly necessary either to abandon the Peshwa's interest in the present negotiations, which could not be done without leaving the seeds of confusion in the southern countries, or to insist on the dismission of the Minister, an interference in the internal Government of our ally which though it may in particular cases be just and necessary can never be desirable on general principles At the same time my silence on the subject of the Peshwa's intrigues will not prevent your Lordship's taking any notice of them that you may judge expedient either now or hereafter

16 I have already had the honour to forward copies of my correspondence with Colonel Montresor subsequent to the Rajah's acceptance of the agreement I shall transmit a copy of that instrument in Mahratta through the Persian Secretary I have given the Rajah no reason to think that your Lordship will ratify the agreement in person if it meets with your approval, because I was in doubt whether the occasion was of sufficient importance,

but if such an act is not inconsistent with the practice of the Government I have no doubt it would be a great satisfaction to the Rajah.

Translation of a note delivered by Mr Elphinstone to His Highness the Peshwa on the 7th of October 1812.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General has heard with great surprise and concern of the message sent in His Highness the Peshwa's name to the Rajah of Kolhapore. Considering the solemn engagements which subsist between the Governments, His Lordship never expected such conduct from the Peshwa's Durbar towards the British Government and especially at the present time when the British Government has entered on a difficult and expensive undertaking solely for the benefit of His Highness the Peshwa's Government, His Lordship entertained a confident expectation that no exertion would be wanting on His Highness's part to promote both the arrangement of his own affairs and the attainment of the objects of the British Government but His Highness's ministers in direct opposition to these reasonable expectations, have adopted a course which at once renders the object of the Peshwa's wishes difficult of attainment and exposes the British Government to actual detriment and loss As His Highness the Peshwa has uniformly shown a disposition to cultivate the friendship of the British Government and as he has in this instance disavowed all knowledge of the proceedings of his ministers, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General is unwilling to entertain any suspicion unfavourable to His Highness. It is however incumbent on His Highness to maintain such a control over the proceedings of his ministers as may prevent their injuring the interests of his allies or shaking the friendship between those states and His Highness. The acts performed by the Peshwa's ministers in their master's name, must indeed be regarded by all foreign states as the acts of His Highness, nor is there any difference between the effect of such acts on foreign states and that of the immediate acts of His Highness.

On the above grounds, it is obvious that there would be no injustice in the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's resolution, if he were to withdraw his attention from the Peshwa's interests in the negotiation with Kolhapore, and to settle the affairs of his own Government without any reference to His Highness and that His Highness would have no reason to complain if His Lordship were to retaliate for the opposition he has experienced from His Highness's ministers by relinquishing all concern in the Peshwa's affairs in the southern country and making such arrangements as should secure the tranquillity of the British Government, without consulting the Peshwa at all Such is the substance of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's observations on the Peshwa's conduct and I have it in command from His Lordship to make the following representation in His Lordship's name to His Highness

The British Government and your Highness's state have now for a considerable length of time maintained entire friendship and cordiality with each other During that time the British Government has derived great satisfaction from your Highness's alliance, and the friendship of the British Government has not been destitute of advantage to your Highness In the whole of this period there has been no example of counteraction on the part of one of the allies to the negotiations of the other nor has there ever occurred an instance in which an opposition of the interests of the two states was disclosed to the observation of friends and foes, until the present occasion, when your Highness's minister has taken step which exhibits a clashing of the interests of the two states and which if it had been successful would in the first instance have occasioned the failure of the plans of the British Government and in the end would have produced a much greater loss and inconvenience to your Highness's Government If, in such a case, the British Government were to make the dismission of that minister a condition of its assistance in the affairs now in progress, its conduct would neither be inconsistent with justice nor with friendship It would indeed be the natural policy of the British Government (if it were intent on its own interests alone) to state to your Highness that your minister was acting as an enemy to your ally, and to represent the necessity of removing him from your presence for the preservation of the alliance. But as the Governor-General is convinced that your Highness has no share in the transaction alluded to, His Lordship is not disposed to make any representation or demand which might be disagreeable to your Highness's feelings and as he has received the most solemn protestations, from the Minister of his intention to exert himself as becomes him to maintain the alliance in future His Lordship is reluctant to take any step to his disadvantage His Lordship has therefore resolved to suspend his just remonstrances on this occasion and to carry into effect the measures which have been begun agreeably to your Highness's wishes and the plan which has already been determined on His Lordship however considers it as a duty which he owes to his friendship with your Highness to inform you that any repetition of the proceedings alluded to will compel him to make his own arrangements with the Rajah of Kolhapore independent of your Highness and that it may be expected that he will forbear from all concern in the settlement of your Highness's claims on your Jagirdars and publicly acquaint both parties with his renunciation of all interference in their disputes It is also necessary to apprize your Highness that if an instance of hostility to the British Government should again occur on the part of any of your ministers, His Lordship will consider himself obliged to demand from your Highness's friendship the removal and disgrace of that minister

(A true translation)

M ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona

Letter No 24.—This is a very important dispatch addressed to Mr Edmonstone, but a copy of which was probably sent to the Resident at Nagpur It is rather unfortunate that a portion of the dispatch is missing In this dispatch Elphinstone makes a masterly survey of the family history of the Southern Maratha Jagirdars like the Patwardhans, Appa Desai, etc., and some of the ruling houses like Kolhapur He also traces the circumstances of their rise to power, their relations with the Peshwa and the British and their political status and importance as estimated by Duke of Wellington so far as the affairs of the Peshwa in particular and of the Deccan in general are concerned. He also suggests as to how their affairs and interests could be so settled, as to satisfy the Peshwa, ensure the most loyal relations between them and the Peshwa, and establish peace and security in the Maratha country

FROM—M ELPHINSTONE RESIDENT AT POONA

TO—N B EDMONSTONE, CHIEF SECY TO GOVERNMENT

Poona the 1812

I have the honour to enclose a statement of the Peshwa's claims on the Southern Jagirdars These papers were received and translated some months ago but I was obliged to delay their transmission by an intimation I received from the Peshwa's ministers that they had discovered some further demands of which they would send me a statement. Not wishing to show any anxiety on the subject, I left it to the Minister to send this statement at his own convenience. In consequence I heard nothing of it till within these few days, when I took an opportunity of enquiring about it and was informed that the Peshwa had no more claims to bring forward.

2 As the explanations afforded in the Peshwa's statement do not appear sufficiently full, I have endeavoured to collect such information as may assist the Government in discovering the grounds on which His Highness's claims stand, and the manner in which the present disputes regarding them have arisen. I shall first give an account of the persons on whom the Peshwa has demands

3 These persons all hold lands of the Maratta Government, but as that Government began to grant lands at a very early period and has ganted them to different descriptions of persons on very dissimilar conditions, it is of some importance to class the holders and to ascertain to which description those on whom the Peshwa has claims, belong

1st. In the first class may be placed relations of the Raja of Satara, who were sent to conquer countries and afterwards allowed to retain them. The more powerful of these chiefs consider the

Raja of the Marattas as their feudal superior but since the accession of the Peshwas at least they have acted rather as confederates than as Vassals Of this description, are the Rajas of Berar and Kolhapore

2nd Officers who hold their lands from a date, which among the Marattas may be reckoned ancient Some of them contributed to establish the Maratta state, and received their lands at once as a reward for their services and as the means of enabling them to maintain their troops Others received lands for the later purpose alone Others received them as the wages of their personal service They are all considered as under the Peshwa's authority

3rd Chiefs whom the Peshwas detached on foreign expeditions, allowing them for the maintenance of their armies, a share of the countries which they might conquer Sindhia, Holkar, and others belong to this class

4th Military officers to whom lands were allotted by the Peshwa in Jaidad or as it is here called Serinjaum These persons did not hold their lands by a feudal tenure, as has been supposed, but were entrusted with the administration of them on behalf of the Peshwa They were to apply the revenue to the payment of a particular body of troops The number and pay of the troops, and the personal allowance of the Chief, were fixed These allowances were issued under the inspection and control of Durrukdars, officers holding their appointments immediately from the Peshwa, and accounts of the revenue of the Serinjams were submitted to the Peshwa every year From this, it appears that persons of this class are not Jagheerdars, though that term has been so long applied to those to the southward, that it would occasion obscurity to alter it This is a very numerous class, and includes persons holding lands from the Value of 20,00,000 Rupees to that of 10,000 Rupees The Chiefs to whom the Peshwa's present claims relate, are all of this last decription, except the Rajah of Kolhapore They are —

Patwardhans—

Chintaman Rao,

Ramchandra Parashram (commonly called Appa Sahib)

Trimbak Rao Raghunath and
Narayan Rao Gangadhar

Madhoo Rao Rastia,
Bapuji Gokhla,
Appa Desai Neepaunkar, and
the Desai of Kittoor

4. The Patwardhans are descended from Hari Bhut a Brahmin Priest whose son Govind Rao appears to have been the first of his family who entered the military service of the Poona State. It is immaterial to ascertain when he entered the service, but he first had lands allotted for the payment of troops by Madhoo Rao the first in the Arabic year 1164 about 47 years ago The Tynaut Zaubeth or instrument fixing the value of the lands to be assigned and the numbers and pay of the troops was made out in the name of Govind Rao alone but personal allowances were fixed for his nephews Parashram Bhow and Nilkanthrao and it was stated that of 8,000 horse which Govind Rao was to furnish 2,400 belonged to Parashram Bhow and 1,000 to Nilkanth Rao The Serinjami lands appear afterwards to have been divided between those three persons, and their shares are now quite distinct. The Tynaut Zaubeth however continued in the name of Govind Rao till his death when a new one was issued in the name of his son Waman Rao and on his death another was made out in the name of his (Waman Rao's) grandson Chintaman Rao for all the lands allotted to the Patwardhans The number of persons holding personal allowances is increased in this last paper but the conditions of service remain the same The affairs of the Patwardhans were not always managed by their nominal chief. While Parashram Bhow was alive his abilities gave him a great ascendancy over all his relations at present the family is entirely divided, but Chintaman Rao is the nominal head The present Chiefs are Chintaman Rao who resides at Sangli Appa Sahib who resides at Tausgaon Trimbak Rao Nilkanth of Kooroondwar and Narain Rao Gangadhar of Merich This last chief does not derive his lands from the original division his father Balla Sahib was the guardian of his nephew Chintaman Rao and usurped Merich and other places during the minority of his ward. These shares were confirmed to him about three years ago by a sunnud from the Peshwa. The Patwardhans appear to have served without any change in their condition till the war of the allies against Tippoo in 1791/92 Parashram Bhow then received orders to raise a large body of troops in addition to his serinjami horse, and on the conclusion of the war the conquered countries including Savanore, were assigned for the repayment of the expense he had incurred in maintaining those troops. On the death of the last Peshwa (in 1795) Parashram Bhow attempted to place Chimnajee Appa, the present Peshwa's younger brother on the musnud. The attempt failed and in the end Parashram Bhow was made prisoner and the whole of his lands were sequestrated. Dhoondoo Pant Gokla was employed to occupy the country thus resumed, and Nana Furnavees, who then conducted the Peshwa's affairs invited the Rajah of Kolhapore to assist Gokhla in dispossessing the Bhow's officers. All the lands held by Parashram Bhow were, by these means, recovered, and placed under Moru Pant Furkia, the brother of Hari Pant, who held them for a year The distractions in the Peshwa's Government increased during this period, Nana

Furnavees was seized by Sindhia, and the Peshwa himself remained almost a prisoner in the hands of that Chieftain. The Rajah of Kolhapore, who had been so imprudently engaged by Nana in the settlement of the southern countries seized the opportunity afforded by the weakness of the Poona Government and occupied Savanore whence he was with difficulty expelled by Gokhla The Peshwa now released Parashram Bhow, and restored him to his possessions, and the Bhow soon after engaged in a war with the Rajah of Kolhapore in which he lost his life This event took place in 1799 The relations of Parashram Bhow continued the war against the Rajah of Kolhapore, in which they were at first assisted by a Brigade of Sindhia's and by Gokhla on the Peshwa's part During these transactions the famous freebooter Dhoondia Wagh began his depredations, and in 1800, Lord Wellington entered the Peshwa's country in pursuit of him About the time Lord Wellington reached the frontier, Dhoondia surprized the Maratta troops who were proceeding to join the British Detachment Gokhla was killed, and Chintaman Rao wounded, and from that time, Lord Wellington appears to have received little assistance from any of the Maratta Chiefs, except Appa Sahib In consequence, His Lordship made over to him all the forts belonging to the Peshwa which were retaken from Dhoondia and his adherents While Lord Wellington was still on the frontier, Sindhia compelled the Peshwa to make over all the lands of the Patwardhans to him, and he sent an army about the year 1800, to take possession At this time, they lost some of their Serinjami lands which they have not since recovered They were saved from any serious loss by Sindhia's march from the Deccan, but before long, they were attacked by the Peshwa, who made many unsuccessful attempts to seize their persons and to occupy their lands, at last, on Holkar's approach to Poona, the Peshwa accommodated his differences with the whole Patwardhan family The war with the Rajah of Kolhapore still continued, and was carried on till 1804, when it was put a stop to by Lord Wellington Since that period, the Patwardhans have fallen into disputes among themselves owing to an attempt of Chintaman Rao's to recover the territory taken from him in his infancy, by his uncle, but which it seems had been allotted to the usurper on a settlement of the family lands, which was made by the Patwardhans after the death of Parashram Bhow Chintaman Rao has sometimes attended at Poona since the treaty of Bassein and a small body of his troops is now serving in Savanore, but he, as well as the other Patwardhans, have generally rather given uneasiness by his restlessness, than afforded any aid to the Peshwa

5 The revenue of the country assigned to the Patwardhans, appears by the list transmitted in Colonel Close's letter to your address on the 11th of July 1804, to amount to Rupees 21,84,345-6-0 some few of the lands, mentioned in that list, have fallen into the hands of Sindhia, and into those of the Rajah of Kolhapore, and the remainder with the lands claimed by the Peshwa, constituted as far as I can learn, the whole of their possessions

6. The lands of the Patwardhans and the troops which they are bound to maintain are divided among these four chiefs in the following proportions —

Chintaman Rao s revenue (Horse 1800)—7 13,623 Rupees.
Appa Sahib s revenue (Horse 2000)—7 54 319 Rupees.
Trimbak Rao s revenue (Horse 750)—2 35 238 Rupees
Narain Rao s revenue (Horse 1300)—4 50 762 Rupees.

7 It is observable that the allowed expenses of the Patwar dhans were always above 25 lacks, and the revenue assigned to them appears never to have exceeded 24 lacks and latterly to have fallen under 22 lacks. To obviate this inconvenience, it is agreed in the first Tynaut Zaubeth that until the Serinjami is completed, the number of troops is to be proportioned to the revenue of the lands. The number of troops in the original plan was 8,000 it was afterwards reduced to 6 597 and since the occupation of part of Serinjami lands by Sindhia it has been reduced to 5 950.

8 The ancestor of the Rastia s was a Banker The first of the family to whom lands were allotted was Bhikaji who received in 1167 Fussilee 49 years ago an assignment of a country the revenue of which amounted to 10 00,000 Rupees 9 lacks were allotted to the support of 3000 Horse and one lack to the payment of the arrears which were at the time due to Rastiah In 1169 the last mentioned revenue was ordered to be applied to the maintenance of an additional body of horse, and other lands were allotted for the payment of the arrears. In 1800 the Peshwa seized Madhoo Rao the present head of the Rastia family occupied the lands belonging to the family in Guzerat and Khandesh, and endeavoured to take possession of their country to the southward in this he had only a partial success, and in 1802 when Holkar was approaching Poona he released Madhoo Rao and restored what he had siezed of his possession to the southward and in Khandesh Madhoo Rao has since generally resided at Poona and attended the Peshwa with two or three hundred men He behaves with decent obedience, but does no real service.

9. His Serinjami is valued at 10,41 008 Rupees and he is bound to furnish 3 302 Horse.

10 About three lacks and a half of the Serinjami revenue is drawn from lands in Khandesh. The rest from lands to the southward.

11 Bapoojee Gokhla s uncle, Dhoondoo Pant, was originally an officer under Parashram Bhow He was afterwards employed immediately by the Peshwa and had half the districts of Noulgoond and Gudduck allotted to him, in Serinjam for the maintenance of half of his troops the other half being paid from the Treasury He was killed by Dhoondia Wagh, and was succeeded by Bapoojee the present Chief. Bapuji Gokhla was the only one of the Peshwa s servants who accompanied the British Army in 1803, and his present Serinjami was conferred on him at the instance

of the British Government, after the conclusion of that campaign When Dhondu Pant died, he was in possession of a large portion of Savanore, from which he was allowed to collect money to pay his troops, this was given up by Baupoojee in 1804, at the request of the British Government, and his present Serinjam is much under the expense of the troops which he ought to maintain He was employed to quell the rebellion of the Prittee Nidhi, and to occupy his country, this he did, after a long struggle

12 His Serinjamee revenue ought to amount to 1,121,500 Rupees, but he has only received sunnuds for seven lacks

13 The troops which he is bound to maintain are 2,200 Cavalry and 2,500 Infantry, with guns

14 Appa Desai is the hereditary Desai of Neepani He was formerly attached to the Raja of Kolhapore, and afterwards to Sindhia, from the last mentioned Chief he received some lands to which he had claims in the Peshwa's dominions, but he was not in the service of the state of Poona till 1803, when Lord Wellington prevailed upon him to accompany the British Army, and afterwards procured his present Serinjam for him The office of Surlushkar was at the same time, conferred on him He has since served on several occasions, particularly in the reduction of the rebellion in Savanore, which he accomplished in a few weeks after the Patwardhans had protracted their operations for a long time, and he gave up all the country he recovered without any difficulty or delay He was for a long time engaged in a war with the Rajah of Kolhapore who claimed two of the districts composing Appa Desai's Serinjam He defeated the Rajah, and took a portion of his country Appa Desai was also detached by the Peshwa into Sawant Warree, for the purpose of driving out the troops of the Rajah of Kolhapore which had been sent to occupy that country

15 His Serinjami lands are rated at 10,00,000 or thereabouts His force is 2,000 Horse and 500 foot His own country may be worth 60,000 Rupees a year

16 The Desai of Kittoor has long been tributary to the Marattas, his country was conquered by Tippoo, and afterwards ceded to the Mahrattas It is still doubtful whether the Peshwa has any right over the country of Kittoor, besides that of levying the tribute The Desai however received a grant of Serinjami from the Peshwa in the name of his son This assignment was only made about a year ago, and great part of it has not yet taken effect

17 His own country yields him about four lacks of Rupees, but his Serinjam amounts to only 1,49,900 He is to maintain 473 Horse

18 The Rajah of Kolhapore though nominally dependent on the Raja of Satara, may be regarded as a foreign power None of the Peshwa's claims imply any other relation I shall now proceed to the consideration of the Peshwa's claims

19. The Peshwa's claims are, 1st that the Jagheerdars shall perform the conditions on which they hold their Jagheers and second that they shall give up certain lands and revenues which they have usurped from His Highness. I shall first examine the conditions on which the Jagheers are held, and the manner in which those conditions have been, and are performed

20 These have been supposed to be vague and undefined, and to arise out of ancient and varying customs originally introduced in the reigns of the first Maratta Raja, but the first introduction of these families into the Peshwa's service, will be found to be recent and they appear on their entrance, to have received regular commissions specifying the value of the lands, to be assigned to each and the conditions on which they were to be held.

21 These instruments certainly refer to the customs of other Serinjamee Chiefs but it happens luckily that the only Chief who is specifically referred to is almost the only one who has preserved his allegiance to the Peshwa unaltered till the present day All doubtful customs can therefore be settled by a reference to his practice. This is the Vinchoor Jaghirdar The grounds on which most of the Peshwa's present claims rest are however expressly stated in the Tynaut Zaubtehs so that there will probably be little occasion for referring to ancient custom, in course of the present investigation Some alterations may have taken place since these Tynaut Zaubtehs were issued, and they must of course be considered.

22. Translations containing the substance of the Tynaut Zaubtehs granted to Govind Rao the first of the Patwardhans who served the Poona state to his successor Waman Rao and to Waman Rao's successor Chintaman Rao the present Chief are annexed to this report, as are translations containing the substance of the Tynaut Zaubtehs issued to Anand Rao Bhikajee, the first of the Rastia's who held lands to Gokhla and to the Desai of Kittoor Appa Desai's lands, were granted at the same time, and on the same terms, with Gokhla's. As the first of the series of Tynaut Zaubtehs issued to the Patwardhans refers to the usage of the Vinchoor Jagirdar I have annexed a copy (No. 1) of the conditions laid down in his Tynaut Zaubteh. None of these papers have been procured officially but they were extracted from the Dufter and may I think, be depended on

23. The following appear to be the original terms of all the grants alluded to—

1st. A body of troops the numbers description and pay of which is fixed, to be maintained by the Jagheerdar The personal allowance to the Jagheerdar is fixed allowances are also granted in some cases to his relations, and to some of his ministerial officers

2nd. The Jagheerdar's troops may be mustered as often as the Peshwa pleases. The pay of any of the troops who are absent from Muster must be refunded by the Jagheerdar no men are to pass Muster that are not of a certain description and mounted on Horses of a certain value.

3rd All the expenses of the Serinjami troops without exception are to be paid from the assigned Revenue

4th The expenses of collecting the revenue, and protecting the Jagheer in common times, are to be paid from the assigned revenue, a portion of the Serinjam is always allotted to this purpose in the original assignment There are exceptions to this last rule, in particular cases, which are specified in the Tynaut Zaubteh

5th From these conditions arise the Peshwa's claims to the services of the Jagheerdars, and to a commutation in money for their services in years when they were not called on

24 The Peshwa's other claims relating to the Sirinjaumee lands and troops, are founded on custom if they have any foundation at all

1st His Highness claims a right to appoint Durrucdars or officers employed in inspecting the management of the Serinjamee lands and paying the troops This claim does not appear to be disputed, but some of the Jagheerdars do not employ the Durruckdars on the offices to which they are appointed The Peshwa insists on their being so employed

2nd The Peshwa claims certain fees which he states to have always been paid to his ministers by the Jagirdars, proportioned to the number of their troops These were probably of the same nature with the fees levied by the ministers on the troops paid from the Treasury

3rd His Highness also claims a fine on the appointment of a new incumbent to any of the Ministerial offices of which the salaries are paid by Government

4th He also claims a sum of money in consequence of a rule introduced by himself in 1208, that a Day's pay should be stopped monthly from the sibundy, or troops employed for preserving the internal tranquillity of the Serinjaumee lands, and that a month's pay should be stopped yearly from the salaries of the ministerial officers both for his Highness's benefit

5th His Highness further claims the arrears of a contribution, which he levied on the Jagheerdars in 1197 I do not know by what right this contribution was levied, and I suspect it was levied by force, and without any right at all

25 I have heard of no other conditions introduced by custom on either side, except that of continuing the heirs of the Jagirdars in the employments held by their predecessors

26 The conditions above enumerated appear to have been always fulfilled till the accession of the present Peshwa

27 The Peshwa's reign began with the rebellion of Parashram Bhow and it is from that time that almost all the present irregularities appear to have commenced After Parashram Bhow was restored to his Jagheer, he was ordered to join General Harris

in the attack on Tippoo Sultan. He had just been restored to his Jagheer after a long imprisonment, and the court of Poona refused to assist him with money He was also employed on a national war with the Rajah of Kolhapore, whose country was contiguous to the Bhow s Jagheer It is not therefore, surprising that the orders for his march were not obeyed. It seems, indeed to be doubtful whether they ever were seriously issued. Rastiah received no order to join General Harris but was directed to act against the Rajah of Kolhapore. Dhondu Pant Gokhla the other great Jagheerdar of that time, was directed to march, and was preparing himself for executing the order when Seringapatam fell.

28 All the Jagheerdars obeyed the next orders they received, which were to co-operate with Lord Wellington against Dhondia. Rastiah alone did not make his appearance, I believe he was at that time at Poona.

29. The next occasion on which the presence of the Jagheerdars was required, was the war with Holkar Previously to that period the Peshwa had greatly disgusted the Jagheerdars by his treacherous seizure of Rastiah and by his violent and vindictive conduct towards the Patwardhans. A reconciliation had indeed taken place between His Highness and the Jagheerdars but it could scarcely have been expected that any of them would have trusted their persons in his power and still less that they would *make any exertion to support his Government.* Several Jagheerdars did however attend and among them Chintaman Rao Patwardhan but on the first appearance of serious danger that Chief quitted the Peshwa as did most of the Chief persons of the State.

30 The next service for which the Jagheerdars were called out was the recovery of the Peshwa s capital in 1803 and on that occasion their conduct was perfectly consistent with their engagements and with the former order of things. The presence of Lord Wellington s Army in the southern countries, and his personal influence with most of the Jagheerdars induced the greater part of them to accompany him to Poona, or repair thither by themselves. Major General Close states in a dispatch dated May 21st 1803 (a few days after the Peshwa s entry into Poona) that no sirdar of any consequence was absent except the Prati Nidhi. the Jagirdar of Akalkote, and Mallujee Raja Goreporeh whom the General *expected soon to join.* The Prati Nidhi has since rebelled, and has been deprived of his lands and it is probable that the other two did not refuse to attend. Mallojee Raja had just before distinguished himself in the war with Holkar in which he accompanied the Peshwa s army and was desperately wounded in one of its defeats and the Rajah of Akulcote, who adhered to the Peshwa during all his misfortunes afterwards repaired to Poona, and continues to this day to attend at all times with his contingent.

31 The breaking out of the war with Sindhia and the Rajah of Berar, appears to have had a great effect on some of the Jagirdars When they were ordered to join Lord Wellington, Rastiah professed obedience, but urged his poverty and remained at Poona, from which place he some time after set out for his Jagheer The Patwardhans assumed a more decided line, they positively refused to proceed except on certain conditions, and even when the Peshwa showed a disposition to listen to those conditions they marched off to their Jagheers in defiance of the Peshwa's orders, and without regard to his entreaties, and they soon after opened a correspondence with Sindhia, acting through the whole war as neutral powers

32 From that time, neither Rastiah nor the Patwardhans have served on any important occasion They have sometimes come to Poona where Rastiah indeed resides Rastiah once sent two hundred horse to serve with Colonel Wallace, and the Patwardhan's once obeyed the Peshwa's orders in attacking the rebels in Savanore but in that instance, they acted entirely for their own interests, and their general conduct justifies the Peshwa's complaint that instead of serving themselves, they oblige His Highness to keep some of his own troops from all other service to watch their motions

33 I cannot ascertain when the fees and fines began to be withheld, nor does the question appear of much consequence I shall now mention the lands claimed by the Peshwa, which are specified in the annexed list, Nos 8, 9 and 10 contain the claims against the Patwardhans No 11 those against Rastiah, No 12 those against Gokhla, No 13 those against the Rajah of Kittor, No 14 those against the Rajah of Kolhapore, and No 15 those against Appa Desai

34 Some of these lands came legally into the occupation of the Jagirdars, but are unjustly retained, others were usurped with little or no colour of right, during the confusion in the southern countries and particularly after the present Peshwa's accession, and the rebellion of Parashram Bhow, a period which appears, from Mr Strachey's correspondence, to be constantly referred to for all the great changes in the Southern countries

35 There are in all parts of the country, villages called Domehlee, the whole Revenue of which is granted to individuals, either in rewards of services or for other reasons These villages are never assigned as Serinjaum When a district is allotted to maintain troops, the revenue of the Domehlee villages is always deducted from that of the district, and the remainder gives the sum at which the district is rated in the Sunnud From this it is evident that the Jagirdars have no claim on Domehlee villages, more than on any part of the Peshwa's country which is not assigned to them Yet as these villages are intermixed with the Serinjaumee lands, the Jagheerdars are often tempted to take possession of them on pretence that the possessors have no sunnuds for them, and that they

ought to revert to the Peshwa This practice seems to have begun early as many of the Tynaut Zaubtehs stipulate, that persons holding Domehlee lands are not to be questioned about their sunnuds, but to be left to settle directly with the Peshwa. Many of these lands have now been usurped probably most of them during the time of confusion above alluded to

36. Enaum and Zemeenee are grants of the same kind as Domehlee. Enaum is a grant of part only of the revenue of a village, and Zemenee is a grant of a portion of land The history of the usurpation of those grants and the state of the claims of the Peshwa s and Jagheerdars are the same as in the case of Domehlee.

37 The land Revenue of the Marrattas is not collected under one simple head as is usual in most parts of India but is divided into several branches, arising from the particular manner in which they were acquired for example, before the Marattas had begun to make extensive conquests they extorted from the Mogul Government a share of the revenues of particular provinces This share was called Sirdaismukhi After the Mahrattas had acquired the sole possession of the provinces from which it was defined the Sir deshmukhi was still kept distinct from the other revenue. They have other divisions of this sort besides the customs, and some taxes which are naturally distinct from the land Revenue. It is usual in granting Serinjami lands, to reserve some of these branches of revenue, but as they are to be collected from lands of which the Jagirdar has possession they naturally fall into his hands in times of confusion

38. The Domehlee lands and some of the smaller Serinjaums are often resumed by the Government. When these are situated near the Serinjaum of a considerable Chief, he is often employed to take possession of them and of late the Jagheerdars have retained many of the lands which they have thus been employed to occupy

39. They also have frequently taken possession of resumed lands in their own name on pretence that the former possessor owed them money and sometimes without even that pretext.

40. Defenceless villages intermixed with Serinjaumee lands, seem to have been sometimes usurped in times of confusion without any pretext at all

41 The Jagheerdars have sometimes conquered countries from each other during their own petty wars This is in reality an usurpation from the Peshwa and it affects His Highness directly by preventing the persons to whom those lands were granted, from performing the conditions on which they received them

42 It was usual in all times when troops were required for the Government to authorize the Jagheerdars to raise men in addition to their Serinjaumee force. This description of troops is called Etalaukee. The expense incurred by the Jagheerdar in raising

and maintaining them ought to have been paid from the Treasury but more frequently a portion of land was assigned to Jagheerdar for the payment of the debt This was sometimes granted for a definite time, but more frequently till the debt should be extinguished Some of the Jagheerdars are stated by the Peshwa to have retained lands granted for this purpose long after the debt was paid To entitle the Jagheerdar to payment of Etlaukee Troops, it is necessary that he should have an order from the Peshwa for raising them

43 Lands have sometimes been allotted for other purposes which the Jagheerdars refuse to give when the occasion on which they were granted is past Of this kind is the village of Wattaur given to maintain Parashram Bhow's Noubat Khanna, and still retained by Appa Sahib

44 Jagheerdars have sometimes been employed to conquer foreign countries and provinces occupied by rebels, of late the Jagheerdars have generally retained the countries so acquired, of this description are the land of the Prati Nidhi taken by Gokhla, those taken from the rebels in Savanore by Appa Sahib, and those conquered from the Rajah of Kolhapore by Appa Desai The two former affairs have been partly adjusted, the latter remains to be settled

45 Most of the lands now claimed have been usurped in one or other of the above ways When they have been taken in any other manner, it will generally be stated in the annexed lists

46 From these sources arise the Peshwa's claims to lands and Revenues usurped or withheld from His Highness on any of his Serinjaumee Chiefs or holders of grants from his Government

47 On those claims depends His Highness's claim to the amount of Revenue appropriated by the Jagheerdars in consequence of their usurpations

48 It may not be improper in this place to mention that the Jagirdars have also claims on the Peshwa, those of Chintaman Rao and Appa Sahib, were delivered to Mr Strachey in 1804 They are annexed to this report with the remarks and explanations which Mr Strachey added

49 Chintaman Rao's claims are very trifling Appa Sahib's relate to places in his Serinjaum of which he has been deprived Offices held by his father to which he has not been appointed Promises made to his father and not fulfilled Jagirs belonging to his relations and dependents resumed or claimed by the Peshwa Debts owed by the Peshwa to his father, and lands of his, usurped by the Rajah of Kolhapore and the Desai of Kittoor

50 Some of these claims seem reasonable, some demands have been satisfied, and some are entirely inadmissible What has been said will give some idea of the history and present state of the disputes between the Jagheerdars and the Government, before

I offer my suggestions regarding the mode of adjusting them, it is necessary that I should state what has already been done for that purpose, and what have been the effects of the various lines of policy adopted at different times by the British Government.

51 Many attempts were made to bring about a temporary adjustment during the interval between the Peshwa s arrival at Poona and the war in 1803 They all failed partly from the Peshwa s unaccommodating spirit, and still more from the un reasonableness of the Patwardhans.

52 Immediately after the war Lord Wellington turned his serious attention to the means of effecting a permanent adjustment of these disputes The principal obstacle which His Lordship met with in this settlement arose from the obstinacy and unreason ableness of the Peshwa, who would be satisfied with nothing but the destruction of the Jagheerdars His Highness asserted with apparent truth, that the Jagirdars had forfeited all claims to their lands by their neglect of the conditions on which those lands were granted to them, and to this position he adhered in spite of all that Lord Wellington could urge respecting the former services of the Jagirdars, and the extreme impolicy of pressing such a measure at a time when His Highness s Government was scarcely established in his capital

53 After a variety of discussions on this subject, Lord Wellington addressed two dispatches to the Governor-General in which he submitted his sentiments on the whole question to his Excellency s decision

54. In the first of these dispatches dated March 7th 1804, after animadverting in very severe terms on the Peshwa s conduct, particularly his implicable hostility to the great chiefs of his Empire, and his encouragement of a foreign prince (the Rajah of Kolhapore) in laying waste such of His Highness s own territories as were possessed by the Patwardhans His Lordship gives his opinion in the following words. "There is no doubt whatever that the Peshwa s Government cannot exist on its present footing, unless the British Government interfere in some manner respect ing the southern Jagirdars. There will be a contest in the Southern part of the Empire, which will in its consequences affect Mysore and the Company s territories they will be obliged to interfere in the end, probably with less effect than they can at pre sent, and in the mean time the benefit of the services of the southern Jagirdars and their troops is entirely lost.

55 Lord Wellington then states his opinion that the first thing to be done is to check the Rajah of Kolhapore (to accomplish this, His Lordship shortly after took measures which were attend ed with complete effect)

56. Lord Wellington then goes on with the following obser vations. 'In respect to the Southern Jagirdars the following lines of conduct may be pursued —

1st. To concur with the Peshwa in destroying them.

2nd To leave them and the Peshwa to their fate, and allow both parties to settle their disputes in the best manner they can, without interfering at all

3rd To interfere in a certain degree to ascertain the extent of the service to which the Peshwa is entitled from the Southern Jagirdars, to oblige them to afford it, and on the other hand to protect them from the oppression of the Peshwa's Government, and to guarantee to them their possessions so long as they shall continue to serve the Peshwa with fidelity

4th To make them at once independent states, with the protection, arbitration and guarantee of the British Government

57 In his second dispatch which is dated March 21st 1804, Lord Wellington acquaints the Governor-General that he had conferred with Major General Close on the subject of his last dispatch, and proceeds to announce his decision in favour of the 3rd mode of settlement, adverted to in his former letter He states the objections which had been so often urged against the first plan, observes, that if the second were adopted, the British Government would be obliged to interfere at last, and that in the meantime, many calamities would be produced, and the danger and difficulty of the final settlement would be greatly increased The 4th plan he thinks would be the best for the company, but adds, that it must be founded on the fact that the Peshwa has broken his treaty with the Company, and other facts on which he is not able to decide After using different arguments for the necessity of adopting the 3rd plan, His Lordship concludes by recommending that (if affairs should settle to the Northward) it should be completed before the approaching rainy season

58 The Governor-General, in reply to this dispatch, approves of Lord Wellington's sentiments and directs him to proceed to the execution of the 3rd plan, stated in his letter of March 7th His Lordship authorizes Lord Wellington to depute an officer to the Southward to conduct the necessary enquiries and negotiations, observes that the rains will be the most eligible season for the arrangement, and that if any external cause should require the march of the British troops to the Southward, such a movement may facilitate the proposed settlement with the Jagheerdars His Lordship, however, prohibits the employment of the troops on any service not required by treaty, and in a subsequent part of his dispatch expresses, in unqualified terms, his utter disapprobation of the schemes of vengeance and rapine which the Peshwa had mediated against the Jagirdars

59 In consequence of these orders, Lord Wellington dispatched Mr Strachey on a mission to the Southern Jagheerdars, and instructed him to enter into terms with them

60 The following is the substance of the articles which Lord Wellington ordered to be concluded —

1st. The Peshwa and Jagheerdars to forget past injuries, the British Government to guarantee to each Jagheerdar his personal safety and that of his adherents as long as he served the Peshwa with fidelity

2nd. The British Government to guarantee to each Jagheerdar his lands held by regular sunnuds as long as he serves the Peshwa with zeal and fidelity The British Govrenment to decide what lands are regularly granted and the Jagheerdars to hold the lands in their possession pending the discussion

3rd The condition of the above guarantee is the service of the Jagheerdars, each Jagheerdar to be excused one-third of his original quota on the grounds of the famine and the wars (which had long raged at the time when these instructions were issued). This reduced quota to be always ready when called on by the Peshwa, and a third of it always to attend at Poona under the command of a member of the Jagheerdar's family The British Government to settle the usual number of troops to be supplied by each Jagheerdar in the meantime the whole quota to be furnished If the Jageerdars infringe this article, the 1st and 2nd to be void

4th. All lands held without sunnuds, and all lands which any Jagheerdar may hold as Comavisdar (or Collector) to be given up The British Government will interest itself to prevail on the Peshwa to allow each Jagheerdar to retain such of the places above alluded to as may be essential to the safety of his Jagheer and the Jagheerdar can give security for the regular payment of the Revenue.

61 Mr Strachey was instructed to allow the Jagheerdars to settle their affairs at Poona if they preferred doing so to entering into engagements with him. Accordingly Rastiah and Appa Sahib agreed to come to Poona, and expressed the greatest readiness to settle with the Peshwa Chintaman Rao on the contrary received Mr Strachey's proposals very coldly and declined having any negotiation with him Mr Strachey was then instructed to retire to Mysore.

62 The war with Holkar soon after assumed a serious aspect, and all thoughts of settling with the Southern Jagheerdars were for the time laid aside. Lord Wellington declares in a dispatch dated the 21st of January 1805 that we ought to wait till the irritation produced on the minds of the Peshwa and Jagheerdars by mutual injuries should subside, and till the allies are at peace externally before we endeavoured to establish the Peshwa's rights over the Serinjaumee lands.

63. When the subject was resumed by the Government after the General peace, it was declared to the Resident that all interference between the Peshwa and the Jagheerdars was to be abstained from.

64 It is obvious that this is the policy proposed in the 2nd of Lord Wellington's plans, which was rejected the grounds above stated Its adoption has by no means been productive of the inconveniences which His Lordship apprehended, at least to the extent which might naturally have been looked for

65 The causes of this favourable result will probably be found in the following facts —

1st The Jagheerdars were not aware of the resolution of the British Government not to interfere in their affairs The Peshwa, in all probability, held out to them, that any outrage on their part would draw down on them the vengeance of the British Government

2nd It was impossible for the Resident entirely to abstain from interfering with the Jagheerdars Accordingly Major General Close used, on all occasions, when the conduct of those Chiefs appeared to threaten the public tranquillity, to expostulate with them either through their Vakeels or by letter General Close always made these communications in the most cautious and guarded terms, but it can scarce be supposed that they did not tend strongly to confirm the opinion held by the Jaghirdars, that the British Government would support the Peshwa with its forces if His Highness's affairs required it

3rd A British force was kept on the Mulpurba during the period when the disturbed state of India was most likely to have encouraged the Southern Jagirdars to commit excesses, and Major General Close in his dispatches to Government, dated 27th July 1805, appears to have thought that it was the presence of that force alone, which kept the Jagheerdars within any bounds

4th The disunion of the Jagheerdars enabled the Peshwa to seize on the lands of many of the weaker Jagheerdars, and he was even able to dispossess the Prati Nidhi, one of the most considerable of the whole body These examples could not but have a great effect in restraining the others, and obliging them to observe some caution in their behaviour

66 All these considerations were not, however, sufficient to keep the Jagheerdars in perfect order The Prati Nidhi, about five years ago, plundered the Peshwa's country, and conducted himself in so outrageous a manner that the Peshwa was obliged to reduce him by force of arms His Jagheer was attacked and himself made prisoner, but the war in which this engaged the Peshwa (?) was not concluded till within these few months Soon after the beginning of the Prati Nidhi's rebellion, Chintaman Rao threatened to join that Chief if the Peshwa took any measures against him, and did actually join him with his troops, by which means the Peshwa was reduced to the necessity of withdrawing his army nor was it till after fresh losses on the Peshwa's part that he was able to subdue the Prati Nidhi Lord Wellington, sometime, gave it as his opinion, that we should be right if we acted against both the Prati

Nidhi and Chintaman Rao but that, from the employment of our troops on other services, we had not the means. Chintaman Rao has more than once assembled armies and attacked the Peshwa's country and those of the Jagheerdars who are in obedience to His Highness. On those occasions it was only by the greatest exertions on the part of the Peshwa, and the strongest remonstrances on that of the Resident, that he was prevailed on to put a stop to his depredations. He has also done considerable damage to the Peshwa by harbouring freebooters pursued by His Highness's troops. It is only a few months, since Chintaman Rao attacked the Peshwa's districts of Belgaum. A Battle was fought between him and the Governor but the Peshwa having sent a strong reinforcement to Belgaum Chintaman Rao was obliged to desist. The conduct of Appa Sahib has never been so violent as that of Chintaman Rao and it has been too lately before the Government, to require being brought forward again The other Patwardhans have been little heard of They are probably the least turbulent of the family During the wars with Sindhia and Holkar the Patwardhans have always corresponded with the enemy They received an agent of Holkar's with particular respect, and allowed an officer of that Chieftains to recruit a considerable force which assembled at Meritch. In short, though the Jagirdars never joined in any confederacy often occasioned much uneasiness, and a considerable British force was always required to watch them. Besides these more violent proceedings, the Patwardhans not only kept their usurpations but in several instances made new ones on a very large scale. The whole of the old Jagirdars also withheld their contingents from all services not connected with their own interest. All the Jagirdars were called on last year to march to the frontier for its protection against the Pindaries, but not one stirred. Even Gokhla and Appa Desai who have received their Jagheers since the Treaty of Basseen and who were at the first perfectly faithful have been infected by the example of their neighbours. They have in consequence joined in the civil wars of the Jagirdars, made considerable usurpations from the Peshwa nor could they any longer be depended on for service, unless in very favourable circumstances. They also refused to march against the Pindaries last year The effects of this unsettled state of the Southern countries have spread to the Peshwa's province of Savanore which besides less important disorders, has once been in open rebellion. The bodies of freebooters which the present state of the Southern countries has created have also on two occasions at least made incursions into the territories of the Nizam and the Rajah of Mysore.

67 This state of affairs is however considerably altered for the better since the interference of the British Government in the disputes between the Peshwa and Appa Sahib. Many places were recovered from Appa Sahib by the immediate operation of that interference and his disposition to encroach has probably been checked. Rastiah has since given up the strong fort of Baddaumy

and the Pergunnah of Baugulcote and Jauly Haul Gokhla has given up the forts of the Prati Nidhi's country, and has left the settlement of the lands to the Peshwa Chintaman Rao has sent 500 men to serve under Sirsoobahdar of Savanore They were first employed against Hoongoondy, a village which rebelled in Savanore After the capture of that place the same troops served against Hoobly, and are still with the Sirsoobahdar Appa Desai at present shows an inclination to come to some adjustment about the conquests gained from Kolhapore

68 In considering the measures which may now be adopted with respect to the Jagheerdars, the following questions present themselves —

1st Whether the Peshwa's claims are just,

2nd Whether the British Government is bound to assist, the Peshwa in enforcing his claims, supposing them to be just,

3rd Supposing the British Government at liberty to grant or refuse its assistance as it may think proper, whether it is expedient to assist the Peshwa, and

4th To what extent it is expedient to assist him

69 The first question cannot be answered with any precision till the answers of the Jagirdars to the Peshwa's demands, have been heard It seems, however, to be admitted on all hands, that some of the Peshwa's claims are just, particularly His Highness's claims to the Military service of the Jagheerdars The second question depends upon the application of the terms of the treaty of Bassein to the present case, and the decision of it must rest with the Government As the remaining questions depend, in some measure, on local information, I shall take the liberty of offering some remarks on them

70 In case we do not interfere to settle the disputes at once, one or other of three courses of events must take place, either the Peshwa will reduce the Jagheerdars, or the Jagheerdars will entirely throw off their allegiance or things will remain as they have been for these last nine years

71 If the Peshwa would raise an army such as he could maintain without an effort, he would be able in the event of peace continuing to reduce the Jagheerdars to obedience without difficulty Even with his present force he has greatly reduced some Jagheerdars, and entirely extirpated others The Pratinidhi, the Jagirdars of Baramati and Belgaon, and Ganpat Rao Ganesh have been entirely deprived of their lands and those held by Madhoo Rao Rastiah diminished By continuing his present system, the Peshwa may possibly reduce all the Jagirdars without any decided interference on our part, in which case he would deprive them of their lands, and all the bad consequences of the first of the plans contemplated by Lord Wellington would infallibly ensue

72. It is also possible that the Jagheerdars may be allowed to retain their lands till the Peshwa s claims are considered as extinct, and till every mark of obedience which they now show is entirely laid aside, both of which may take place at no very distant period or the Jagheerdars may win their entire independence, after a struggle with the Peshwa. Supposing either of these events to take place, without the intervention of the British Government in favour of the Jagheerdars, there would be strong reason for apprehending that they would disturb the neighbouring countries or form com binations with the enemies of the allies. There can certainly be no reason for expecting that they would behave better in those respects than they have done hitherto and the power of the allies to restrain their turbulence would be much less than it ever has been

73 The success either of the Peshwa or the Jagheerdars might be expected to be preceded by a struggle, in which the neighbour ing possessions of the Company the the Rajah of Mysore, and the Peshwa would have a chance of suffering material ly

74. How the Jagheerdars would conduct themselves if they remained in their present condition and our interference were entirely withdrawn, it is difficult to conjecture, as the experiment has never fairly been tried but the manner in which they have actually conducted themselves is known and I think, it appears that they have behaved with greater or less moderation according as we seemed to be more or less able, and disposed to interfere in their concerns and consequently that the Jagheerdars on their present footing require frequent interference on our part to prevent great disorders and always require it most when it is least in our power to afford it.

75 From these premises it appear to follow that it is desir able for the British Government to interfere for the purpose of making such an arrangement as it may approve and that it is advisable for the British Government to chose its own time for interfering and to settle the Jagheerdars on such a footing as may prevent their distracting its attention at any future period.

76. It appears probable that this might be effected without any opposition from the Jagheerdars.

77 It is true, that a former negotiation, undertaken for this purpose, was unsuccessful but there were circumstances at the time, unfavourable to its success. Mr Strachey states the following causes of Jagheerdars did not think the terms advantageous (as they certainly are not), that owing to the weakness of the Peshwa and the moderation of the British they thought they had nothing to dread from either of those powers, that the Peshwa s Government counteracted Mr Strachey and excited in the minds of the Jagheerdars a strong distrust of His Highness s good faith. Besides these causes, the

distractions of the Peshwa's country, the unsettled state of his Government, the full employment of the British Troops, and the recent enmities between His Highness and the Jagheerdars, must be taken into the account Yet even at that time, the Jagheerdars professed the greatest readiness to serve, and it was Mr Strachey's opinion, and I believe Lord Wellington's that if the Peshwa would have forborne to molest people who were willing to serve him, if he would have agreed to pardon old offenders, and forego old pecuniary demands, he would at that time have effected a settlement of his Southern Dominions

78 If the Peshwa would now adopt those principles, there can be little doubt that they would succeed, as most of the obstacles which prevented a settlement in 1804, are now removed

79 The Jagheerdars will certainly be more reluctant to part with their usurpations than formerly, because they have been longer in undisturbed possession, but I do not think this will weigh against the disadvantage which results to the Jagheerdars from the power which the allies possess of bringing their whole force against them At all events it is an obstacle which will increase by being left alone and if the Peshwa's claims are to be enforced at all, it will be best done before the Jagheerdars conceive that they have acquired a prescriptive right to refuse compliance with them

80 I do not however suppose, that proposals founded on the principles above stated, would be resisted by any of the Jagirdars still less do I think there would be a general combination to oppose them

81 Such moderate demands would present nothing to drive the Jagirdars to desperation, or even irritate them to any great pitch, and none but desperate men, or men under the influence of violent passion, would engage in so unequal a contest Many of the Jagheerdars are very rich, and they have all large landed possessions, which they hold legally, and which they would be unwilling to risk for the chance of keeping their usurpations

82 If any resisted, it could only be the most violent and turbulent among them, and the Jagheerdars have shown no such spirit of combination as would lead us to expect that they would all provoke the British power merely because one of their body had done so Chintaman Rao certainly took part with the Prati Nidhi, and entirely for the purpose of preserving the power of the Jagheerdar but this was at a time when the allies were so fully employed, that they had not the means of chastizing insubordination among the Peshwa's subjects When the Peshwa was again obliged to attack the Prati Nidhi, after the peace with Holkar, Chintaman Rao was easily persuaded by the Resident to leave the Prati Nidhi to his fate, and for the five years which were occupied in dispossessing that Chieftain, none of the Jagheerdars attempted to interfere in his favour In course of the same period, some other Jagirdars have been dispossessed without creating any sensation among the

rest. In the disputes with Appa Sahib there was no disposition to confederate among the Jagheerdars, although the points in dispute were such as equally affected the whole body

83. From these facts I am inclined to believe that the Jagir dars are unlikely to confederate against the Peshwa except in times when the allies are so much occupied by other wars as to be unable to act with vigor against such a combination. Supposing, however that a confederacy could be formed, a view of the particular cir cumstances of each of the Jagheerdars will show that it is not likely to be extensive.

84. Gokhla and Appa Desai are on bad terms with the other Jagirdars and are at present in obedience to the Peshwa, and attached to the British Government As they both maintain the whole of their Serinjaumee troops and have served when required on all occasions but one, they would not be affected by the demand for their service. They would be required to give up their usurpa tions which are recently acquired and bear no proportion to the lands regularly assigned to them, besides which Gokhla would lose by rebellion, the certain prospect of obtaining grants of addi tional lands more than equal to those which he holds without authority and Appa Desai would be left if he rebelled to fight his own battle with the Rajahs of Kolhapore and Sawant Wari if not with the Patwardhans and Gokhla. It is therefore very improbable that these Chiefs would join in a confederacy against the British.

85 The Desai of Kittor would only lose an annual income of 45 000 Rupees by this arrangement while he would gain all that part of his Serinjaumee lands which are now held by the Patwar dhans he would not be called on for troops unless this Serinjaum were assigned to him, and if it were, he would be glad to furnish them, for though aware of that condition he is anxious to receive a Serinjaum. There are several Jagheerdars besides those mentioned in this dispatch but they are all on good terms with the Govern- ment, and none of them are of any consequence except Bapoo Sindhia, who derives some importance from his possessing the Fort of Dharwar He is the Peshwa s Governor but not under His Highness s authority He is however unlikely to join in any con federacy against his master particularly in a dispute in which he has no concern.

86. The principal losers would be the Patwardhans and among them Appa Sahib He has still usurpations to restore, to the amount of 3,00,000 Rupees annual Revenue or thereabouts. Chintaman Rao is only called on for about 45,000 Rupees, and Trimbak Rao for 10,000 Rupees and they would acquire Serin jaumee lands to a considerable amount which have been seized by the Rajah of Kolhapore and the Desai of Kittoor There is no claim for lands on Narain Rao of Meritch but the whole family

would be required to furnish their contingents, and would certainly loose a good deal of their present independence Whether they would consider the enforcing of just and moderate demands as a sufficient cause for open rebellion it is not easy to say, but considering the force that would be opposed to them, an . the little hope they have of acquiring allies, it seems rather improbable The utmost force they could assemble would not be sufficient to prevent the occupation of the principal places belonging to them, which I cannot suppose they would be willing to stake on the chance of remaining in their present state of insubordination

87 The only Jagheerdar at all likely to join in a struggle against the allies, is Rastiah, and has given up the most valuable of his usurpations actually attends himself at Poona I do not think that the Peshwa's demands would make so much difference in his condition as to tempt him to resist them by force He would besides, immediately lose his lands in Khandesh which form a third of his Serinjaum

88 The Rajah of Kolhapore might, perhaps join the Patwardhans, not so much for the purpose of resisting His Highness's present demands, as for that of recovering Chickoree and Manowlee, and other places which he claims, and which are held for the Peshwa by Appa Desai His interests, however, are essentially different from those of the Jagheerdars, and it is probable that no hearty union would take place between them and the Rajah

89 If the Patwardhans did rebel, and were supported by Rastiah and the Rajah of Kolhapore, they would still be unable to make any formidable opposition

90 I have no information about the Rajah of Kolhapore's country but he cannot be very stronger as he has been conquered by Appa Desai

91 The Patwardhans have at present only 900 Horse and 1,700 peons, Rastia must have less

92 The present state of the southern countries keeps up a number of adventurers, who might be entertained by the Jagirdars It is said that there are 10,000 or 15 000 Horse of this description They are however unconnected with any particular Chief and would serve the Peshwa as readily as his enemies They are described to be very bad troops

93 The Peasantry of the countries beyond the Kishna are warlike, and have been known to defend their villages against very superior force, many of these villages were, however, easily taken in the Campaign against Dhoondia, and they would probably offer no opposition after the principal places were reduced.

94. The Jagheerdars alluded to have several Forts but none capable of offering much resistance to regular troops except Merich on the fall of which the fate of the rest might be expected to depend Koosigul is a strong fort, but small and ill-provided with ordinance, Jumkundee has the same disadvantages with Koosigul, and is not so strong a place, none of the others are of any note.

95 The capture of one or two forts would probably break up the confederacy if it did not, the rest of the country would be occupied and in the meantime, the troops of the Rajah of Mysore, the Nizam and the Peshwa would be employed in protecting their respective countries against any inroads that might be made into them If the country was reduced, the Jagheerdars would not be more formidable than any other plunderers and. .so as the Pindaries, who have never the with impunity

96. It is to be observed that the Peshwa s situation with respect to the Southern Jagheerdars is much improved since his means of acting against them were last discussed in 1804, he having obtained possession of the province of Savanore and the strong forts of Badaumi and Belgaum, which are equalled by none in the southern countries except Meritch and Dharwar

97 But the difficulty of reducing the Jagheerdars becomes a question of inferior importance, if it appears to the Government that they have always shown a disposition to turbulence when the armies of the allies were engaged in any extensive war In that case even supposing that they would all unite to oppose us, and that Gokhla Appa Desai and the Desai of Kittoor were so much disaffected as to join them against the Peshwa to their own obvious detriment, and supposing that in consequence their reduction should become a matter of much difficulty it would still remain to be considered whether this combination is not as likely to take place at some more inconvenient time and whether it is not expedient to provide against such an event by enforcing the Peshwa s just claims when all advantages happen to be on the side of the allies.

98 If the Government should think it to interfere at all it will be proper to enquire how far its interference ought to be carried.

99. The first question will then be, whether it ought to against the Peshwa in the design which he evidently still harboured of dispossessing the Jagheerdars. There can be very little hesitation in deciding this in the negative Besides many other arguments brought forward by Lord Wellington against this course of policy there is one which seems quite decisive. It is that the great defect of the Peshwa s Government is the little influence which his officers possess over the people under them and the little interest which they have in the prosperity of the country subject to their authority Both these advantages are possessed by the Jagheerdars and that in a part of the country where they are more required than in any other The destruction of so

many great Chiefs could not fail throw the country which they had possessed into great from which such officers as the Peshwa's would very unlikely to extricate it A resolution to dispossess the Jagheerdars, would also be very sure to occasion a with those Chiefs, which on any other plan is unlikely to occur Accordingly this plan has been decided to be impolitic by the highest authorities former occasions, as it probably will be on

100 It would therefore be necessary condition of our interference, that the give up this design, and allow . to guarantee their . . Jagirdars as long as they should serve His Highness with fidelity The Peshwa ought also to engage to satisfy such claims of the Jagirdars as the British Government should judge to be equitable

101 There would then remain the following claims on His Highness's part to be adjusted —

1st That the Jagheerdars should restore the lands and Revenue which they hold without authority

2nd That they should refund the Revenue which they have gained by the usurpations

3rd That they should obey the Peshwa, and serve with the troops when commanded

4th That they should refund the money allowed to pay to Serinjami force during the year, when they did not serve

5th That they should pay certain fees to His Highness the Peshwa with arrears

6th That they should pay some fees to His Highness's ministers with arrears

7th That they should pay the arrears of the contributions levied in 1197

8th That they should employ the Durrukdars appointed by His Highness (Letter incomplete in the volume-portion missing)

Letter No 25—The letter refers to the discussions between the Resident and the Peshwa's Ministers regarding the territorial adjustments between the Peshwa and Appa Desai, the assistance which the Bhonsla had sought from the Peshwa to expel the Pindaris, and the investiture of the Rajah of Sawantwari, who had succeeded his father

FROM—M ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA.

TO—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR GENERAL

Poona, the 3rd January 1813

I this evening waited on the Minister to urge the immediate surrender of the Rajah of Kolhapore's territories which Appa Desai continues to retain, notwithstanding strong and frequent remonstrances on my part,

2. The Minister immediately promised to give strict orders on the subject to Appa Desai and to take severe notice of his disobedience if it were again repeated at the same time he disclaimed all pretensions on the Peshwa s part to the country in question and to everything besides Chickoree and Manowlee.

3. He took this opportunity of enquiring whether he might now send officers to take possession of the lands which Appa Desai held without authority a measure which he had before suspended at my request. I told him that the resumption of those lands might be considered hereafter but that the restoration of those belonging to Kolhapore was an affair of primary importance in which the honour of His Highness s Government as well as that of the British Government was deeply involved.

4. The Minister then produced papers respecting the musters of the contingents belonging to the Patwardhans which were taken sometime ago but concerning which there were several points to settle. By the Minister s account, the contingents are very deficient and I readily undertook to insist on their being completed.

5 Many other topics were afterwards mentioned of which the following are the principal. The Minister urged the march of the British troops against Soondoor and at the same time objected to the demand of payment for the expense, saying it was a trifle and ought not to be mentioned. I admitted that it would probably be only a trifle and might be nothing, but that the principle was important and that it was desirable to fix the limits of the service demandable from the British troops with precision. After some further discussion in which the Minister held the same language as before, I said the troops should march but that the Minister must remember what I had announced to him. The Minister said that he should of course remember it, but that he could not mention it to the Peshwa. I shall therefore, defer writing to Colonel Dowse till I receive more explicit acknowledgment of the principle in question.

6. The Minister then produced some letters from the Rajah of Berar and Shridhar Pandit to the Peshwa, in which the former professes himself the servant of this state complains that the portion of the Peshwa s dominions which are in his charge are left unprotected against the devastations of the Pindaries and called on the Peshwa as his Sovereign to assist him. After reading the letters he asked my advice about the reply to be returned to them I advised him to write a civil refusal pointing out that the Rajah had no claims on the Peshwa and could expect no assistance from him. The Bhow then said that it would not be becoming the relation between the states to show a want of interest in the Rajah s welfare and proposed writing some loose promises of assistance which it would not be necessary to perform. I remonstrated against this plan as calculated to mislead the Rajah and as implicating the faith of all the allied Governments adding that if such a promise were made, it ought to be with Your Lordship s approbation

On this, the Minister said it was no new thing and that the Rajah was an old servant of the state, on which all the usual discussions regarding the Peshwa's supremacy were renewed At last it was agreed that the Peshwa should write to say that the allies would do their best to prevent the entrance of the Pindaries through their part of the Deccan and that the Rajah must endeavour to do the same

7 The Peshwa's demands for the surrender of Ahmednagar was then brought forward and discussed for a considerable time, but after I had frequently acknowledged that the fort was the Peshwa's, the subject was dropped for the present

8 The Minister then mentioned the disputes with the Gaikwar State, and expressed his anxiety to have them brought to a close on which I told him that the Gaikwar's Vakeel was as anxious as he could be for such a termination of this protracted discussion and that I had often urged him (the Minister) to come to an adjustment with him, that the Gaikwar Government was now sending a new Vakeel for the purpose of bringing the affair to a close and that I hoped the Minister would exert himself to that end The Minister said he had been waiting all this time for the judgment of the British Government on the points under discussion, expressed some unwillingness to have the Vakeel changed and insisted on the expediency of the disputes being brought as soon as possible under Your Lordship's decision, he said that the Peshwa's Government knew nothing of the Gaikwar State but as an ally of ours and that we only could adjust their disputes I replied that the British Government was quite ready to undertake the arbitration but that if the two Governments could settle the whole or any part of their disputes among themselves, it was by far the most desirable arrangement The Minister assented to this and said he would begin tomorrow morning and endeavour to settle with the present Vakeel before the Peshwa set out for the Konkan, which His Highness is to do in course of a fortnight

9 He afterwards brought forward some claims on His Highness the Nizam, one of which related to Sailoo Munta and the others to Amrapoor and another place, on the subject of which I shall address the Resident at Hyderabad

10 He concluded by saying that the Rajah of Sawantwari was dead and that the Peshwa was about to grant an investiture to his heir I took this opportunity of alluding to the intended treaty with the Sawantwari State I said that I had before acquainted the Minister with the intention of the British Government of entering into a treaty with that State, that he was of course apprized of the engagements into which Captain Schuyler had entered, that they had not yet been ratified by Your Lordship and therefore I did not communicate them to this Court but that in the meantime I was sure they would not affect any of the rights which His Highness was still in the habit of exercising over Sawantwari and that if I were certain that the right of investiture was of this nature I would not object to it, provided it were

not likely to produce disputes or to lead to any aggression against the Sawantwari territory The Minister assured me that it was an undoubted right and could have none of the consequences I alluded to and he soon after offered to send me the papers which had past between this state and Sawantwari to enable me to judge of the connection. I agreed to this proposal and hope in consequence to be able to inform Your Lordship whether the Peshwa has any rights which are at all likely to clash with the intended guarantee. All the information I have yet received leads me to think that His Highness has such rights and that he would be greatly disgusted if they were interfered with

11 I have the honour to acquaint Your Lordship that Appa Desai arrived at this place some days ago with a force reckoned at 2 500 Horse, 1 500 Foot and 14 Guns Among the Gifts which he presented to the Peshwa at his visit, were five brass guns he has been at the Residency after his arrival but I had no conversation on business with him.

Letter No 26.—The letter intimates that the Peshwa was keen on forming a battalion of his own under the training and command of British officers and that he wanted Captain Ford to take up the work. The discussion that the Resident had with Sadashiv Mankeshwar regarding the exchange of territories between Appa Desai and the Rajah of Kolhapur is also referred to The uncertain boundaries of Chickory had caused much trouble to the Resident.

FROM—M ELPHINSTONE RESIDENT AT POONA

TO—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona the 16th January 1813.

After a good deal of consultation between the Peshwa, the Minister Captain Ford and myself His Highness had decided on the establishment of his Battalions the native part of which was originally proposed by Major General Close, and to which it is now proposed to make an addition of Six European officers of infantry and one of Artillery 10 Sergeants and 4 Gunners.

2. The Peshwa himself had selected Captain Ford for the command and I thought it expedient to leave the choice of the other officers to Captain Ford, subject to the approbation of the British authorities. Captain Ford accordingly pitched on Captain J Hicks of the 2nd Battalion 2nd Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry and Lieutenant Betts of the same Corps to command Battalions and those officers have recommended Lieut. Evan Davis of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment and Lieut. Frederick Hicks of the 2nd Battalion 2nd Regiment for their adjutants Lieutenant Thew is proposed to instruct the Artillery and one other officer remains for Captain Ford to fix on.

3 The equipments of the Corps and the pay of the officers and men have been settled on the most liberal footing and I have no doubt that these Corps will be superior in efficiency to any that have yet been raised in any native service

4 In course of Captain Ford's intercourse with the Peshwa and the Minister, a considerable degree of anxiety was manifested to secure his fidelity He was repeatedly told that the Peshwa would do nothing except in concert with the British Government, but that he would be expected to obey His Highness and above all that he must abstain from intrigues and recognize no authority in the Mahratta state but that of His Highness Throughout the whole arrangement the Peshwa showed the strongest interest in its progress, he drew up minute calculations of the expense in which he included many little articles which no native could have been expected to have known and in all the establishment he proposed, he showed equal judgment and liberality

5 When the whole arrangement was determined on, I waited on His Highness accompanied by Captain Ford and after complimenting His Highness on your Lordship's part, I declared my entire satisfaction with the plan which His Highness had proposed and remarked that if it were followed up in the same spirit it would not be His Highness's fault if his Battalions were not the best that had ever served an Indian prince I then said that Captain Ford was now ready to receive his investiture as His Highness had proposed, and that your Lordship had very disposition to assist him with British officers but that it would be necessary to receive your Lordship's sanction before they could be considered as finally allotted to the duty of disciplining His Highness's Brigade The Peshwa showed some disappointment at this and said that it would be best to let the whole plan be over till his return from Copergaon (in the beginning of the rainy season) when every part of the proposed establishment might be entered on at once I replied that the time of commencing on the plan depended upon His Highness's pleasure, that he must be well aware that I could enter on no durable arrangement without your Lordship's orders and that I thought in necessary to apprize him that whatever might now be done was under a reservation till your final orders should be received, but that I was so certain of your Lordship's readiness to attend to His Highness's wishes, that I should not hesitate to take any steps that might be necessary for their immediate gratification

6 His Highness then expressed himself highly satisfied and I went on to remind him that the affairs even in the event of your approbation, would only be but to him for a time and would be recalled as soon as the Battalions were completed and other officers procured to replace them The Peshwa said that he had no doubt the British Government would attend to his interests in its orders respecting the officers and that if they were recalled he would entertain such others in their room as should be recommended to him by Captain Ford, in whom he said he had entire confidence I mentioned in answer that Captain Ford as well as the other

officers would be liable to be recalled but adverting to His Highness's temper and the probability of his being disgusted by any check in his designs, I added that I should be happy to submit any wish His Highness might have with regard to that officer to your Lordship's consideration. His Highness answered that he must earnestly request that Captain Ford might be allowed to remain with his Battalions that be content with any other officer of his but that he must have some one on whom he could depend he added what he frequently had said before that the success of his undertaking must depend entirely on the assistance he received from the British Government. I said I would report his wishes to your Lordship

7 I next observed that the troops which His Highness was going to raise would be his own and subject to no control but His Highness's that I should however take the liberty of speaking at all times both to His Highness and to Captain Ford on any subject connected with the improvement of the Corps and that I should use that privilege immediately but recommending one or two points to His Highness's attention. The first was that he should pay particular attention to the Musters and to the accounts of the Corps. I said such attention was invariably paid in our service and was one cause of the great efficiency of our Army that His Highness's having a thorough insight into the purposes to which his funds were applied would be particularly pleasing to Captain Ford, and would be but justice to that officer whose character would gain by every measure that was taken to bring his conduct in this respect to light. I then repeated to His Highness what I had often before said, that the existence of the Battalions depended on their being regularly paid that I would strongly dissuade His Highness from entrusting this important branch of his expenditure to any of the Ministers and that to save him the trouble of continually arranging for the payment himself, I would advise him to allot some branch of revenue to this purpose and to prohibit its being otherwise applied. His Highness after thanking me for my advice declared that he would adopt it implicitly He said in particular that he would pledge himself to the regular payment of the troops every month that he had allotted a branch of revenue exclusively to that purpose, and that he would always keep a sum of money in advance in Captain Ford's hands

8 This point was certainly the most important in the whole affair but the fear of exciting the Peshwa's jealousy by any attempt to render the pay of the Battalions more independent on his will induced me to abstain from urging it any further What has been done will, I hope, secure the regular payment of the Battalions for the present and it is to be hoped that His Highness will hereafter be persuaded without the intervention of the British Government, to adopt a plan which will in reality contribute exclusively to his own advantage.

9. His Highness had originally fixed the pay of his Sepoys on the peace and war establishment at the same sum of 8 Rupees 8 annas which although no superior on the whole to the allowances

of our Army, I thought likely to appear more attractive to the Natives than our regular pay of 7 Rupees 8 annas with the addition of Bhatta when on service It seemed likely therefore to encourage discontent and desertion among our Corps when relieved from the Deccan and to interfere with our recruiting service, at the same time that it would render His Highness's troops indisposed to active service where their trouble and expense would be increased while their pay remained the same On this last ground I recommended to the Peshwa to reduce his peace allowances to 7 Rupees and to allow a fund to be formed with the balance of the proposed pay, from which Bhatta might be allowed in time of field service and some other expenses met, without the necessity of stoppages; but His Highness replied that those were points on which he ought to be guided by the opinion of Captain Ford alone Captain Ford had readily agreed to recommend the alteration to the Peshwa and I hope it will be easily accomplished I next cautioned the Peshwa that he was to expect no service from his infantry for 18 months for which he was already prepared, after which Captain Ford received his dress of honour and was desired by the Peshwa to apply to him directly whenever he had anything to communicate.

10 Long previous to this meeting I had given up all hopes of prevailing on Appa Desai to surrender the places belonging to Kolhapore which ought by the treaty to be immediately evacuated. I therefore announced to him that I should consider the surrender as a question between the Peshwa's Government and the Company's, that I should leave off all communication with him on the subject, and that along with it I should relinquish all interference in the adjustment of his affairs beyond what might become necessary under the terms of our guarantee I waited for some time to see the effect of this declaration but as it produced nothing but professions, I proceeded to remonstrate with the Minister who also made fair promises but did nothing towards the execution of the treaty I therefore took this occasion of addressing the Peshwa to whom I showed in a strong light the hardship which the Rajah of Kolhapore suffered and the dishonour to which His Highness's Government was exposed by Appa Desai's proceedings The Peshwa readily admitted the truth of what I said, he promised to take effectual measures to enforce the execution of the treaty and declared that although he had intended to set out in two days on his annual tour, he would positively not leave Poona till this affair was adjusted He sent next morning for Appa Desai and spoke to him earnestly on the subject, but Appa Desai at a subsequent interview with Sadashiv Mankeshwar prevailed on that Minister to send me a message stating that Appa Desai stipulated for certain terms as the price of his obeying the Peshwa's orders, and that among these terms was a demand for certain forts belonging to Kolhapore over and above the districts which had been ceded by treaty, which the Minister proposed that I should arrange with the Rajah This proposal was of course instantly rejected I expressed my extreme surprize that it should have been made to me and said I was sure

the Peshwa would be incensed if he knew how lightly the Minister treated his faith with foreign states and his authority over his own subjects. On this the Minister withdrew his application which he said he had been induced to make contrary to his own judgment by the importunity of Appa Desai. He yesterday promised that orders of surrender should immediately be sent to me, to be delivered to the Rajah and I am now in expectation of receiving them. In the meantime I have announced to the Minister that the reasons which led me to request him to postpone the resumption of the lands held without authority by Appa Desai had ceased to operate, and that he might proceed to resume those lands when he thought proper

11 The Rajah of Kolhapur was at first very urgent for the recovery of the country which was to be restored at the peace and appeared to doubt whether any restoration was actually intended, but as his Vakeels became acquainted with the real state of the affairs the Rajah became convinced of the sincerity of the British Government and aware of the causes which obstructed the fulfilment of its designs from that time his Vakeels have ceased to urge the immediate restitution of the lands and the Rajah appears to have been satisfied that they would be restored. Till lately when report was set about by some of the factions at Kolhapore that the English had failed in their endeavours to prevail on the Peshwa to fulfil the treaty and were about to restore Malwaun as the only compensation that could be made to the Raja on this the Rajah wrote to his Vakeels that he did not wish for Malwaun and that his sole dependence was on the protection of the British Government. I used all means to satisfy the Rajah of the falsehood of this report and since then I have heard nothing more of his anxiety

12 The settlement of the limits of Chikoree advances very slowly though frequent meetings have taken place for that purpose. The difficulty which I had the honour to state as arising from the confusion between the limits of Hookairee and Chikoree, appeared at first to be removed by the production of several treaties in which Chikoree was ceded and restored by the two states. It then seemed very easy to ascertain how much territory was actually made over when Chikoree was ceded by treaty but it soon became evident that the irregularity of the Marattas and their contempt of their engagements, rendered all hopes of any discovery by these measures of no avail It is a singular fact that of several treaties which were shown to me in which Chikory was ceded by the Peshwa to the Rajah or by the Rajah to the Peshwa not one was followed by the actual surrender of the district. The occupation and relinquishment of the districts generally depended on the force of the parties and not on their engagements, so that the history of the transfers of the rights to them by treaty is entirely unconnected with that of their actual occupation.

13 The next plan that suggested itself was to examine the records of both Governments and to endeavour to ascertain from them what were formerly considered as the limits of Chikory but

here a fresh difficulty arose from the disagreement between the accounts of the two Governments, the Peshwa's records assigning 372 villages to chikory while the Rajah's only assign 42, neither is there any ground for considering the division made under one Government as more authentic than the other, for it is quite uncertain which Government first occupied the district and it seems to have been nearly an equal time in possession of each of them It next occurred to me that the true limits of the district might be ascertained by enquiring of the Zamindars in the countries claimed by the Peshwa, whether their lands were really situated in the district of Chickory but it was objected by the Kolhapore Vakeels with great appearance of justice, that as the country was now in the occupation of Appa Desai it was highly improbable that the Zamindars would venture to reveal the truth, if it happened to be unfavourable to the interests of that Chief I am not however without hopes that some lights I have lately received on the subject, may lead to enquiries which will bring out the real state of the affair

14 In consequence of the impatience manifested by the Peshwa at the interview which I have had the honour to report and on a consideration of the expediency of putting the formation of His Highness's Battalions in train before he quits Poona for the season, I have ventured to anticipate your Lordship's arrangements for procuring leave of absence for the officers and men to be employed with His Highness's Brigade and have suggested to the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay the expediency of granting temporary leave to those immediately required, which may be allowed to expire if your Lordship does not think it expedient to take measures for renewing it The officers are also apprized that their remaining even for the present in the Peshwa's employment is still subject to your Lordship's final orders

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Letter No 27—The long letter reports the details of the transactions between the Peshwa and the Patwardhans on the eve and after the departure of the Peshwa for the Konkan The political relations subsisting between Appa Desai, the British Government, the Raja of Kolhapur and the Rani of Sawantwari are also described with a historical retrospect This survey reveals interesting details about the career of Appa Desai Elphinstone further suggests the terms for a treaty between Sawantwari and Kolhapur. The enclosures are also important.

FROM—M ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA

TO—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Poona, the 18th March 1813

Soon after I had last the honour of addressing your Lordship directly His Highness the Peshwa set out for the Konkan from whence he proceeded to Kopergaon Sadashiv Mankishwar set off

for his village of Taimboornee about the same time, the greater part of the other Ministers either accompanied the Peshwa or the Bhow or were allowed to go to different parts of the country on their own affairs. The contingent of the Jagirdars marched to the frontier and they themselves repaired to positions which were pointed out to them for reasons which will hereafter be explained The adjustment of many little points which remained to be settled with the Jagirdars was thus suspended and the investigation of the limits of Chikory and Manowlee entirely interrupted.

2 When the march of the Jagirdars was settled a considerable degree of embarrassment was created about the place where they were themselves to reside. Their own wish was either to be allowed to go to their Jagirs or to accompany their troops to the field. They were soon persuaded to drop the first of these plans and the second appeared to me quite unobjectionable. The Peshwa at first agreed to its being adopted, if I was convinced there was no danger of their intriguing with Sindhia and Holkar I soon satisfied His Highness on that head but he still said he would prefer their staying at Poona. After a good deal of arrangement, it was settled that they should remain at Poona, but when the Peshwa was about to set out on his journey the Minister sent to Appa Sahib Patwardhan to say that after the attempts his father (Parasram Bhow) had made to place Chimnajee Appa on the musnud, his remaining at the same city with that prince during the Peshwa's absence could not but be alarming to His Highness and would give rise to many reports unfavourable to the Patwardhan family He therefore recommended his passing the period of the Peshwa's absence at Pandharpur When this was communicated to me I complained of the Minister's interfering in the arrangements with the Jagirdars without previous concert with me. I pointed out the inconvenience of the contradictory instructions which those Chiefs received from him and me, and I could not but exclaim against the extraordinary impolicy of pointing out Chimnajee Appa to the Jagirdars as a rival of the Peshwa's and of giving rise to notions which had never till now occurred either to the Prince himself or to any of the Peshwa's subjects. However as the Bhow had desired the Patwardhans to repair to Pandharpur I said I should avoid all appearance of counteraction by seconding his request. I accordingly settled with the Patwardhans that they were to send their brothers to the field and go themselves to Pandharpur but they had scarcely reached that place when the real motive of all these intrigues and false alarms became apparent. The Minister wrote to me complaining bitterly of the Patwardhans remaining at Pandharpur and not accompanying him to Taimboornee, from which it was evident that his real object was to procure for himself a train of Chiefs of birth and high rank in the state, and to indulge his affectation of imitating Nana Farnavees The difference was compromised in the end and I only mention it to show the trifling causes which are allowed to create embarrassment in the most serious affairs of this Government.

3 The Musters of Rastia's Contingent still remained to be settled and as I had a good opportunity of knowing the distressed circumstances of that Sirdar in course of a partial settlement of his affairs which I undertook at his request I prevailed on the Peshwa with great difficulty to be satisfied with 2000 men from him instead of 3,300 the number which His Highness claimed This number was accordingly mustered a few days ago and no complaints have yet been made by the Government but judging from the numerous and tedious altercations which took place at the musters of the Patwardhans I presume there will still be some difficulty in settling that of Rastia's troops, in the meantime that body is to march as soon as possible to join the contingent of the other Jagirdars on the Northern frontier

4 I shall now proceed to report the progress of the adjustment of the Rajah of Kolhapore's affairs I before acquainted your Lordship that I had failed in prevailing on Appa Desai to give up the districts which were admitted to belong to the Rajah of Kolhapore, to desist from extorting money from the disputed districts or even to refrain from plundering those in His Highness's possession In consequence I transferred my applications on these subjects to the Government and received frequent assurances from it of its readiness to fulfil the Treaty, but the Minister betrayed considerable irresolution in enforcing the observance of it on the part of Appa Desai nor was it till the day fixed for his departure that any advantage was derived from my constant applications and remonstrances At length the Minister sent me a certain number of orders of surrender under Appa Desai's seal, but as the small number of orders and the ambiguous style of some of them were unsatisfactory to the Rajah's Vakeels, I made a new application to the Minister, whom I begged to defer his departure and in consequence a meeting took place at which the Rajah's Vakeels and those of Appa Desai were brought together in my presence and that of some of the Peshwa's ministers A summary enquiry was then made into the Rajah's claims, those which appeared doubtful were set aside for future investigation and those which were clear were settled by the Ministers engaging to give orders of surrender for the places to which they related Appa Desai's Vakeels were as might be expected very unreasonable but the Peshwa's Ministers were more moderate and it was at length settled with their concurrence that orders of surrender should immediately be given for the places held by the Peshwa's troops in 17 Turrufs or districts, and that the case of three other places should be communicated to the Minister together with my opinion that they ought to be surrendered Next day the orders for the surrender of the 17 Turrufs were brought to me and the Minister announced his acquiescence in my opinion regarding the other three, for which he promised to send orders of surrender under Appa Desai's seal within a day or two The Minister then marched accompanied by Appa Desai and his contingent and I sent a Native Agent with him to receive the promised orders and also to procure similar orders for some places

belonging to Rastia and the Patwardhans which have been usurped by Appa Desai. Appa Desai contrived to defer the delivery of those orders till he reached Taimboornee when he procured the Minister's leave to return to Neepaunee to celebrate his marriage.

5 I had intelligence of the Minister's intention of allowing him to depart in time to write to him and request that Appa Desai might on no account be permitted to return to his Jagir till all the points under discussion were adjusted. The Minister was never theless prevailed on by certain considerations to sanction his return. As soon as I heard of his departure, I sent a message to the Minister remonstrating with him for his neglect of the Peshwa's promise, that the question of permitting the Jagirdars to return to their lands should always be settled in consultation between His Highness the Peshwa and the British Government, pointing out the peculiar necessity there was for attending to that promise in the present case and at the present time, and declaring my opinion that many inconveniences would arise from the particular instance in which that promise had been infringed.

6 On the receipt of this message the Minister redoubled his exertions to procure the orders of surrender and pressed Appa Desai with much earnestness to return to Taimboornee. His efforts have as yet been wholly unavailing and the following circumstances do not lead me to suppose that his authority will be much more respected in future.

7 The orders of surrender which Appa Desai had given under his own seal were delivered to the Rajah of Kolhapore, who sent officers to take possession of the villages At the Rajah's request a hircarra of mine accompanied those officers and the following account is made out from his letters and from the statements of the Rajah's Vakeels The Rajah's officers first went to the town and fort of Akkewaut, one of the most considerable, which was to be made over to the Rajah they were there informed that the orders they brought could not be complied with unless further instructions were received from Neepaunee. To that place therefore they went and were told by Appa Desai's Chief Agents, that the orders would not be carried into execution unless the Rajah previously surrendered either the fort of Sawmaunghar or that of Buddergarh to Appa Desai. It is to be observed that the Peshwa's right to these places had already been discussed and had been candidly acknowledged by His Highness's own Ministers to be a proper subject for investigation and not one which ought at all to interfere with the restitution of the country to which the Peshwa had preferred no claim.

8 The Hircarra's report also confirmed the accounts I had often received from the Rajah's Vakeels of the extortions committed by Appa Desai on all the districts which are likely to be restored to the Rajah and of the outrages practised by him within the territories already in the Rajah's possession. It also stated

that various messengers from the Minister were at Neepaunee urging the immediate return of Appa Desai to Taimboornee but that Appa Desai did not seem disposed to pay much attention to them The same statement is contained in a letter written by my native agent with the Bhow by that Minister's desire, the letter represents the pains the Bhow has taken to prevail on Appa Desai to return, mentions their ill success and afterwards gives the substance of a very strong letter which the Minister has addressed to Appa Desai insisting on his compliance with the former orders. The part of my Agent's letter which was written by the Minister's directions concludes with declaring that if Appa Desai still continues to disobey the orders he has received, his evil destiny must be allowed to take its course

9 In consequence of these proceedings I have written to His Highness the Peshwa to request that he will issue orders in his own name to Appa Desai, and that he will exert himself to fulfil the Treaty with Kolhapore I have also written to the same effect in more detail to the Minister I have the honour to enclose translations of those letters

10 I understand Appa Desai's real situation and designs At this moment it is necessary to take a light view of his rise and of the circumstances which brought him into his present state Appa Desai inherited from his ancestors a little country consisting of 8 or 10 villages which had been granted to them by the kings of Bijapur In his infancy he was under the protection of the Rajah of Kolhapore and he together with Serjee Rao Ghatgey, was at one time given as a hostage to the Bombay Government for the performance of some engagements entered into by the Rajah Appa Desai was for a considerable time in the Rajah's service but when the influence of Parasram Bhow began to be great in the countries near Kolhapore he went over to his service and I believe remained in it till Serjee Rao Ghatgey came into power when he entered Sindhia's service and attached himself particularly to Ghatgey He received a large share of that adventurer's usurpations in the Southern countries and being a man of talents and a good soldier soon became a person of some importance in that neighbourhood When Lord Wellington entered the Maratta country in 1803, Appa Desai accompanied the Army to Poona together with the other Southern Chiefs, but he was distinguished from the rest by his continuing in the Army during the whole of the campaign against Sindhia and the Rajah of Berar During that period he received a large monthly allowance, and at the end of the war he obtained through the influence of the British Government the office of Sirlushkar and a very considerable Jagir in addition to what he had before He afterwards received a grant of Chikory which he wrested from the Rajah of Kolhapore In his long wars with that prince he was often counteracted by the intrigues of different Ministers and Chiefs of the Peshwa and was chiefly supported by the influence of the British Resident, in consequence of which he was liberal in his professions of obedience and attachment to the

British Government and on one occasion at least, he actually marched with his contingent to the Northward to co-operate with the British Army In the mean time he acquired great power and reputation in his own neighbourhood formed a strong party at the Durbar of Kolhapore, compelled the Rajah to give him his daughter in marriage, and seems to have formed the design of acquiring the whole of that principality He seems to have held out to the Peshwa the prospect of being made Peshwa to the Rajah with the same powers which he exercises in the name of the Rajah of Satarah but if my own intelligence and the positive assertions of all the Kolhapur Vakeels be correct, his real design was to secure that authority for himself under the title of Dewan to the Rajah. The period during which the British Government declined all interference with Kolhapore affairs and only interposed to check the intrigues of Chiefs at this Court against a Sirdar of their own Government, was favourable to Appa Desai's designs, but just as he was about to reap the fruit of his wars and intrigues his whole scheme was disconcerted by the decided interposition of the British Power His feelings on this disappointment seem to afford a sufficient explanation of the irritation so apparent in his answer to my first letter from Pandharpore for which, as I was not then acquainted with the extent of his designs I found so much difficulty in accounting Nevertheless as soon as the first ebullition of his anger was over he resumed his usual professions of devotion to the British Government and of ready obedience to the commands of his own Government. I at first had much confidence in these professions but as that does not appear to have been well founded, it is necessary to take another view of Appa Desai and to attempt to discover what his conduct will be from his known designs and his means of carrying them into effect.

11 The enclosed letter shows that Appa Desai has not laid aside his original design of getting the chief authority in Kolhapur into his own hands Much reliance may I think be placed on that letter which gives a good idea of the state of the Government of Kolhapore and of the Rajah's intentions. The Rajah's speeches to Kishan Rao must however be distinguished from the rest of the letter as those were compliments in the usual native style which the Rajah addressed to my Agent for the purpose of being reported to me. Appa Desai's means of accomplishing this favourite object are now greatly diminished and unless he is able to gain the Raja to his side they have little chance of success. Accordingly it is to this object that his attention appears at present to be directed His resistance to the British Government is probably in a great measure prompted by his wish to show the Rajah that our friendship will be of very little use to him and that it is Appa Desai alone on whom the accomplishment of his wishes depends He derives great advantage in this scheme from his having a strong party among the Rajah's ministers and from his being attended by almost all the Rajah's Serinjamy chiefs whose lands having been occupied by Appa Desai they have been forced to join him and are now of

the greatest use to him both by the intrigues which they carry on at Kolhapore and by the disturbances which they excite in the Rajah's country He seems also to have employed the Rani of Sawantwari to harrass the Rajah and to show him the miseries to which he will be exposed if he continues to rest his hopes on the aid of our Government I do not believe he can expect of the Peshwa's Government to countenance his scheme in all its extent He has certainly found means to secure the Minister's support to a certain degree but I imagine the latter will not venture to engage in any plan for frustrating our designs or for breaking the Treaty with Kolhapore, indeed although it is evident he has had his reasons for wishing to oblige Appa Desai, I believe he is now alarmed at the probable consequences of the liberties which he was induced to allow that Chief to take Before Appa Desai left him he sent a private message to me to beg I would write him such a letter as might give him a pretence for pressing Appa Desai's surrender of the Rajah's districts, and he now seems equally earnest in his endeavours to recall Appa Desai and in his attempts to exculpate himself from all share in his proceedings The Peshwa I believe has no share whatever in Appa Desai's present operations For all these reasons I do not think Appa Desai will endeavour to hold out in his present refusal to comply with the Peshwa's orders and his own promises The eagerness with which he is plundering the countries which are to be surrendered, confirm me in the opinion that he will ultimately give them up But when the limits of Chickory and Manowlee came to be settled I think it extremely probable that he will offer great opposition to any award by which he may be deprived of part of the lands in his possession The Peshwa's interests and his will then be the same, and I have no doubt great difficulties will be thrown in the way of an adjustment It is probable also that Appa Desai will continue to harrass and molest the Rajah as long as he has the power and as long as he thinks he can do so with safety

12 To avoid the first of these inconveniences I shall take great pains to show the Peshwa the difference between his interests and those of Appa Desai and to convince him of the justice of any decision which may be passed respecting Chickoree and Manowlee as well as of the little importance of the disputed points to His Highness The second inconvenience I hope will be obviated in some measure by the example of Sawantwari and by serious language on the part of the British Government It may however render it necessary to keep Lieutenant Colonel Dowse in the field longer than was originally intended, a measure rendered otherwise desirable by the recall of the auxiliary force from Goa during the present unsettled state of Kolhapore and Sawantwari, and one, which will contribute greatly to the permanence of the present adjustment of the affairs of the Jagirdars

13 I beg leave before dismissing this subject to draw your Lordship's attention to the fact that the present difficulties, with respect to Appa Desai, have not been created but disclosed by the settlement of the Southern countries; had things remained in their

former train the British Government would have continued to be instrumental in reducing Kolhapore under Appa Desai's authority and that Chief would have opposed us with much greater effect than he now can on the first occasion where our interests were at variance with his, if indeed the very circumstances of a Sirdar of the Peshwa's acquiring the control of another state, had not at once compelled us to take such measures as must have produced a rupture.

14. The correspondence which I shall do myself the honour to forward will make your Lordship acquainted with all the transactions that have taken place relating to the state of Warree. This state has long been connected with Appa Desai It was in co-operation with Warree that he made his first attack on Kolhapur and he could scarcely find a better instrument for molesting the Rajah without exposing himself to danger It seems therefore probable that the unexpected attack made by that State on the Raja was in a great measure excited by Appa Desai's intrigues but whether the attack originated directly from Appa Desai or not, it seemed to me material to give an early proof of the determination of the British Government to resist all attempts to injure the Rajah. The circumstances of the attack appeared particularly to require such a measure. The state of Warree might have good claims to the fort which it attacked, but that fort had been for several years in the Rajah's possession and during that period he was at peace with the state of Warree. On the other hand the Raja had much more extensive claims on the state of Warree which had also been allowed to lie dormant for several years In such circumstances if either party commenced a war on the other without previously renewing its claims or demanding satisfaction it must surely be considered as the aggressor and its attack must be repelled by force. The state of Warree did actually commence a war in the manner above described but instead of immediately resorting to force, I suggested to the envoy at Goa to open a negotiation with the Rani of Sawantwari to apprize her that we were bound to defend the Rajah of Kolhapore and to offer her a fair investigation of her claims if she would abstain from violence. It is true I also suggested the expediency of impressing on the Rani the danger of her pressing her claims which would revive those of the Rajah of Kolhapore but the Rani in her answer took no notice of this dissuation but merely said she had received and understood Captain Schuyler's offer of an investigation but was determined to take Burrutghur to prevent the Company's districts being disturbed by the neighbourhood of the confusion incident to a divided district. On the receipt of this letter Captain Schuyler in compliance with my suggestions called on Lieutenant Colonel Dowse to enter Sawantwari and again apprized the Rani of the consequences of her conduct

15 These transactions having imposed on us the necessity of recognizing a particular individual as the head of the Warree State and having at the same time completely unsettled the relations

between us and that principality, it appeared necessary to enter on a new treaty and an opportunity was thereby afforded of introducing the modifications of that formerly concluded, which are required by your Lordship's instructions to Captain Schuyler and the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay Under this impression, I addressed a letter to the Government of Bombay through their Chief Secretary submitting certain terms which I proposed to offer to the state of Warree and requested to be honoured with their directions in respect to the points which related to their Residency The Government replied by enclosing a copy of a letter to the Resident at Malwaun directing him to enquire into the subjects in question, to communicate them to me and to attend to any instructions he might receive from me After the receipt of this communication I was anxious to have waited till I should have an opportunity of referring to the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, after the receipt of the report of the Resident at Malwaun but the advance of Lieutenant Colonel Dowse into Sawantwari rendering a speedy decision absolutely necessary, and Captain Schuyler continuing to express much solicitude respecting the terms which I was about to recommend to him, I found myself obliged to furnish him with my own sentiments on the subject referring him to the Resident at Malwaun for information on the points connected with the Presidency of Bombay

The arrangement which I suggested to Captain Schuyler comprized the following terms —

The restoration of Burrutghur

The establishment of some provision for the settlement of future disputes between the states of Warree and Kolhapore

The cession of Rairee and of the Waree Share of Massoora

The renunciation of all right on the part of Warree to the teak forest

The confirmation of all parts of the former Treaty not at variance with the present

The cession on the part of the British Government of its share of the districts which it holds in participation with Warree and of the town of Vingorla with the exception of the fort and the land between it and the sea and also of ground for a guard house

The cessions are conditionally suggested and are recommended to be avoided in case the report of the Resident at Malwaun should show them to be objectionable The fort is retained as a place of retreat for the troops, which might become necessary, as the removal of the force from Goa would render the arrival of assistance in case of a disturbance more remote than it was when Lieutenant Col Smith made his report The abandonment of our pecuniary claims and the extension of our protection and guarantee to the Rani with a Salvo for the Peshwa's right of supermacy Most of these articles are founded on your Lordship's instructions and require no comment but there are one or two on which I am anxious to offer more full explanations

16. The principal of these are the omission of the demand for the cession of Newtee and the recommendation to Captain Schuyler to give up the Company's pecuniary claims. I have no doubt your Lordship would at any time approve of the utmost moderation in our demands which might be consistent with the attainment of your designs and at present moderation is rendered more necessary by events which have taken place since your Lordship's instructions were issued. The interposition of the British Government in favour of the Rajah of Kolhapore, however just, cannot but be offensive to the Government of Warree and the removal of the auxiliary force from Goa by lessening our means of coercing that Government makes it more desirable than ever to offer such terms as will secure its cordial acquiescence in the arrangement which is to be maintained henceforward. It was therefore desirable to lessen our demands and increase the advantages offered to the State of Warree as much as was consistent with the interests of the British Government and it will perhaps appear that those interests are exposed to no real detriment by the sacrifices alluded to Lieutenant Colonel Smith's opinion of the fort of Newttee is already before the Government and from all the information I have been able to collect it does not appear to be of the least use to a power which is in possession of Malwaun The cession therefore while it would increase the difficulty of settling with the Warree State would only burden us with an establishment without increasing our means of checking Piracy Our pecuniary demands on Kolhapore appear from the circumstances of that state to be merely nominal and although there might be an advantage in retaining them for the purpose of furnishing an equivalent for any sacrifice we might hereafter require from Warree, yet the benefit of such a possession cannot in the present state of affairs be put in competition with that of a sincere and cheerful accession on the part of the Warree State to our demands

17 The clause which I have advised to be annexed to the guarantee as a Salvo for the Peshwa's right is liable to objection in as much as it appears to countenance claims which we have every reason to think unfounded but it is of so much importance to secure the Peshwa's cordial co-operation in the adjustment to be effected of the Rajah of Kolhapore's affairs that it is worthwhile to submit to some inconvenience rather than give him offence and the inconvenience in this case is not great since the proposed clause only binds us to attend to the Peshwa's just claims which we would not in any circumstances have attempted to set aside. For these reasons I trust the terms I have alluded to will not be disapproved by your Lordship I trust these terms will soon be acceded to and that Lieutenant Colonel Dowse will speedily be enabled to reascend the Ghats.

18 I have now only to mention the repeated applications I have received from the Kolhapore Vakeels for gifts or loans of money to relieve the pecuniary embarrassments to which their Government and even their own mission is at present subject.

I have constantly rejected these applications in civil terms but it is not impossible that they may be made subservient to the acquisition of the Raja's rights to the remaining share of Massoora in case he should appear to possess any rights worth acquiring

19 I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that in consequence of the desire expressed by the Government of Bombay to be enabled with the least possible delay to strengthen the force employed in the defence of Guzerat, I have authorized the march of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry from Seroor without waiting the arrival of the Corps which is to relieve it The 1st Battalion 8th Regiment accordingly marched on the beginning of this month and the other Battalion may now be daily expected to arrive

Substance of a letter addressed by Mr Elphinstone to His Highness the Peshwa, dated the 15th March 1813

Since your Highness left Poona, I have had the satisfaction of hearing from time to time of your progress and of your safe arrival at Copergaon which gave me the greatest pleasure When your Highness set out you left certain affairs of your Government in train for immediate adjustment and as you probably expect to find them settled when you return, I think it my duty to make you acquainted with the present state of their progress towards a final arrangement Your Highness had pleased to issue orders for the march of the troops, belonging to the Jagirdars, towards the frontier Those troops marched accordingly and the Sirdars proceeded to a separate destination agreeably to your Highness s commands

Rastia's troops remained to be mustered and their muster has since taken place, agreeably to the arrangement which your Highness was pleased to give your consent, and they are now about to proceed to the frontier

When your Highness was about to leave Poona you were pleased to give positive orders that all the places taken from the Rajah of Kolhapore, not claimed for your Highness, should be immediately given up to the Rajah Accordingly the Minister, before his departure, directed an enquiry to be made into the number of places so circumstanced and after a full investigation, at which the Sirlushkar's Vakeels assisted, it was settled that orders of surrender for 20 places should be given without delay, 17 were accordingly given on the spot under the seal of the Sirlushkar and the rest, the minister promised to send to me while on his march to Taimboornee The orders of surrender given by the Sirlushkar were made over to the Rajah of Kolhapore and the Raja immediately sent them to the places in question The Governors of those places however refused to obey the orders and referred the Kolhapore people to Neepaunee The Kolhapore officers then went to Neepaunee, accompanied by a man of mine, when they were

told that the places in question would not be given up unless Samaunghur or Buderghur were given in exchange. In the mean time the Sirlushkar continues to extort money with the utmost severity from the disputed districts and even to ravage parts of the Rajah s country the right to which is not disputed.

The Minister has used all the exertions in his power to check these proceedings and to procure the execution of the orders of surrender and of the points settled at Poona but the Sirlushkar having retired to Neepaunee, shows no disposition to comply with his repeated instances. In these circumstances I beg leave to re commend to your Highness s particular notice the necessity of enforcing those orders by your own commands. I have no doubt your Highness is as anxious as I am, for the faithful performance of this and of all the remaining parts of the late treaty with Kolha pore but in this case an additional motive for insisting on compli ance with your former orders is found in the impolicy of permitting your Jagirdars to relapse into habits of disobedience and of imagin ing that they can have separate wars and negotiations with foreign states involving individual rights and interests unconnected with and often at variance with those of your Highness s Government

As your Highness s own orders are required I have taken the liberty to address you directly to save the time which would be requisite in communicating with your Highness through the Minister I have addressed the Ministers Malhar Rao and Anand Rao on several other subjects connected with your Highness s affairs which I leave them to submit to you being unwilling to trouble your Highness except when it is unavoidable.

(A true translation)

M. ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona

Substance of a letter addressed by Mr Elphinstone to Sedashiv Mankeshwar dated the 16th March 1813

I have received your letter on the subject of Sumpgaon Baggeewarree which affair I hope you have ere this brought to a conclusion.

I have also received a letter from Sadashiv Pandit in which he acquaints me with a message you were so good as to send by him and with the measures you have taken to enforce obedience on the part of Appa Desai Sirlushkar The observations contained in your letter to that Chief comprehend everything that I could say on the subject They are suitable to your own good sense and consistent with the Peshwa s honour and advantage

It appears however to be very doubtful whether the Sirlushkar will show sufficient respect to your present orders as he has failed so much in that which was due to your former ones and it appears

to me a matter of much importance that he should not be permitted to disregard them, it is otherwise much to be feared that he may fall into the habit of considering himself as a separate and independent power making war and peace on his own account without reference to the orders or to the interests of the Court of Poona I need not point out the bad effects of such an example on the other Jagirdars, and although you are acquainted with the anxiety which I have always shown for the maintenance of the just rights of those Chiefs, I need scarcely say that nothing would be more adverse to my wishes or indeed more inconsistent with the Governor-General's orders to me than any diminution of the legitimate authority which His Highness ought to possess over them, and which it was the sole object of the late arrangement to establish, I shall proceed to remind you of the objects which are yet to be obtained from the Sirlushkar and I shall suggest such means as seem to me best calculated for their attainment

In the first place good faith requires the execution of the treaty with Kolhapore The first step which is the restitution of the places to which His Highness advances no claim, His Highness ordered this restitution to take place before he left Poona, and you enforced the order with such effect that 17 orders of surrender were given by the Sirlushkar and three more promised As after all this, restitution has not yet been made, I thought it necessary to request His Highness to support your orders with his own authority and for this purpose have addressed a letter to him of which the enclosed is a copy I trust that His Highness's orders joined to a repetition of your own will be sufficient to effect this arrangement to which the Sirlushkar himself has already agreed, but it will afterwards be necessary to procure the surrender of any other places in his possession which on enquiry may appear to form no part either of the Peshwa's ancient possessions or of Chikory and Manowly It will also be necessary to procure the repayment of the collections made by Appa Desai from the Raja's lands since the peace, and to prevent his molesting the Rajah in any shape hereafter I have no doubt of His Highness's wish to observe strict justice with respect to those articles, even if he had less regard to justice I cannot suppose he would forfeit his character and break a treaty for so very trifling an object, but it is by no means improbable that the Sirlushkar may be led by personal motives to sacrifice His Highness's wishes and the good of the state to his own exclusive interests It is therefore necessary to take measures to prevent his doing so It will also be requisite to get him to give up the lands which he has usurped from His Highness the Peshwa It may not however be His Highness's intention to resume those lands and it would on the whole be best to allow the Sirlushkar to keep the whole or a part of them to indemnify him for the expenses he has incurred in the Peshwa's service, but if it is His Highness's intention to resume any of them, I am afraid that it would not be easy to do so at this juncture, neither would his granting them have much appearance of generosity in the present state of circumstances, I would therefore recommend that the Sirlushkar should be

summoned to the presence, and should be kept in attendance till all these points be finally settled at the same time I would recommend that due attention should be paid to all the Sirlushkar's reasonable *claims*. Above all I recommend that the above questions should be brought to a speedy issue, so that means may be adopted for coercing the Sirlushkar should he be found reluctant to pay obedience to the Peshwa's orders. There is another subject which I must bring to your notice though I have already mentioned it to the Ministers here. The Rani of Sawant Warree has lately attacked a fort in possession of the Rajah of Kolhapore and she cannot be prevailed on to desist from hostilities by any arguments which have been brought forward by the British Government. The negotiations which Captain Schuyler was conducting with the State of Warree for the purpose of suppressing piracy have therefore been broken off, and a British force has advanced to her frontier to compel her to desist from the war which she has begun with so little provocation. I have no doubt the peace of that part of the country will soon be restored. In the mean time it may be proper to put the Sirlushkar on his guard against engaging in any intrigues in that quarter which would place him in the situation of an enemy to the British Government, and a rebel to the Peshwa's.

(A true translation)

M. ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona.

Letter No 28.—Elphinstone points out the causes of delay in *finalising the territorial adjustments*. The inordinate delay was becoming annoying and he suggests that if prompt settlement could not be effected the Governor-General may give an award. He also intimates that Appa Desai had ravaged the 17 places before he surrendered them. The enclosures are important.

FROM—M. ELPHINSTONE RESIDENT AT POONA.
TO—THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD MINTO GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Poona, 10th April 1813.

Since the date of my last dispatch some little progress had been made in the adjustment of the affairs of Kolhapore but the final settlment of all disputes seems as remote as ever

2. Appa Desai has given up the 17 places for which he gave orders of surrender but he first plundered them of every article of property carried off the cattle from all of them, and from some even the people. He promises to give up the other three places, to the surrender of which the Peshwa's Ministers formerly agreed, and the Minister expects him to come in himself before long The Peshwa in reply to my letter a translation of which was enclosed

in my last dispatch, sent me the most positive assurances that every article of the treaty with Kolhapore should be fulfilled and issued orders to Appa Desai to conform to the arrangement which had been settled at Poona, without delay

3 In the mean time one of the Ministers whose business it was to attend the investigation of the Rajah of Kolhapore's claims, returned to Poona and the conference on that subject recommenced I had information that these conferences were merely meant to amuse the British Government and that no business would be done till Sadashiv Mankeshwar's return, when the Peshwa's real views would be disclosed Accordingly at the first meeting the Peshwa's Minister opposed unreasonable doubts to everything advanced by the Kolhapore Vakeels, and after wasting the day in fruitless conversation, asked for a fortnight to examine his papers This was refused and the next morning he excused himself from further attendance on the plea of severe indisposition and everything is in the same state in which it was before his arrival. My intelligence represents him to be really ill, but as the Peshwa has many Ministers of his rank, his sickness affords no excuse for the suspension of all business

4 I have written several letters and sent many messages to Sadashiv Mankeshwar on the subject of these delays, and his answers while they professed much readiness to comply with my wishes, have in reality shown great indifference to the subjects which I pointed out to his attention, and a want of any sense of the impropriety of his indulging in retirement and leisure while so much of the serious business of his Government is at a stand, nor is it impossible that the minister may be pleased with the idea that he is baffling all the efforts of the British Government by merely remaining quiet and hearing its expostulations with unconcern

5 All these signs of a determination to delay the adjustment of the Kolhapore affairs, have induced me to address a letter, of which the enclosed is a copy to His Highness the Peshwa Should it fail of effect I am not aware of any certain remedy except proceeding to decide on the information already obtained and calling on the Peshwa to abide by your Lordship's award, but that step might be avoided for a time and perhaps rendered unnecessary if your Lordship should deem it expedient to address a letter to His Highness the Peshwa slightly touching on the opposition experienced by your Lordship in the early stays of the negotiation with Kolhapore expressing your Lordship's disapprobation of the delays which are now practised to the great detriment of the reputation of the British Government and requiring a speedy and equitable adjustment of all the Rajah of Kolhapore's demands and a strict observation in future of the terms of the treaty which has been concluded with that prince It might be advisable to take the occasion of your Lordship's addressing a letter to the Peshwa, to lay down

the principles which ought to regulate his Government in its treatment of the Southern Jagirdars as my dispatches will have already shown your Lordship the want of steadiness and attention with which that important branch of its public affairs is now treated by the Peshwa's Government.

6. Should this suggestion meet with your Lordship's approbation it might be advisable that the letter should be forwarded to me without delay to be delivered or not as the state of affairs at the time when it reached me, might appear to render advisable. If the Peshwa could be prevailed on to enter sincerely on the arrangement of the Rajah's claims, and if at the same time Appa Desai returned to Poona in conformity with the Peshwa's orders the ultimate settlement of all points might be reasonably expected and Colonel Dowse's Force might be allowed to withdraw

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Substance of a letter addressed by Mr Elphinstone to His Highness the Peshwa dated April 10th, 1813

Malhar Reoonee Rao communicated to me the contents of your Highness's letter to him in which you were pleased to notice mine to your address. I beg leave to express the satisfaction which I derived from the letter your Highness wrote to the Surlushkar and have the pleasure to say that many of the points which were the immediate cause of my anxiety at that time have since been adjusted.

It gives me real concern to be obliged to trouble your Highness again so soon but I am certain your Highness will do me the justice to observe that my addressing you on this occasion is required as much from a regard to the interest and reputation of your own Government, as by the attention which it is my duty to pay to the preservation of the good faith and honour of the British Government.

I formerly announced to the Rajah of Kolhapore that unless he complies with your Highness's just demands within 3 days he should be attacked by the British troops. The Rajah consented to your Highness's demands and signed a treaty with me on your Highness's part in which it was stipulated that all the country conquered from him within the four years and not included in Chickory Manowlee should be restored to him. After the signature of this Treaty 5 months elapsed before a single village was restored At the end of that time your Highness's minister acknowledged that 17 of the Turrufs which had been retained by your troops, belonged incontestibly to the Rajah, had been taken within four years and consequently ought to have been restored on the day after the Treaty was ratified. A vast number of the Rajah's claims still remain to be investigated and your Highness at my repeated request appointed certain officers to conduct the investigation. Your Highness may possibly be acquainted with the delays

which took place while you were still at Poona, when you left it the whole of your ministers withdrew and I was left with the Kolhapore Vakeels who as well as myself had been in attendance every day since the beginning of this investigation At length Baba Cholekar has come to Poona but he has been taken ill and everything is again at a stand His illness may be the visitation of God but I cannot believe that there is only one man in your Highness's service capable of meeting the Kolhapore Vakeels and therefore I do not think his illness affords any excuse for delay

There cannot be a greater proof of the Governor General's friendship to your state and regard for your person, than the forbearance which he has shown during the whole of these delays His Lordship has hitherto from his reliance on your faith
. to the reports I wrote to him that the affairs of Kolhapore would be adjusted but as the faith of the British Government is as much implicated in the execution of this treaty as your Highness's, I cannot doubt but His Lordship will take a very serious view of the subject when he receives the report which I am now obliged to write to him, nor can I say what measures His Lordship may think it necessary to adopt I think it my duty to make the above statement to your Highness with as much freedom as I would use towards his Lordship as I doubt not your own desire is to do everything that can be required of an upright Government and of a faithful ally

(A true translation)

(Sd) M ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona

Substance of a letter from Mr Elphinstone to Sadashiv Mankeshwar, dated April 10th, 1813

After suffering nearly six months of delay and neglect, I lately heard that Baba Cholekar was coming to Poona to undertake the adjustment of the Rajah of Kolhapore's claims and in consequence I flattered myself that the Peshwa's Government was now disposed to put an end to that affair, Baba Cholkar however arrived and at the first conference he asked for a fortnight to enable him to ascertain whether Caugul belonged to His Highness the Peshwa It was agreed that he should examine his papers for a few days but he has unfortunately fallen sick and all business is again at a stand I long ago told Malhar Reoonee Rao and Anand Rao Malhar, that if the settlement did not make more progress after Baba Cholekar's arrival, than it had done before, I should be obliged to refer the matter to my Government for its orders

I have now done so, and I enclose a copy of a letter which I judged it necessary to write on this occasion to His Highness the Peshwa

It would be presumptive in me to guess what measures the Right Honourable the Governor-General will take when he receives my report but I am confident there is no inconvenience he will not undergo rather than allow the smallest imputation to be cast on his fidelity to his engagements.

(A true translation)

(Sd) M. ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona.

Letter No 29.—Elphinstone intimates that the death of the Raja of Kolhapur took place on the 26th April 1813 He left two minor sons, the elder of whom only twelve, was to succeed. The attitude of the British Government is indicated by Elphinstone.

FROM—M. ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA

TO—THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD MINTO GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Poona 26th April 1813.

MY LORD

I am concerned to inform your Lordship of the death of the Rajah of Kolhapore. His Highness was seized with a fever while superintending a Tank which he was making in the vicinity of Kolhapore and died on the 23rd instant.

2. This event was entirely unexpected till the day before it took place. The Rajah s Vakeels only heard of their master's danger yesterday and they immediately came to me to consult on the steps to be taken in case of the Rajah s demise. By their accounts there is no apprehension of the succession being disputed between the Rajah s two sons parties will concur in acknowledging the elder who is indisputably the rightful heir This prince is now only 12 years of age.

3. I acquainted the Vakeels that in the event of the Rajah s death, the British Government would consider his successor as standing on the same relation which he had himself held that it would protect the state from foreign force, but that it would not interfere at all in the domestic concerns of the country

4. The Vakeels endeavoured to show that it was for the interest of the British Government to interfere to prevent the continuance of Rutnakur Pant Rauje Adneea, in the Ministry of the advancement of Nana Pautankar to that station. Those persons they said had lost the Rajah s confidence and were deprived of the means of doing harm while the Rajah lived but might recover their influence under the Government of the Infant Raja and his employ it to favour Appa Desai to break off the alliance with the British and to destroy the Government of their own country

5 To this I replied that the lawful Government of Kolhapur must be allowed to choose its own ministers and to manage its own internal concerns, that the British Government would interpose if any foreign power took part in the affairs of that principality, and that it would of course take care that its own honour or interest did not suffer from the conduct of any Ministers that might be constituted, but that it would not be induced to take a part in the domestic transactions of the Government as long they had no reference to it or to its allies

6 I think it extremely probable that Appa Desai will be tempted on this occasion to engage in some schemes open or concealed, for the purpose of effecting his former of recovering his influence over that state I shall therefore communicate the death of the Rajah to the Peshwa's Government without delay and that positive orders may be given to His Highness's Sirdars to abstain from all interference with that principality, at the same time I shall make known the fixed determination of the British Government to extend to the late Raja's successor the protection which it was bound by the treaty to afford to him and to his heirs I shall also urge the return of Appa Desai which does not seem to have been at all accelerated by the orders issued directly by His Highness the Peshwa

7 I have received a letter from the Minister in answer to the remonstrance which I addressed to him on the subject of the delays which have taken place in the adjustment of the Raja of Kolhapur's claims (enclosed in my dispatch No 44) The Minister in this letter takes no notice of the past delays or of the discredit which I represented them as occasioning to the Peshwa's Government but calmly requests me to rest that everything will be done that is required to fulfil the engagements of the British Government or to execute your Lordship's wishes

8 The principal minister employed on the investigation of the Kolhapore claims, has returned to Poona, and is to visit me today I cannot however say that I expect any real progress to be made in the adjustment until I shall be enabled to point out to the Peshwa himself the injustice and impolicy of the measures pursued by his ministers, and to convince him of your Lordship's resolution to enforce the execution of the Treaty with Kolhapore

9 Having lately received a dispatch from Captain Sydenham at Aurangabad acquainting me that a force of the Peshwa's composed of some troops on His Highness's immediate service and the Contingent of the Patwardhans and other Jagirdars and estimated at 15,000 men, have Nizam's frontier in pursuit of a freebooter named Sheikh Dulla, and was about to enter His Highness's dominions I immediately called on the Ministers for an explanation of this proceeding The Ministers informed me in reply that the force in question had orders to pursue Shaikh Dulla as far as the frontier but would not enter the territories of his Highness the Nizam

10 I have had no accounts from Sawantwari nor from Captain Schuyler since the receipt of that officer's letters dated the 19th instant.

Letter No 30.—The letter intimates that "Baba Farkia who has been a prisoner in the fort of Basseen since he was delivered up by Appa Saheb Patwardhan, died last Saturday"

FROM—M. ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA.

To—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona 11th June 1813.

After I left the Peshwa on the evening of the 8th His Highness immediately retired to a private apartment where he read my note after which he sent for Malhar Pandit and Chintu Pant Deshmukh who remained with him till midnight.

2. He yesterday sent to Khoosroojee to desire he would attend him in the evening and on his appearing His Highness said he had read my paper (which he held in his hand), that he was much surprised at the delay that had taken place that the Minister would reach Poona on the 12th and that he would give him positive orders on the day of his arrival to expedite all the arrangements which I had recommended to him. He said he would not delay till the Minister's arrival if the presence of Appa Desai were not essential to any effectual measure that the delay would not exceed two days and that His Highness was resolved to see the treaty fully executed before he set out on the pilgrimage to Pandharpore (which occurs early in next month).

3. As far as language can go His Highness's communication was entirely satisfactory and if he is not induced to alter his views I trust the present difficulties will be got over as soon as their nature permits.

4. Baba Furkia who has been a Prisoner in the fort of Basseen since he was delivered up by Appa Sahib Patwardhan died last saturday As soon as I heard of this event, I recommended to the Peshwa to allow the Patwardhans and Furkia's other relations access to Basseen and free intercourse with the Bramins who had attended Furkia, so that they might be satisfied that he had not been rigidly confined and that his death was entirely owing to disease and not accelerated by the treatment h had received.

5 The Peshwa replied that Furkia's attendants had already been allowed to go where they pleased, and that he should be glad to give the utmost publicity to the manner of the Chief's death.

6 The Minister will arrive tomorrow and I hope to see the Peshwa or at least the minister on the next day

Letter No 31—The latter narrates at length the discussions between the Resident on the one hand, and the Peshwa and his Minister on the other regarding the transfer of three districts by Appa Desai and the alleged refractory conduct of the latter.

FROM—M ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA

TO—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR GENERAL

Poona, the 27th June 1813.

The Minister arrived here on the 12th and I waited for 2 days to give the Peshwa an opportunity of sending for me as he had promised but finding at the end of that time that there was nothing said about my visit I myself sent a message to remind His Highness of it The Peshwa was by this time engaged in some manner which prevented his seeing me and I was obliged to request to see the Minister instead of His Highness

2 That person was unluckily siezed with a fever which prevented his receiving me and every thing remained as it had been before the Peshwa's arrival, till the 19th when I at last obtained an interview with the Bhow He soon entered on a long account of his proceedings mixed with complaints of the ill treatment he had received from Appa Desai He repeatedly avowed that Appa Desai was not in obedience to him and more than once boasted that he could now convince me at the little ground there was for suspecting him of being in concert with that Chief

3 He however confined himself to this sort of discourse without suggesting any remedy for the evils of which he complained, when he had finished his speech which was a very long one, I stated all that had past since the Peshwa left Poona, nearly in the same terms with those of the note enclosed in my last dispatch, but I introduced much more complaint of the Minister's own conduct and I concluded by saying that things must now be brought to some issue and that if Appa Desai was not in obedience to the Minister, I should be obliged to him if he would say so at once and leave the rest of the arrangement to me The Minister then said he had been thinking of a plan which would probably remove all difficulties, and this was that he should wait the result of a communication he has just made to Appa Desai, one of whose Vakeels was still in the house and that if it were unsuccessful he and I should send a friendly message to Appa Desai pointing out the bad consequence of his conduct and that if it failed of effect I should take the negotiation into my own hand and recover not only the Rajah of Kolhapore's districts but those belonging to the Peshwa which Appa Desai held without authority I objected to this proposal, observing that as I had already broken off all communication with Appa Desai, it would not be consistent with the dignity of the

British Government for me to begin again by an application which if refused would lead to no further consequences and that when His Highness the Peshwa was prepared to make over all negotiations with Appa Desai to me, in the same manner as had been done with the other Jagirdars then and not till then I should be ready to send such a message as the Minister proposed.

4. The Minister here interrupted me, to say that I had misunderstood him, and that his meaning was that I should support my message in any manner I thought proper For added he, when a Chief has set the Government at defiance, why should I be anxious to make terms for him. I then resumed my discourse and said that the British Government was not bound to assist the Peshwa in retrieving opportunities of asserting his rights which had been lost by the mismanagement of his own ministers and by their disregard of its advice, but that its first object was the promotion of His Highness's interests and it would not therefore refuse to interfere in his favour but that if the Peshwa intended to resume all the lands held by Appa Desai, he ought to pay such expenses as that Sirdar had bona fide incurred in recovering them from the Rajah of Kolhapore for whatever might have been Appa Desai's conduct, it would not become the Government to treat him with injustice. The minister contested this argument and showed an anxiety for the recovery of the Peshwa's lands which made the Kolhapore affair appear to be in his eyes a very secondary consideration I put an end to this by saying that we might discuss the subject of Appa Desai's and the Peshwa's claims hereafter and asking whether I was to consider myself as authorized to negotiate with Appa Desai in the same manner as with the other Jagirdars The Minister affected to hesitate and at last said that he should receive Appa Desai's final answer that night or at latest next day when he would let me know the result and if it was not entirely favourable, I might take the matter into my own hands. I said I should expect his final answer on the next day but one, at farthest, and left him almost persuaded that Appa Desai was really refractory and that the Bhow seeing the danger of his late procedings was desirous to guard against their effects before it was too late.

5 I had before heard that Appa Desai had begun to hold very high and threatening language with the Minister and had declared his intention of quitting the Peshwa's service if the present demands were persevered in and I soon learned that after I left the minister he had really sent a peremptory message to Appa Desai Great therefore was my surprize, when I sent a native at the appointed time for the Bhow's final answer to receive a message from that minister acquainting me that Appa Desai said he would give the orders of surrender for three remaining districts which it had been settled in March that he was to give up but that in the mean time he wished to leave Poona for the purpose of celebrating another marriage in addition to the five which had so long detained him at Neepaunee. I lost no time in replying that

I would not receive the orders of surrender nor admit of any compromise short of the complete execution of all my demands and that if the Minister allowed Appa Desai to depart, I should consider it as an acknowledgement either of inability or of unwillingness to control him on the part of the Peshwa's Government, and should proceed to act according to the orders I might receive from your Lordship without any reference to them Immediately after dispatching this reply I learned that Appa Desai had actually marched within eight or nine hours after my conference with the Minister and consequently at least six and thirty hours before the Bhow had sent his message to me

6 On receiving this account I sent immediately to acquaint His Highness the Peshwa that I had received a letter from your Lordship to him on important business, and that I begged I might be allowed to deliver it at His Highness's earliest convenience I also sent to Anand Rao and Malhar Rao who had announced their intention to wait on me from the Bhow, begging that they might not give themselves the trouble as no benefit could now be expected except from direct communication with His Highness the Peshwa The minister's answer first arrived, he stated that Appa Desai had set off without his knowledge, that he was amazed to hear of it and that of course that Chief must be considered as being in open rebellion The Peshwa's answer was that a circumstance in his own family obliged him with the greatest reluctance to defer receiving your Lordship's letter for three days I sent an immediate answer to His Highness to say that I did not mean to put His Highness to inconvenience but that if it were possible to get over the obstacle he alluded to, it was due to His friendship for your Lordship to receive your letter on so serious an occasion without any delay In the evening Anand Rao and Malhar Rao came to me with further explanations from the Peshwa and with an earnest request that I would put off my visit till the 26th to which I immediately agreed They also brought stronger assurance than ever from the Peshwa of his determination to enforce the execution of the treaty without delay and they stated His Highness to be much incensed at the contempt that was shown for him and they added a message from the Bhow full of indignation against Appa Desai who was treated as the worst of rebels and traitors but concluding with a promise couched in violent language, that if he did not return by Thursday I should be allowed to deal with him as I thought proper I returned respectful and cordial answer to the Peshwa, but when the ministers asked me what they were to say to the Bhow, I said it would be an ample answer to repeat his own proposal He had promised in the most solemn manner that unless Appa Desai afforded full satisfaction in course of the 20th the negotiation should be made over to me, that the period fixed was passed and that in consequence of an intermediate act of what he termed treachery and rebellion, the Bhow now proposed that every thing should lie over till the 25th when (in case Appa Desai did not return) he would consider about keeping his promise

7 My audience of the Peshwa was fixed for yesterday and to save the time required for translating your Lordship's letter into Marathi after the Peshwa had received it as well as to prevent the suppression of any passage which might be offensive to the Ministers I prepared a translation to be delivered with the letter There is only one man about His Highness's Court who understands Persian and his knowledge is very imperfect. In course of the day I learned that Appa Desai was on his return to Poona. I waited on the Peshwa yesterday evening as was settled. I found the Minister at the place where His Highness did not arrive for near an hour The Minister however showed no disposition to introduce the affairs of Kolhapore and I was not desirous to speak on the subject with him our conversation was therefore confined to other matters of business and to General topics when His Highness arrived I presented your Lordship's letter and said that I had instructions to make further communications to His Highness but that I had no doubt your Lordship would approve of my abstaining from them as I was persuaded His Highness's wishes were the same as your Lordship's I then proceeded to acquaint him with all that had passed since my last visit without making it a personal complaint against the Minister but yet concealing no part of his conduct that was necessary to my narrative. I concluded by requesting to know His Highness's pleasure. During this discourse the Peshwa appeared perfectly at his ease but the Minister appeared to be agitated by the greatest anxiety and alarm.

8 The Peshwa replied by some observations in moderate language on the impropriety of Appa Desai's conduct and announced his resolution of adhering to the arrangement which had been made between the Minister and me and of staying at Poona till every thing was settled to my satisfacion he then directed the Minister to read the translation of your Lordship's letter but either from an apprehension of some animadversions on his own conduct or to relieve the Minister's evident confusion he stopped the reading before the compliments at the beginning had been finished and said that he would have it read to him along with the Persian when he retired to his own residence. I then told him briefly the contents of the letter and observed that the period fixed on by the Minister had already passed and that if His Highness meant to abide by that arrangement I concluded I was to consider myself as empowered to begin a negotiation with Appa Desai. The Peshwa replied that he thought it would be proper to see him first himself that I was always an advocate for the treating Sirdars with civility and that he was sure I should agree that this was due to a Sirdar The Minister who had recovered his spirits when he found no direct attack made on him, joined in this argument and spoke for a long time in defence of himself in reprobation of Appa Desai and in favour of giving that chief some more time to decide. He also said the Peshwa was desirous to postpone all his own demands on Appa Desai and confine himself to the settlement of the claims of Kolhapore.

9 In reply to all this I said that I had no wish to hurry His Highness's decision but that I begged him to recollect that if Appa Desai agreed to all that was demanded of him (as I had no doubt he would) nothing would be gained All his present obstinacy was about three districts and some prisoners, every other point either required the production of accounts or a regular examination of treaties I had before experienced the delays I should meet with in the enquiry and the disregard with which my decisions would be treated and after all, my proceedings would be rendered nugatory by the real or pretended insubordination of Appa Desai I said that it was only His Highness's presence that gave me any hope of an adjustment at present and that in whatever state the affair was when he left Poona, there, I was persuaded, it would remain till he returned His Highness having said the minister would remain I could not but remark the little advantage I had as yet received from his presence and went on to state the neglect and disregard I had met with particularly in the instance of the Deshmukh's refusal to abide by my decision I requested His Highness to put himself in your Lordship's place or to imagine his receiving the treatment from the British Government which it had met with from his ministers and then repeated that nothing could secure the fulfilment of the treaty but his making over all arrangements with Appa Desai to me His Highness then explained some plans by which he meant to secure Appa Desai's obedience one of which was to keep him at Poona till every thing was settled and said he certainly should make him over to me if he did not readily engage to fulfil all demands against him

10 I then remarked on the light in which the delivering up of Appa Desai appeared to be regarded, declared that I had no orders and no wish to proceed to any extreme measure with him, that I should adopt the same course I had done with the other Jagirdars, that I hoped all demands would be quietly agreed to, but that I would see they were enforced I said the British Government had shown by its conduct from the first introduction of Appa Desai into His Highness's service, that it had no enmity to him and on a recent occasion it had shown that it had no undue partiality for the Raja of Kolhapore but that it was aware that obedience could never be secured but by decision, and I then reminded the minister that I had told him six months ago that however well he and Appa Desai might understand each other at that time, a perseverance in the system he adopted would soon lose him all authority over that chieftain The Peshwa made some civil answer and repeated the promise he had made at first that I should have his answer on the day following Appa Desai's arrival In course of the conversation it appeared that His Highness had not been informed of my having declined to negotiate directly with Appa Desai for the last four months, and that he believed the Minister to have been all this time

acting in concert with me. I therefore acquainted him that as soon as I found the difference of opinion which existed respecting the affairs of Kolhapore, I had dropped all communication with His Highness s Sirdar on that subject and formally consigned the entire conduct on the affair to the Minister

11 I then told His Highness when he read your Lordship s letter to remember by how much provocation it had been produced and that I was sure he would then be struck by the friendly and moderate terms in which it was expressed. The Peshwa admitted that your Lordship had great cause to be displeased and said he was certain there could be nothing in the letter which his conviction of your Lordship s frienship would not enable him to receive with good will

12. He then talked of Captain Ford s Brigade with a great deal of interest and soon after withdrew Captain Ford paid His Highness a visit after I was gone to acquaint him with the progress made in raising his Batallions and His Highness declared his intention of proceeding on the 28th or 29th to inspect the arms and stores that have been procured from Bombay

13 Appa Desai s journey appears to have been merely an experiment to ascertain the lengths he would be permitted to go It appears to me to have been concerted or at least connived at by the Minister his assertion that he did not know of it till a day and a half after it had taken place, is too improbable to deserve any attention while the insincerity of his whole discourse on the even ing of the 19th and of his message on the 21st are rendered to manifest by his subsequent conduct to entitle his word to any sort of respect. I have taken an opportunity which offered today to enquiring into the meaning of his advice to the Peshwa so opposite to his own propositions first of waiting till the 21st and then till the 25th and of acquainting him that no arrangement that can now be made, short of committing all negotiation to me, will give me the smallest confidence that the execution of the treaty is intended.

14. His Highness the Peshwa some days ago sent me a letter from the Rajah of Berar expressing his wish to come to Jejoory and his hope that he would be received with the usual attentions on which he requested my advice. I advised him to give the Raja free permission and an honorable reception since he has repeatedly expressed his wish that no interview between the Raja and His Highness s brother Chimnajee Appa should be insisted on to which I replied that His Highness was the best judge that I saw no necessity for such an interview but that it ought to be avoided in some manner which would not excite any suspicion of distrust on His Highness s part towards his brother

Letter No 32—This long dispatch a copy of which was sent to George Sotheby, Esquire, in-charge, Nagpur Residency during the absence of R. Jenkins, Esqr, conveys the discussions he had with the Peshwa on,—

(i) the issue of territorial settlement in the case of Appa Desai and Raja of Kolhapur,

(ii) the case of Patwardhan, the Chief of Sawantwari,

(iii) the case of Rastia, and

(iv) the procedure to be adopted in reaching a settlement in all these cases in consultation with the Peshwa's minister

FROM—M ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA

TO—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR GENERAL

Poona, the 1st July 1813

My last dispatch to your Lordship was dated on the 27th On the evening of that day the Parsee accountant to the Residency was sent for by the Minister who proposed on the Peshwa's part a new mode of settling all difficulties respecting Appa Desai, which was that he (the Minister) and I, should immediately begin on an enquiry into all the Rajah of Kolhapore's claims and conduct it so that it should be completely finished in course of three days His Highness could then issue orders for the surrender of the places adjudged to the Rajah after which he would proceed on his pilgrimage I was greatly surprized at so entire a change in the Peshwa's councils so soon after I had seen him and previous to Appa Desai's arrival and I pointed out in answer to it the utter impossibility of finishing such an enquiry in a few days even if the Minister were zealous in promoting it and the case with which he might put off the conclusion of it for nine months longer if he were so disposed I said I was ready to begin on the investigation immediately and to pursue it daily till it was concluded but that the immediate commencement of it could not induce me to forego my demands of security for its being attended with some practical result I therefore repeated my request that powers might be given to me to carry the decisions. which the enquiry might produce, into effect I concluded by requesting to see His Highness and observed that such a meeting was absolutely necessary whether he gave me powers or not, in the one case to learn his wish how they should be exercised and in the other to ascertain what expedient His Highness proposed instead

2 In consequence of this message Malhar Rao and Anand Rao came to me on the same day to acquaint me that the Peshwa would leave me full powers to do all that might be agreed to by the Minister, which was in fact leaving the Minister full powers to prevent my doing any thing In reply to this message I said to the Ministers that I would tell them candidly that I had no confidence in the Bhow who had thwarted all the measures I was instruct to carry, ever since the treaty with Kolhapur was concluded,

who had twice pledged his word for the adoption of a plan of his own proposing and afterwards had opposed it with all his might. That the principal satisfaction I expected His Highness to give, was his putting me out of the Minister's power and I could not consent to his being associated with me in the execution of an arrangement which he had all along done his utmost to retard. This declaration brought new assurances and still more solemn promises than before on the Bhow's part, but it was now too late for them to produce any effect.

3. I then enquired whether any thing was fixed respecting my visit to His Highness and the Ministers replied that I should see His Highness next day at the Arsenal on my representing that I wished to speak to His Highness on business and not merely to accompany him while he inspected the Arms the Ministers said they were afraid it could not be managed as the Peshwa was to march on the next day at sunrise. I could scarcely conceal my amazement at the entire disregard of the Peshwa's promises which this intention disclosed but I sent a respectful message to His Highness to say that I had no doubt as he was going to set off so soon that he had adopted some resolution which would fulfil all the expectations which the language he had been good enough to hold, had excited. I also stated the absolute necessity of my seeing him before he went, on which the Ministers promised that I should be received on the evening of the 30th. The day on which His Highness was to have marched.

4. Next day I received a visit from the Kolhapur Vakeels who acquainted me that they had reason to believe that the Peshwa had been persuaded that if he would leave the management of the negotiations with me to the Bhow that Minister would contrive to amuse me and to allow His Highness to depart without further trouble.

5 On the morning of the 30th Anand Rao came with the Vinchoor Jagirdar to deliver a complimentary message on an occasion of rejoicing in the Peshwa's family I detained him after the other was gone, to enquire the result of a meeting which the Peshwa had on the preceding evening with Appa Desai that Chieftain having arrived on the 28th He informed me that the Peshwa had pointed out the consequences of his disobedience and had referred him to the Minister and me for all future orders. I then told Anand Rao that I did not consider this as making any alteration whatever in the posture of affairs of which I had so often complained and that if His Highness marched without taking any further step I should be obliged reluctantly to believe that His Highness had no real intention of fulfilling the Treaty

6 On the evening of the 30th I attended the Peshwa at the palace and introduced Mr Malet to His Highness. As soon as that gentleman withdrew I acquainted His Highness that I understood he was determined to set off for Pandharpore in one day and that

I trusted His Highness intended before he went, to make some satisfactory arrangement for the settlement of the disputes with Kolhapur and not to allow them to be again neglected as they had been during his last absence His Highness in answer gave an account of his conversation with Appa Desai and said he had ordered him to obey every thing which the Bhow and I might say to him I said His Highness had done exactly the same before his last journey, but that it had been productive of little effect and I begged to know what measures he intended taking to secure its superior efficacy on this occasion His Highness stated that his orders were more positive than ever and that Appa Desai must now be aware that if he again neglected them, he would be preparing his own ruin

7 I observed that the same threats had been held out to Appa Desai before and that he had nevertheless repeatedly disobeyed His Highness's orders, and I added that nothing short of giving me powers to enforce them, would secure their execution hereafter His Highness answered that from the time of the Treaty of Basseen he had always meant the British Government to have full power to conduct his affairs, that he had never objected to any thing, that it had done with Sindhia, Holkar or the Bhonsla, and that he would not do so on the present occasion , he also spoke with some impatience of my doubts and repeated questions when he was so unreserved I begged His Highness not to attribute my questions to doubts of his friendship for the British Government, but that in matters of business it was necessary to be quite clear and distinct that although as His Highness said, we often acted on the part of the allies in transactions with foreign states, yet it was a matter of much greater delicacy interfering in the domestic concerns of his Government and it was particularly necessary to know his own wishes distinctly regarding those affairs before we proceeded to act on them on His Highness's behalf The Peshwa seemed pleased with the first part of this explanation and answered that he would express no wish on the subject but would be perfectly satisfied with anything that might be settled between the Minister and me

8 Perceiving that in the midst of all his professions His Highness was still determined to leave every thing to be settled hereafter with the Bhow and convinced that the Minister would not fail to protract the adjustment till His Highness's return if not longer, I thought it necessary to drop all ceremony and replied that His Highness had before referred me to the Minister and that during a long period I had met with nothing but disappointment and slight at his hands, that he had broken his word with me thrice during the last week, and that I could therefore have no confidence in his sincerity and that if His Highness threw me off upon him after all that had past, I should be obliged to conclude that His Highness did not wish the adjustment to take place

9. A long conversation then ensued between the Peshwa and the Bhow at the conclusion of which His Highness recapitulated all the ill usage he had received from Appa Desai particularly his contempt of all orders respecting the restitution of the Kolhapore lands and declared that he now gave him up and that I might do as I pleased with him but he added that he considered this as no new power vested in me but as the same he had always meant me to possess.

10 Notwithstanding the ambiguity of this last expression I made a reply expressive of the readiness with which I undertook the affair and said, I should be happy to know what His Highness wished me to do respecting his own lands which were held without authority by Appa Desai, to which His Highness answered that he wished me to resume them all and to settle Appa Desai s affairs entirely and at once. I said that was undoubtedly desirable but that there were three ways of settling the question about the lands held by Appa Desai without authority and I should be glad to know which His Highness wished to be adopted. 1st His Highness might grant sunnuds to Appa Desai for those lands and allow no mention of his pecuniary claims on His Highness or 2nd he might assign the whole or a part of them to Appa Desai for such a period as would suffice for the discharge of those claims out of the collections from the land so assigned and 3rd His Highness might pay Appa Desai the money which should really appear to be due to him and resume the whole of the lands at once. His Highness answered that if Appa Desai had made any expenditure on his account he would be able to show some authority for doing so and that if he did, His Highness would of course reimburse him. Being aware of the drift of this speech I observed that the delivery of the con quered countries to His Highness was a sufficient proof of the expense of the conquest being incurred in His Highness s service and that all that remained to be done was to ascertain what that expense really amounted to

11 His Highness then went fully into Appa Desai s history and stated that he had carried on his wars in Kolhapore without any reference to His Highness he had made treaties stipulating for his marriage into the Rajah s family and securing Jagirs and other objects for himself he had levied large contributions on the Raja s country for his own use, he had withheld the Government's share of the booty taken in battle and even the lands which he had occupied in the Peshwa s name he had retained and still did retain for his own benefit In short said the Peshwa he made war for himself and now calls on me to pay the expenses of it.

12. Before I answered this, I said it was whimsical enough that I should now be arguing on Appa Desai s part against His Highness but that however ill he may have behaved to the British Government I had never entertained any wish but to obtain what was in justice due to ourselves and our allies and that I still thought it as necessary as ever that full justice should be done to him. I

then observed that Appa Desai would probably urge in opposition to the argument His Highness had stated, that if he had been making war on his own account, he alone ought to profit by his conquests, and that if he was fighting to recover the Peshwa's territories His Highness ought to defray the expense he had thus incurred The Peshwa said that after all the insolence he had experienced from Appa Desai, he could not reconcile himself to the idea of at last obtaining his just rights by the payment of a sum of money to a refractory subject

13 I was somewhat embarrassed by the view in which the Peshwa now put the question If His Highness's Government had been sincere in its endeavours to oblige Appa Desai to fulfil the treaty, his disobedience had no doubt entitled it not only to withhold the sum under discussion but to confiscate his Jagir, on the other hand although I was unwilling to revive the mention of the insincerity of His Highness's Government, I could not but remember that Appa Desai's misconduct in certain points at least, was permitted by the Minister and I was desirous before I decided against listening to his claims, to ascertain the real extent of his disobedience, and also the amount of the loss which he was likely to sustain by such a decision I therefore avoided replying to what the Peshwa stated and proceeded to submit to His Highness the plan I proposed to adopt I told him I should immediately address a letter to Appa Desai acquainting him that His Highness had invested me with powers to settle his affairs, should require him to give up all lands which he unjustly withheld either from the Peshwa or the Rajah of Kolhapore That at the same time I should inform him that His Highness the Peshwa was willing to pay him any money that might be due to him on a fair balance of accounts, but that unless he immediately complied with my other demands this offer would be withdrawn If Appa Desai did not instantly comply with this demand, I said, it would be necessary to move troops against him, and to consider his pecuniary claims as forfeited if not to subject him to some further privation, for the sake of example, and that if Appa Desai went to war he must take the chances of war and submit to be put on such a footing as the allied Governments might think best, His Highness said he highly approved of this plan but that he knew the Marrattas better than I did and that he was certain if I allowed a settlement of accounts to be mentioned it would furnish Appa Desai with a pretence for keeping me in uncertainty for six months To obviate this objection I said I should not allow the surrender of the lands to depend on the adjustment of accounts but should require the one to be made immediately while I promised the other at a subsequent period

14 The Peshwa then again expressed his concurrence in my plan but still objected to admitting Appa Desai's pecuniary claims and proposed if I thought he really had such claims to settle them by excusing Appa Desai from maintaining his contingent for a year or two or by some other expedient, declaring that his wish

was that the objects of our Government and his own should be attained, without giving him any trouble, and without imposing any burden upon his state and that he trusted to me for accomplishing his desire now that I was acquainted with it.

15 Though His Highness had now very plainly expressed his *consent to all essential parts of the plan which I proposed*, I still thought prudent to remove all doubt from the terms in which he empowered me to act for him and I therefore stated to him that I considered His Highness to have given me full power to act in Appa Desai s affairs without any participation and control, in the same manner as I had done in the settlement at Pandharpore but that there remained another branch of the adjustment in which I should require the information and assistance of His Highness s ministers This was the enquiry into the limits of Chickory and Manowly in which I hoped he would instruct his Ministers to afford me information with promptitude and to abide by any decisions I might pass in your Lordship s name on the questions that might arise. His Highness now said he would tell me frankly all that was passing in his mind. He said he never had felt the smallest reluctance to entrust me with the powers I required, which were no more than he had before given of his own accord but that after all that had passed he was afraid that his Government might be exposed to slight and his minister to disgrace and that all he wanted of me was to have a regard to his dignity and to treat the minister as if no dispute had taken place and let the world see that he was consulted and trusted as before. With respect to the conduct of the affairs in question, my powers were full and unreserved. In answer to the second part of what I had said regarding the enquiry he talked of the most suitable place for holding it and of the best manner of carrying it on and here he seemed to take it for granted that I should consult with the Bhow on the awards which were to be passed, and to overlook the distinction between hearing that Minister s pleadings on his master s side and being guided by his opinion in the decision of the case. I first took notice of what he said of the minister assured him that the honour of his Government would be exposed to no detriment as I should act in its name and on its behalf and should proceed on the principles which I had just settled with His Highness that as far as depended on me the Minister should suffer no disgrace, that it was my duty to promote the affairs of my own Government and to encounter any person who resisted its just demands but that such disputes did not occasion the slightest personal enmity and when I saw the Minister concurring in the measures which I had to execute. I should treat him with perfect cordiality and be happy to show him every mark of consideration and respect. But I had to beg His Highness s attention to the inconsistency of my consulting him on the decision of a case in which His Highness was a party and which the British Government was bound to arbitrate without favour I reminded His Highness of the terms of the 12th article of the treaty of Basseen alluded to the Deshmukh s refusal to abide by my

award, and claimed the right of final decision which was vested in the British Government by a formal engagement on His Highness's part His Highness admitted the right of the British Government to pronounce on any question that might arise, he requested that when any difficulty occurred I would consult with the Minister but said that if after discussing the subject, we continued to differ, my decision should be final He exculpated the Deshmukh by alleging that although the district of Caugal had originally belonged to Kolhapore it had long ago been taken by His Highness and that the object of the present enquiry was not to recover for the Raja all the possessions he had ever lost, but to restore those which had been taken within the last four years It might have been shown that this argument was inapplicable, for though Caugal may have been at some period in the Peshwa's hands it originally belonged to the Rajah, was held by him without any considerable intermission from the first division of the Maratha Empire, and was actually taken from him the last time within these four years, but as it was already dark I was unwilling to lose the little time that remained, in a discussion foreign to the great object of the meeting I therefore acquiesced in the Peshwa's proposal respecting the Minister and said that if His Highness had any doubt of the propriety of my award it would be perfectly regular to refer to your Lordship but that his Minister ought not to put a slight on the British Government by publicly refusing to abide by its authorised decisions His Highness then very earnestly disclaimed all intention of throwing any reflection on my conduct, and that he had perfect confidence that what I decided would be strictly conformable to justice, but said that a great deal of management and forbearance was requisite in these matters, that many things ought to be overlooked and all discussions avoided that were not absolutely necessary, that this had been done by Sir B Close, Captain Sydenham and other Residents at this Court, that I had also done so hitherto and he hoped, I would continue mistakes into which they might happen to fall

16 If it had been necessary to remove any bad impressions of the present measures from His Highness's mind, it would have been easy to show the extreme forbearance which has been observed in the negotiations relating to the Treaty with Kolhapore (especially on the very occasion now alluded to) and to have called to His Highness's recollection many occurrences which had drawn down severe animadversion on his minister, particularly during the administration of the two officers whose names have been mentioned, but as his observation was by no means made in the tone of complaint and none of the facts I might have mentioned could really have escaped His Highness, I thought it best to reply to the first part of his speech alone, which I did by saying that I was too sensible of His Highness's goodness to have supposed that he meant to reflect on my conduct but that as it was by no means unlikely that I might fall into mistakes, I had put His Highness in mind

of the regular mode of rectifying them and with regard to the behaviour which he desired towards His Highness's ministers I assured him that I should proceed with them exactly as I had done while at Pandharpore. With this His Highness showed himself highly satisfied and the subject of the Kolhapore Treaty concluded.

17 I next mentioned the request of the Patwardhans that they might be allowed to dismiss their contingents during the rains to which after some discussion His Highness consented. The facts which led to the discussion are curious (as showing the probable source of most of the difficulties which are experienced in the management of the affairs of the Jagirdars), and may be worth your Lordship's attention if they have any further consequences but I shall not add to the length of this dispatch by relating them at present.

18 The Peshwa next complained of Rastia's conduct and said he should no longer consider him as in his service, but I had nothing to say in Rastia's defence and His Highness did not speak of adopting any measures regarding him. I made no reply Rastia's conduct has certainly been unjustifiable. He was called on along with the other Jagirdars to serve with his contingent but as he is known to be under great pecuniary difficulties he was allowed a long period to prepare his troops for the field. He represented that the most productive part of his Jagir was in the hands of another Sirdar to whom he had mortgaged it for a sum of money and who retained it after the money was discharged in consequence of some dispute about accounts. As soon as this affair was settled he said he was ready to take the field. With a view to forward this object I agreed with the consent of both parties to investigate the dispute and was employed together with Holkar's Vekeel for the greater part of four months in this investigation. Rastia all the time assuring me that he would send off his troops as soon as his cause was decided which assurances I repeated to the Peshwa's Ministers great indulgence was shown to him in the muster of his troops, which took place in February or March and as he represented that the assertion of certain claims of the Minister's on the mortgaged part of his Jagir would deprive him of the means of paying his troops the -in a manner which did him great credit consented not to urge his claims. At length in the end of April his cause was determined in a manner particularly favourable to him his lands were restored and a large sum paid to him on account of arrears, but although he has been repeatedly urged to fulfil his promises he has made no show of preparing his troops except pitching five or six tents in the direction of the place to which he is ordered to march I shall take an opportunity of proposing that some notice should be taken of his conduct, but if it had been discussed in the disposition which the Peshwa showed towards him His Highness would probably have insisted on resuming the whole of his Jagir lands

Letter No 33.—The dispatch gives a detailed account of the efforts made by Elphinstone to effect an adjustment of all the points at issue between Appa Desai on the one hand and the Peshwa and the Raja of Kolhapore on the other. An army had been ordered to stand by to attack Appa Desai if he did not agree to the demands of Elphinstone chosen as the arbiter by the Peshwa On the threat of employment of force, Appa Desai agreed to surrender the places that were required of him.

The enclosures are also important

FROM—M ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA

To—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR GENERAL

Poona, the 15th July 1813

In my last dispatch I had the honour to acquaint your Lordship with the Peshwa's consent to my undertaking the adjustment of all the points to be settled with Appa Desai I have now the honour to report my proceedings in consequence of that arrangement

2 The first point to be attended to was to secure the means of enforcing the demands which it was necessary to bring forward against Appa Desai The force under Lieutenant Colonel Dowse which was encamped within 30 miles of Neepaunee would have been amply sufficient in other circumstances, but as Appa Desai was himself near this Capital with a force of 2000 horse, 1000 foot and 5 guns, it became requisite to take measures to protect the town in case of any rupture with him, to prevent his escape if possible, and at all events to prevent his marching off in open enmity to the Government and plundering the country as he went The Peshwa's departure and the permission which had been granted to most of the Jagirdars to return to their lands, had left the place destitute of any sufficient force of His Highness's own, and though the Brigade at this place could easily have defeated Appa Desai's troops and taken his guns and baggage, it could not have spared a detachment sufficient to secure the cantonments from his horse during an attack on his Camp and still less could it have protected the town or have prevented his plundering the neighbouring country till a body of cavalry could be assembled to act against him I therefore addressed a letter to Colonel Montresor requesting his opinion on the measures to be adopted and informing him of my wish that a Battalion of infantry should be kept ready to move at the shortest warning Colonel Montresor with a view to furnishing a detachment sufficient to pursue Appa Desai without weakening the Brigade at Poona ordered two battalions to be held in readiness and recommended that the first movement on Appa Desai's part should be the signal for an attack on his camp

3. After these arrangements had been concerted, I addressed the latter of which enclosed (No 1) is a translation to Appa Desai and at the same time dispatched the enclosed letter No 2 to Colonel Montresor

4. Before I sent my letter to Appa Desai I waited on the Minister to show him the draft I had made out he entirely concurred in the greater part of it which he said contained the very demands which he had so long been urging but he objected to the last paragraph which originally contained a promise that the Peshwa would satisfy any demands of Appa Desai which should appear to be well founded on an examination of his accounts. I stated that the Peshwa had given his consent to this promise, but the Minister explained what His Highness had said in a manner which took away that meaning from his expressions I afterwards ascertained by enquiry from the persons who were witnesses to the Peshwa s conversation with me, that the sense which the minister put on His Highness s language was correct but as I was not aware of that circumstance at the time, I merely said that whatever might have been His Highness s intention I should certainly not pledge myself to any thing which depended on him as long as I had any doubt of the disposition of his Government to carry it into effect, but that I should conceive the British Government to be at liberty to withdraw from all share in the transaction unless it could be satisfied of the justice of the principles on which it was to be conducted. In that case I said the British Government would confine itself to enforcing the demands on Appa Desai which were connected with the Treaty with Kolhapore. The principal arguments employed by the Minister to prove the injustice of admitting Appa Desai s pecuniary claims without more limitation were that the expenses he wished to charge were made without authority that he had once applied for leave to incur some expense by entertaining more troops but his request was rejected and a reinforcement was sent to him that his wars though carried on with the Peshwa s resources, were not conducted according to His Highness s instructions Appa Desai having taken it upon him to make war and peace at his own discretion and even to make a peace on conditions which merely referred to himself personally without the Peshwa s previous permission and without apprizing His Highness of the terms after the peace was concluded that he had appropriated all the contributions levied on the Rajah s country the plunder obtained in Battle or in ravaging the country and the Revenue of all the conquered districts to his own use, and ought therefore to hold himself completely indemnified for all the expenses of his wars. But the strongest argument the Minister made use of was, that from Appa Desai s neglect of the Government, the measures usually taken when a Sirdar was authorized to expend money on the part of the state, had been omitted the Government had no officers to muster his troops to inspect his accounts or to ascertain the amount either of his disbursements or of his acquisitions and that in consequence, it had now no check on his impositions ann, if it once consented

to · it would be bound to pay any sum he might think proper to demand as it had not the means of disproving any of his statements

5 These arguments appeared to me to have great weight, but I declined giving any decision on the question to which they related and proceeded to discuss the measures to be adopted for supporting the demands of the Government The Minister agreed in all my views on the subject, and as there appeared to be scarcely any troops in Poona, he was easily persuaded to retain 1000 horse of Gokhla's and 500 other troops that were to have followed the Peshwa and to send them to a position in the rear of Appa Desai's Camp and consequently between that Chief and the Southern Ghats

6 Next day I made all the enquiry I could, into the grounds of Appa Desai's pecuniary claims, and, having satisfied myself of the general accuracy of the Minister's statement I made alteration which he proposed in my letter and sent it to Appa Desai I received an answer from him next morning saying that he would send his Vakeel to me The Vakeel not making his appearance I wrote the enclosed letter No 3 to Appa Desai to prevent his being alarmed by the approach of the troops from Seroor

7 On the 8th the troops arrived, and those of the Poona Brigade moving out at the same time, they took up ground close to Appa Desai's Camp on two different faces, so as completely to enclose his troops A body of horse might still escape from between the Corps, but no general movement is any longer practicable The troops took up their positions without any appearance either of opposition or alarm on Appa Desai's part

8 On the evening before the arrival of the troops, Appa Desai's Vakeel came to me and professed entire submission on the master's part I then read the list of places demanded by the Peshwa and requested the principal Vakeel to state whatever he had to offer on each head He brought forward claims to almost every place demanded and I concluded by desiring him to bring me orders of surrender for the whole, and promised that after I had received them he should have an opportunity of pleading his own cause to the Peshwa's ministers in my presence It was too late to enter on the Kolhapore affair, but before the Vakeel went he remonstrated against bringing troops against Appa Desai, protested that his master had never entertained a thought but what was consistent with the orders of the Peshwa and the wishes of the British Government, and concluded by an offer on his master's part to go with 200 horse to any place, I should appoint I told him these were exactly the professions he had always made, that they had never hitherto been remembered when any thing was required to be performed, and therefore he must now allow me to take such measures as I thought more likely to secure the fulfilment of his promises and to wait for some solid proofs of the Appa Desai's sincerity before I trusted to his declarations alone for the accomplishment of the wishes of the Peshwa and the British Government

9. Notwithstanding all these professions the Vakeels showed as much desire as ever to procrastinate the settlement of all questions between Appa Desai and the Government they have always found pretences for coming to me late in the evening as to prevent a full discussion of their affairs from taking place at one meeting and on the day succeeding the conference I have mentioned, they brought the orders of surrender without Appa Desai s signature for my approval but on my remonstrating on these evasions and delay they on the next day produced the orders executed in due form, and promised that no delay would be made in the surrender of the places when the orders were presented. I then proceeded to the Kolhapore claims the principal of which were for the fort and district of Hooprec and for lands valued at 25 000 Rupees which Appa Desai obliged the Rajah to confer on him as a personal Jagir on condition of Military service. There could be no dispute about Hooprec, the Rajah s right to it having been admitted and an order of surrender promised as long ago as last February but the principal Vakeel brought forward every argument that could be devised in favour of his Master s right to the Jagir My only argument was the same which I employed in February that the Jagir must either have been ceded to the Peshwa or granted to Appa Desai that in the first case it came within the description of places to be restored having been taken within four years and that in the second the Rajah s right to resume the Jagir could not be disputed particularly as he had so little reason to be pleased with Appa Desai s service. The Vakeel s principal argument was founded on the custom of the Maratta nation which he said constantly admitted of grants of this kind by which lands were transferred by one state to the servants of another and were afterwards held by them under the Government to whose service they belonged such lands were neither purely cessions to the state not grants to the individual but something of a different nature which it was reckoned gross perfidy to resume under my circumstances. He moreover stated that the lands in question were situated in the district of Chickory and belonged to the Peshwa and that His Highness would certainly never deprive Appa Desai of the advantages which he had acquired by so many years of meritorious service. I said the last assertion afforded matter for enquiry but that I must have the orders of surrender in the first place and I added that the Peshwa would not in all probability be much pleased at one of his own servants who consented to hold part of His Highness s dominions of a foreign prince who had no title to them.

10. Next day I examined Appa Desai s claim to the Jagir and enquired into the custom which his Vakeel had alleged. I found that the grant had been extorted from the Raja after Appa Desal was in possession of the Jagir and that he had determined to hold it on condition of service on purpose to defeat any claim which the Peshwa might prefer to it. I also found the custom had been greatly misrepresented and that it only referred to Jagirs stipulated for in treaties like the pensions which the British Government formerly

agreed to pay to Sindia's Ministers The Vakeel came in the evening but as he did not bring the orders of surrender I refused to enter on business with him I however promised to take him to the Minister on the next evening after he had delivered the orders and I appointed a meeting with the Minister for that purpose.

11 The vakeel did not make his appearance next day I however went to the Minister and consulted with him on Appa Desai's affairs, he answered the claims brought forward by that Chief on the lands demanded by the Government and he utterly denied all the Vakeel's assertions respecting the Jagir, it was settled that some of the Ministers best acquainted with the subject, should be sent to the Residency on the next day to meet Appa Desai's Vakeel and to answer his objections to the claims of the Government

12 On the next day the Ministers came and soon after Appa Desai's Vakeel made his appearance I carried him into a separate room with the two principal ministers and told him that they were come to examine his claims but that he must previously deliver the orders of surrender which I had required The Vakeel affected to have something important to communicate which could not be mentioned in the presence of the ministers and pressed me to finish the examination before I entered on the subject of the orders I endeavoured to remove his reserve by telling him that I was acting in the present case on the Peshwa's part and that he could have nothing to say which ought to be concealed from His Highness's Ministers, but he continued obstinate and left the room saying he would speak to me after I had done with the Ministers When he was gone the Ministers expressed their opinion that his only object was to gain time and if possible to postpone the question about the orders, to the examination of Appa Desai's claims They then withdrew of their own accord and when the Vakeel returned he began a discourse about his master's claim to the Jagir which might have been held without the least impropriety in the presence of the Ministers I at length told him that I had more than once heard all his arguments and had twice desired him to bring me the orders of surrender and that he must not expect that I would submit any longer to his trifling He then produced what he called an order of surrender which stated, that Appa Desai possessed certain lands yielding 25,000 rupees annual revenue by enaum (a species of grant which the Government is not entitled to resume) that the British Government had now determined to sequestrate them with a view to examining whether the said Enaum lands should not be resumed by the Peshwa's Government, and that the person to whom the order was addressed was therefore to make them over to the Peshwa's officers, I objected to this paper on the ground not only of its misrepresenting the conduct of the British Government but of containing so false a description of the lands that the person in charge of them would not be justified in giving them up on such authority, I then remonstrated on the spirit of evasion in which Appa Desai's present measures were adopted; assured the Vakeel

Letter No 47—The letter a copy of which, dated the 2nd June 1815 is sent to R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur is very important. It draws the attention of the Peshwa to a series of breaches of the treaty conditions and refers to a communication sent by Raghoji Bhonsla to the Peshwa, about a conspiracy against the life of the latter The enclosures mention the details of the infringement of Treaty conditions.

FROM—M. ELPHINSTONE RESIDENT AT POONA,

To—THE EARL OF MOIRA GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Nasik, the 27th May 1815

I have the honour to report to your Excellency that His Highness the Peshwa arrived here yesterday It is supposed he will remain till the end of next month when he will proceed to Pandharpore. The Minister Sadashiv Mankeshwar came part of the way but has returned to Poona I have now no intercourse with him, all business being transacted by Trimbakjee Danglia to whom the Minister refers every application.

2 Your Lordship may have heard from the Government of Bombay and from the Resident at Nagpur and Hyderabad, of the excesses committed or countenanced by the Peshwa s officers in the British and Gaikwar territories in Guzerat, as well as in Kathiawar Berar and Gondwana. I am disposed to attribute these acts of violence more to the inexperience and Maratha habits of the new Minister than to any deliberate departure from the treaty of Basseen. It is however a bad sign that some of the worst of the acts complained of, have been committed subsequently to remonstrances on my part and promises of amendment on theirs. Whatever may be the design of the Durbar it is obvious that such proceedings must soon lead to serious disturbances. I have therefore this day addressed a remonstrance to the Minister of which the enclosed contains the substance.

3 In conformity to your Lordship s commands I entered into correspondence with the authorities referred to on the subject of the steps to be taken regarding the Poona Subsidiary Force. It appeared desirable to retain the extra troops to canton the force at Jalna and to keep up a sufficient number of cattle to enable it to move within the Peshwa s frontier but to reduce such parts of its establishments as were entertained with a view to more remote expeditions. The Europeans have marched into Jalna and will be followed by the natives as soon as the families of the Hyderabad force are removed and the reductions are in progress.

4. I have acquainted the Peshwa with your Excellency s resolution respecting the Chief of Sagur accompanying my communication with a copy of our treaty with that Chief and a statement of your Excellency s expectations His Highness granted a Khillat of investiture to the Chief in question, on the same day on which I announced your Excellency's consent to it.

5 I hear of no progress being made in the seige of Dharwar.

6 I have lately received intelligence from Mr Jenkins of the Rajah of Berar's intention to send a Mission to Poona for the purpose of acquainting the Peshwa with a design which has been formed against his life by some Pathans in the Company's southern possessions, and to instruct him in the best way of securing his own safety I shall use my best endeavours to discover the real motive of this mission, which is the more extraordinary as the Peshwa, so far from needing to be warned of this supposed conspiracy has long taken the most public measures to guard his person against it

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Substance of a paper presented to the Peshwa's Ministers on the 27th of May 1815

Numerous and important infringements of the treaty of Bassien (especially in the 12th, 13th and 17th articles) having lately taken place, and His Highness the Peshwa's officers having shown a strong disposition to revive the violent system of proceeding which it was the object of that treaty to abolish, it has been thought expedient to exhibit the principal of these breaches of treaty in one view, in the idea that His Highness is not at all apprized of the transactions that have taken place, and that even the ministers who have given rise to them, are not aware of the manner in which their conduct has effected the engagements between His Highness and the British Government It is hoped that a stop will now be put to these proceedings which must otherwise lead to serious embarrassment

At the time of the pursuit of Sheikh Dulla, the Peshwa's Officers claimed the post of Dhoolghat then held by the Nizam Their claim was fully stated by His Highness's Vakeel at Hyderabad (Bunnajee Pant) to the Nizam's Ministers, but was ascertained to be unfounded and the post remained with the Nizam The post having afterwards been occupied by His Highness the Rajah of Berar, the British Government interfered agreeably to the treaty of Hyderabad and after ascertaining the right of immediate possession to belong to the Nizam, prevailed on the Rajah of Berar to deliver it up to the Nizam's Officers Commissioners on the part of both Governments accompanied by an Agent of the Resident at Nagpur proceeded to Dhoolghat for that purpose, and had nearly reached the spot when the Rajah's Officer a Gosain, having moved out, (on the 9th of February or thereabout) the post was occupied by an officer of His Highness the Peshwa's whose obvious design was to anticipate the arrangement settled by the three powers, and who refused to deliver up the post to any of the said powers whose commissioners were before it This conduct was represented at Poona as an affront to the three states concerned, and especially as an act of contempt for the arbitration of the British Government, and the immediate surrender of the

post to the Nizam was demanded but no redress was afforded. This conduct is a breach of the 12th article of the treaty of Bassein which binds the Peshwa never to commit any act of hostility or aggression against His Highness the Nabob Asoph Jah Bahadur or any of the principal branches of the Maratha Empire but in the event of any difference arising with those powers to refer it to the decision of the British Government. The fort ought to be immediately evacuated by the Peshwa's troops.

2 When remonstrances on the subject of the above aggression were addressed to His Highness's Ministers they vindicated their proceedings by producing a treaty concluded between them and Rajah Rannoojee Gond the conclusion of which treaty is a breach of the 17th article of the treaty of Basseen, whereby the Peshwa is bound neither to commence nor to pursue in future any negotiations with any other power whatever without giving previous notice and entering into mutual consultation with the British Government." The above breach of engagement is aggravated by the nature of the Treaty concluded the design of which is expressly directed against the Nizam the close ally of the Peshwa and the British Government, as well as against His Highness the Rajah of Berar and is therefore a breach of the 12th and 13th articles as well as of the 17th of the Treaty of Basseen. The treaty with Raja Rannoojee ought to be done away and the cessions obtained in consequence to be restored. If he shall refuse his consent, the Nizam's and Rajah of Berar's rights must still be respected.

3 After the refusal of the Peshwa's officers to give up the fort of Dhoolghat to the Nizam's commissioner that person retired with his troops to Hewarkhed in the Rajah of Berar's dominions, and remained there together with the Agent of the Resident at Nagpur in expectation of an answer to the reference made to Poona on the subject of Dhoolghat. On the 3rd of May while the discussions regarding the affair of Dhoolghat were daily going on at Poona, Rainkoo Pant and Narsing Rao Daismook came to Hewarkhed and had an interview with Mr Jenkins Agent at which they peremptorily refused to give up the post, and desired that the Nizam's troops might be withdrawn from Hewarkhed. On the 7th they sent a Karkoon and 2 Burkundauzes to say that they were expressly commanded by His Highness the Peshwa to insist on the Nizam's troops quitting Hewarkhed and to threaten to attack them if they did not immediately withdraw On the Nizam's officers representing that they were in the Rajah of Berar's country and not in the Peshwa's they said the Rajah and the Peshwa were one and that the Nizam's troops must retire. The threatening messages of the Peshwa's officers are contrary to the 12th and 13th articles of the treaty of Basseen and the assertion of union between the Rajah and the Peshwa, is at variance with the 17th article as it implies a close connection of His Highness with another state unknown to the British Government.

4 The origin of all these disturbances is to be found in the neglect of the obligations of the treaty of Basseen shown by the Peshwa's Ministers at the time of their pursuit of Sheikh Dulla At that time the fort of Mailghat having been taken by them from Sheikh Dulla, they refused to restore it to the proprietor Buggoo Gond, though the Nizam's officers who were co-operating against Sheikh Dulla announced that the said Gond was a tributary of the Nizam's and they proceeded to occupy Malharra, a village which the Nizam's officer informed them was within the Nizam's dominions, for no reason that appears except that it was held of His Highness by Buggoo Gond the proprietor of Malharra These transactions have been a subject of remonstrance for the two or three years and are contrary to the 12th and 13th articles of the treaty of Basseen

5 The Peshwa's officers lately seized on the Nizam's share of Babree, which had long been in his undisputed possession This is a breach of the 12th and 13th articles of the treaty, and is aggravated by the circumstance that a commission has actually been appointed to settle His Highness's disputes with the Nizam in an amicable manner according to the treaty of Basseen A promise has been given that Babree will be restored, but as that has not yet taken place it is necessary to insert it here, especially as it shows the spirit of violence which actuated His Highness the Peshwa's officers The Nizam's share of the village ought immediately to be restored

6 By the 12th article of the treaty of Basseen His Highness the Peshwa engages that in the event of any difference arising between him and any of the great branches of the Maratta Empire or any power whatever His Highness shall fully approve and acquiesce in any adjustment which the Company's Government shall determine, and moreover His Highness did in the month of June 1812, expressly agree to abide by any adjustment of his disputes with the Rajah of Kolhapore that the British Government might determine, yet nevertheless every obstruction was thrown in the way of the said adjustment and great reluctance evinced to fulfilling it, where-by the execution of the said adjustment was entirely obstructed for one year, and several articles are still unexecuted notwithstanding the daily remonstrances of the British Government, all which is at variance with the 12th article of the treaty of Basseen, and with His Highness's promise The seven villages of Caugul ought immediately to be given up, the village of Singnoor ought to be given up, Sooltaun Rao Kadam to be released and any other points of the treaty still unexecuted to be fulfilled

7 Complaints have been repeatedly made against the Sirsoobahdar of Ahmedabad for giving an asylum to Jhuts and other robbers who plunder the territories of the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwar especially for permitting certain persons of this description to reside in the Pergunnah of Beerumgaum and thence carry on their depredations This evil has greatly increased since

it was first complained of and has now got to such a pitch, that the common belief in Guzerat is that the sirsoobehdar has entered into a treaty with the robbers, promising to give them a safe retreat from whence to carry on their depredations in the neighbouring countries The sirsoobehdar in particular permitted Oomeer Khan Jat to reside at Patree in the Peshwa s dominion, has lately received him with honour and given him a Khillat when it is well known that he is a common freebooter who has repeatedly plundered the Company s territories and who lately set out from Patree in the Peshwa s dominions sacked the Gaikwar s fort of Withalgarh, killing a Karkoon and 17 men wounding sixty men and taking forty prisoners with 64 cart loads of plunder not withstanding which acts of atrocity he is believed to be still in the Peshwa s territory Further news of him has been received since the above was written to the following effect. Oomeer Khan has entered into a close connection with the people of Wagur on the frontier of Cutch, who for this last year have been committing great ravages in the Company s and the Gaikwar territories. Seven hundred of that tribe entered Guzerat at his invitation 25 days ago and on being pursued by the British officer employed on that frontier they took refuge in His Highness the Peshwa s fort and village of Gena. The villagers armed to support them and Amir Khan himself joined them with 200 horse after which they preceeded on the road to Patree. This proceeding is utterly inconsistent with common amity is totally subversive of the peace of Guzerat and being an act of open aggression against the Company and the Gaikwar is a breach of the 1st article of the treaty of Basseen Amir Khan and other plunderers ought to be given up His Highness the Peshwa ought to allow the British troops to enter His Highness s country in pursuit of robbers and ought to enjoin his subjects to assist them to the utmost.

8 The khowasees of Joona a place with which the Peshwa has no connection whatever have rebelled against their master the Jaum of Nawanagar have broken their engagements with the British Government and the Gaikwar and have finally gone to war with the said powers The Peshwa s Sirsoobehdar has from the first encouraged them to rebel, has kept an agent with them till this time, and has continued to afford them open countenance and assistance after they were engaged in open hostilities with His Highness the Peshwa s allies the British Government and the Gaikwar He has therefore in fact placed himself in the situation of a public enemy to the allies Remonstrances were formerly addressed to the Peshwa on the subject of the Sirsoobehdar s interference in the affairs of the Nawanagar and solemn assurances were given that all such interference should be discontinued since which time it has been increased tenfold

The Sirsoobahdar ought to be dismissed and his proceedings disavowed that it may be made apparent that His Highness has no share in his intrigues The proofs of the above are contained in an annexed paper

The territories of Joona, Balumba and Amrun some time ago formed part of the possession of the Chief of Nawanagar, but afterwards in consequence of a rebellion among his subjects he ceded those places to Suggaram and other khowassees on certain conditions Those conditions were for a long time punctually fulfilled but of late many of the petty Chiefs in Katiawar have shown disaffection to the ruling authorities in the country and among the rest the Chief of Jooria who has openly rebelled against his superior the Chief of Nawanagar has siezed two of his forts, Kundorna and Purdhuree and laid waste his country When the settlement of Kathiawar was effected in the year 1807 the British Government undertook to secure the Chief of Jooria in the quiet possession of his lands as long as he conducted himself peaceably and observed his engagements and at the same time a resolution was formed in conjunction with the Chief of Nawanagar, to dispossess him of his country if ever he should fail in his engagements and to reannex it to the territory of Nawanagar In conformity with these principles every means has been taken by the English and the Gaikwar authorities to restore order by inducing the Jooria Chief to come to some friendly accommodation but as he rejected every effort of this nature, it became necessary to reduce him by force and the Gaikwar sent troops to the assistance of the Nawanugar Chief to act against him During these transactions many reports were spread, that the disturbances in question were excited by the Peshwa's Sirsoobehdar of Ahmedabad, but at length the fact has been ascertained with astonishment beyond all manner of doubt It now appears that the Peshwa's officers have employed an agent with the revolted Khowassees and by all possible means have encouraged them in their resistance, in this manner not only throwing the whole country into disorder and confusion but cherishing a spirit of open hostility to the English authorities and to the Gaikwar, thereby committing an open Breach of the treaty of Basseen and pursuing a line of conduct which could only be justified against a declared enemy The following circumstances will sufficiently establish the ground of the preceding observations The Officers of the Gaikwar employed against the Khowassees, have intercepted a letter written by Naryne Patail Takty to a Karkoon whom he had dispatched to Jooria named Sunerajee Pant, in which he desires him to give him an account of the affairs of the Khowassies and Sunerajee Pant in a letter which was also intercepted distinctly avows his being concerned in conducting negotiations between the Sirsoobehdar of Ahmedabad and the Arab Jemadars in Jooria He also states the consultations he had with the principal Jemadar about the best means of attacking the Gaikwar troops, and requests that the Sirsoobehdar of Ahmedabad will send him orders for his guidance In another intercepted letter from the same Karkoon to the Sirsoobedar he mentions the progress made by the Gaikwar troops in their operations against the Khowassees, desires that assistance may be sent from Ahmedabad and again earnestly requests that orders may be sent to attack the Gaikwar force One

of the Karkoon s letters contained a letter written by the Arab Jemadar in Kundorna to the Arabs in Joona describing the operations of the Gaikwar troops at the former fort, and this letter Sunerjee Pant sent to Narayan Rao Takty that he might know the state of affairs and take his measures accordingly At this time it was well known to Suneraiee Pant that the English were acting with the officers of the Gaikwar as the letter from the Arab Jemadar distinctly states that Captain Ballantyne who was there on the part of the Resident at Baroda, assisted in superintending the Batteries erected against Kundorna. A third letter likewise has been intercepted from the Arab Jemadar in Purdhurree to Sanerajee Pant, it contains little but serves to show the correspondence maintained by the Peshwa s officers in all quarters with the rebels. It can have been with no other view that a Karkoon was sent to Joora as the Peshwa possesses no claim or right of any description over the Khowasees in question. Sunerajee Pant was received at Joona by the Khowass Chief in the most public manner with a view no doubt of declaring to the whole country the support which he derived from the Peshwa s officers in Ahmedabad. The Karkoon soon after procured a confidential person in the Khowass s employ to be sent to Ahmedabad with 20,000 Rupees, for what purpose remains to be conjectured.

(Sd.) M. ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona.

Letter No 48—The letter a copy of which dated 3rd July 1815, was sent to R. Jenkins Resident at Nagpur throws light on the pretensions of the Peshwa to territorial and other claims in Hindustan and Deccan between Mysore and Attock. The Peshwa also desired that the British according to the Treaty should enter into no negotiations with foreign powers without consulting the Peshwa" This is a point which for the first time is made against the British.

FROM—M. ELPHINSTONE RESIDENT AT POONA

TO—THE EARL OF MOIRA, GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Poona, the 29th June 181-

Since the date of my last dispatch to your Excellency His Highness the Peshwa unexpectedly left Nasik for this place after a stay of less than a month

2 No progress was made in the settlement of the Gaikwar s affairs during His Highness s stay at Nasik and the negotiation regarding them is still suspended until the decision of the Government of Baroda shall be known. Your Excellency will have observed the issue of the remonstrance which I delivered at Nasik by the different letters I addressed on the subject of it to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay and to the Resident at Nagpur.

3 The confirmation of the engagements concluded with the Chiefs of Kathiawar is still a subject of constant discussion The Peshwa's ministers now declare that His Highness consents to confirm the engagements verbally but is averse to executing any written agreement As this arrangement, even if entered into with sincerity, would not satisfy the Boomeeas acquainted the ministers that unless we are assure those Chiefs of the observance of the present . on His Highness's part we shall be compelled to do so on our own, and thus to guarantee the Boomeeas against any unjust demands from His Highness

4 I have communicated Your Excellency's sentiments on the subject of the duties levied by the Killahdar of Severndroog and have received assurances that strict orders shall be issued against the practice

5 The Peshwa's Ministers have lately applied to me more than once for an account of the Peshwa's territory in Bundelkhand that remained after the cession of a country producing 36 lakhs to the Company I shall address a separate dispatch on this subject to Mr Adam

6 They have also renewed the mention of a settlement of their claims on His Highness the Nizam and promised to appoint commissioners without delay to accompany Captain Close to Hyderabad

7 The Ministers are urgent respecting the Peshwa's claims in Hindustan, and have applied in express terms for our consent to His Highness's granting sunnuds for his possessions of Dhar, Deori and Malhargarh I have replied by reminding the Ministers that I had been for three years applying for a statement of the Peshwa's claims in Hindustan without obtaining it, that your Excellency was sincerely disposed to maintain His Highness's just rights as far as might be practicable, but that many arrangements were necessary to enable the persons charged with those lands either to obtain or to hold possession of them, and that His Highness instead of making sacrifices for the removal of those difficulties, clogged all his best founded claims with such unreasonable pretensions as made it impossible for us to support them With respect to the particular cases in point I said, I was not satisfied of the Peshwa's claims to Dhar, that Malharghar and Dewree certainly belonged to His Highness but that the former was held by a freebooter who would entirely disregard His Highness's sunnud, and Sindhia had lately granted investiture on his own account to one of the claimants to the other, I said I did not mean to defend this usurpation of Sindhia's but to show that His Highness's sending any person to that quarter might lead to important consequences, and ought not to be done without first ascertaining your Lordship's sentiments for which I should apply The Ministers consented to this and afterwards promised to send me a statement of the Peshwa's other claims in Hindustan

8 I have only noticed such of the Peshwa s claims as appear to be worthy of serious attention but the Ministers have at different times within this last month complained of our not restoring to the Peshwa his territories in the Doab of the Jamuna and Ganges, and other places which belonged to him in different parts of India, including the King of Kabul s fort of Attock they have strenuously asserted His Highness s title to Choute in most parts of India, to a share of the conquests made in last war with Tippoo and to tribute from the whole of Mysore, to sovereignty over the Rajah of Kolhapore and some other princes and to the succession to the Rajah of Jaipore and the Nizam in case the families of those princes should become extinct. They even contended for some time that by the treaty of Basseen the British Government was bound to enter into no negotiations with foreign powers without consulting the Peshwa

9. Notwithstanding these extravagancies the new Ministers are anxious to show a disposition to act cordially with the British Government· but they are often involved in disputes and difficulties with the British authorities and the allies. This is owing to the great extent of the country farmed by them from the Peshwa which brings them into immediate contact with us on all sides and also to their eagerness for realizing all the Peshwa s dues and the hasty and inconsiderate way in which they set about it. It is to be hoped they will in time see the bad consequences of these proceedings.

10 The discussions I have had with these Ministers respecting pecuniary claims of the Peshwa s on the heirs of the late Khurshidji Seth ran to such a length as to deserve noticing to your Lordship Those claims were stated to have arisen in the Seth's having farmed portions of the Peshwa s revenue and, if that fact had been clear I should not have thought myself called on to interfere, but Peshwa s officers had allowed all proceedings to be carried on in false names and under cover of fictitious transactions to deceive the different Residents at this place, and had involved the state of things in such obscurity that they could not make it apparent when they desired it. They however agreed to submit their claims to the decision of arbitration from among the Vakeels and others little under the. .influence. This course has been adopted and has I hope relieved me from all further concern in the affair

11 The Vakeel from the Rajah of Berar mentioned by Mr Jenkins has not yet reached this Court I mentioned to the Ministers the strangeness of the pretence on which he was coming, and my confidence that the Peshwa would communicate the real object of his mission

12 The siege of Dharwar goes on as usual I have lately had applications from the Peshwa's Ministers to procure the seizure of the wife and children of the Killadar who are in the district

of Soonda and those of some adventurers who have joined the garrison from the same district, they also desired that many Ryots who had fled from Savanore to the Company's territories might be compelled to return I was obliged to decline complying with these applications, but I agreed to write to the Magistrate of the district to beg that he would do all in his power to prevent assistance being afforded to the rebels by the subjects of the British Government, and that he would not encourage those persons by showing any particular favour to their families

13 A predatory force has lately assembled in the neighbourhood of Malegaon in Khandesh under a freebooter named Soopkuran whose party was once before dispersed by a British detachment He has proceeded Eastward in the direction of Burhanpore, and news has been received that his party has increased to 1,500 men and, that after levying contribution on the Peshwa's villages, he has been defeated and desperately wounded by the Vinchoor Jagirdar

14 The Patwardhans except Chintaman Rao remain encamped on the Godavery Part of Trimbakjee's force is lower down the same river and part to the North-east of Aurangabad The Nizam's officers complain much of the irregularities of this detachment Gokla is still here, and Appa Desai at his Jagir, the Peshwa's positive and repeated orders for his repairing to the frontier having probably been collusive

15 Your Lordship will have observed by Major Schuyler's reports and my letter to the Secretary in the Political Department that the Ranee of Sawant Wari has endeavoured to elude your Lordship's demands by partially enlarging the agents confined by her while she publicly attributed that act to the intercession of the Desai of Narsee and taken no notice of the apology she is required to make to the British envoy at Goa I shall shortly do myself the honour of submitting to your Lordship the further measures which I propose to adopt in pursuance of your Lordship's instructions

16 His Highness the Peshwa intends to leave this for Pandharpur early in next month, and his departure will be followed as usual by an entire suspension of public business for a month I propose taking that opportunity of making an excursion as far as Colonel Smith's Camp which I was prevented doing from Nasik by the necessity of my returning to this place with the Peshwa, this journey however will involve no extra expense to the Public

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that I begged to know whether he would wish me to deduct the amount in question from that of the instalment. I desired him to intimate to Sindhia the positive necessity of paying the sum without more delay and I added that I could not consistently with my orders from the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General relax on this point. Atmaram seemed surprized at my declaration, and said that the stipend account and that of a demand founded on damage done by troops were quite distinct and ought not to be mixed, to which I replied that the Maharajah had a demand on me for one Lakh, that I had one upon him for the sum of the account with which I had furnished him, which of course reduced His Highness's demand in a sum equal to my demand.

4. *Atmaram then informed me that he had a paper to present* to me containing an account of injury done in the Maharajah's district of Bhandere by the Rajah of Chergaon a chief dependent on Tehree, and a memorandum of certain villages seized by the Bhow of Jhansi from Durjan Saul's territory It is proper to inform you that the former is the Chief against whom Government is already informed that Sindhia was about to detach Ram Chandra Phaulkeah a few months ago Atmaram asserted the paper he alluded to to contain a statement of the loss, occasioned by an incursion of that Chief into Bhandare, in consequence of which it had been intended to send Phaulkeah against him. Atmaram afterwards brought me the paper when I said that every attention should be paid to it, and the damage if proved satisfactorily would be made good by that Chief, but that it could not be confounded with the other business Having little communication with the Rajah of Tehree, and as I apprehend there is a regular correspondence between that Chief and the Agent in Bundelkhand with which officer I understand the Rajah has a Vakeel, I shall transmit the paper to him. I have in the mean time communicated it to the Vakeel of the Bhow of Jhansi whose name is also introduced on the occasion, and through him to the Rajah of Tehree.

5 *With respect to the claim for the villages in the territory* of Doorjan Saul said to have been seized by Sheoram Bhow I have no doubt that it is entirely founded on information received by the Durbar from Baptiste the correctness of the Bhow's explanation on which subject from the enquiries I have made, seems to be correct, and shows that Sindhia can have no right to them. His claim appears to be asserted on the inadmissible ground of the right to every part of Durjan Saul's territory whether in the possession of that Chief or not, at the period of his late expulsion by Baptiste, which I have of course resisted, admitting his right to any which might have been seized by Sheoram Bhow subsequently to the flight of Durjan Saul and the capture of his capital and which I said should be given up on its being established that the Bhow of Jhansi had any in his possession under such circumstances. The discussion mentioned in this and the two preceding paragraphs occurred during Sindhia's late excursion to Deogarh.

6. On the day of our return to Gwalior the receipt for the instalment of the stipend and the pensions by the officers of this Government were presented by the Bankers to whom they had been assigned I granted bills for the latter, on the Resident at Delhi, and I informed the persons who brought the receipts, that I had made a reference to the Maharajah on the subject of the present instalment of His Highness's stipend, and that I waited his reply before I granted the usual bill for its amount I then communicated what had passed to Sindhia, through Atmaram, saying that in acting as I had done I was influenced by a wish to prevent His Highness's credit from suffering, but that if he did not now discharge the amount I should deduct it from the instalment and pay the balance to the persons to whom the bills had been assigned, in the event of their applying to me again I added that His Highness's delay, in this affair and the assertion of one of the identical arguments brought forward by Jean Baptiste in his frivolous reasons to invading the territory of Jhansi had the appearance of His Highness's countenancing the unjustifiable proceedings of that officer Atmaram having communicated this to Sindhia came to me again and said that the Maharajah agreed to pay the sum in cash if on a settlement of accounts, adverting to the abovementioned demands, so much should appear to be due, and that the Banker would attend me for the purpose of receiving a Draft for the lakh which was due on account of the stipend I repeated in effect what I had before told him, and on his asking me whether the Banker should attend me, I said that I was ready to pay him the balance immediately

7 Atmaram then said that stopping the stipend was introducing a new order of things hitherto unheard of The Maharajah he said might make out a very long account of injury sustained on different occasions in his territories by our allies and that if the accounts were always to be kept in this manner he could have no objection Atmaram said that no complaints had been made of the loss sustained by the march of General Close's army in pursuit of Amir Khan through the Maharajah's districts I observed that I never before heard that His Highness's territory had at all suffered from General Close's army, and that it was not customary with our troops even to lay waste the country of an enemy much less that of a power in amity with us I said that the demur of the Maharajah on the present occasion had a very bad appearance and that he had no good cause to use a tone of complaint the proceedings of his own troops having led to the present discussion I said that His Highness would act as he thought most expedient, but that I could not swerve from what I before said respecting the necessity of a compensation to Bhow of Jhansi

8. Atmaram at length came to me with a consent on the part of Sindhia to pay the amount required, I accordingly granted a bill on the Collector of Benares for the instalment of a Lakh of Rupees on account of His Highness's stipend and I received from His Highness a draft on Banking House at Jhansi for 7,761 Rupees which I transmitted on the same day to Sheoram Bhow

To—J RICHARDSON ESQUIRE, ACTING AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, BUNDELKHAND

SIR,

Sindhia s Camp 25th August 1812.

From my dispatch of the 24th ultimo to the address of the Chief Secretary to Government you will have learnt that I had adopted measures with a view to a reimbursement of the loss sustained in the country of Jhansi by the late attack of the division of Jean Baptiste s troops.

My Daroga, the person whom I deputed for that purpose, has returned to me with detailed accounts of the losses stated to have been incurred. They were made out in his presence, and in that of a person on the part of Sheoram Bhow of two persons in the service of Jean Baptiste, and of the Aumils and other local officers of the Bhow s Government and the papers were subsequently submitted to the Bhow himself. The following is an abstract of the account —

At Atchrowny—		
Supplies siezed	992 8	7355 12
Effects of different kinds	1575 12	
Cash	4660 0	
Destruction of crops	127 8	
At Moharee—		
Cash	152 0	291 13
Effects plundered	75 13	
Destruction of crops	64 0	
At Pipra, Gonaroo Khurgut, Chumrowneah and Khoajra—		
Plunder from individuals		26 8
At Pippra, Khar and Gujwaha—		
Destruction of crops	69 12	87 12
Expenses of Horsemen quartered	18 0	
		7761 13

The amount of the damage is much less than what I expected, which is perhaps to be attributed to the early notice which was taken of the business and the consequence return of numerous bonds payable at short periods which had been extorted from individuals and the restitution of much property of different kinds which had been seized The present account merely gives what remained with the Marhattas after those restitutions.

3 I see no disposition whatever on the part of the Bhow or his subjects to exaggerate. There are several places in which I know Baptiste s troops to have been which are not even mentioned particularly Burdwan at which place Harrtoone s detachment was encamped for several days also Khunneah Dhana. The Bhow declares the present statement to contain the whole of the loss and seems anxious that its recovery should be urged for sake of future security only It appears to have been prepared in as impartial a manner as was practicable. Yet, as it is extremely requisite to be as near the truth as possible I am induced to trouble you on the

subject, and I request, under the possible event of your more intimate intercourse with the Sheoram Bhow and of your actual experience in all matters connected with the state of Jhansi having placed you in possession of further information on this subject, that you will be pleased to favour me with it

I have the honour to be.

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

R STRACHEY,

Resident

P S For your further information I enclose the original papers which I received from Jhansi, each of which you will observe to have been attested on the spot I beg to request that you will have the goodness to return them to me

R STRACHEY.

To—RICHARD STRACHEY, ESQUIRE, RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA'S COURT

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, enclosing four detailed statements of the amount of the losses sustained by the Bhow of Jhansi, from the conduct of Jean Baptiste and one collective statement, including the amount of the four detailed ones above noticed

2 A statement similar, except in amount has been presented to me by the Vakeel of the Bhow as communicated to you in my address of the 25th instant with the most positive assurances of its correctness You will observe that in the statement transmitted in my letter of the 25th instant, the sum total is stated 7,228-4 and that the amount of the statements enclosed in your address to me of the same date is stated 7,761-13

3 This obvious difference having attracted my attention, I discovered, that in the addition of the statement delivered to me by the Bhow of Jhansi's Vakeel, and transmitted to you in my letter of the 25th instant, there has been an error The total amount being correctly 7,758-13 The same error of three rupees that is corrected in the statements transmitted by you exists in that given to me by the Vakeel, which when corrected, makes the amount of the stated losses, as ascerained by you, and as presented to me the same

4 The smallness of the amount, as I have before observed, is a strong presumption of its truth, but all doubts of the justice of the amount stated, is precluded by the early, and judicious measures adopted, by you, to ascertain the unexaggerated loss, which has been verified before the parties, by the person deputed by you, on the occasion, in the capacity of an umpire

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5 It is not in my power to add authenticity to statements taken under such particular and judicious precautions and on principles of such impartiality as those adopted and practised by you on the present occasion nor do I conceive it possible, to ascertain a point of this nature, and under the same circumstances with more precision and exactness, than the statements in question exhibit.

6 The amount of the loss stated is greatly below what I also expected and I am satisfied that its smallness arises from the reasons you state, namely the early notice that was taken of the business and the consequent return of numerous bond, etc., as observed in the later part of the 2nd para of your letter now replied to

7 I have the honour to return the original statements according to your desire, and to state that should any further measures on my part to add authenticity to the demand of the Bhow of Jhansi with respect to his losses suggest itself to you I shall with great pleasure comply with your desire.

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient humble servant

R. RICHARDSON
Agent to the Governor-General.

Banda,
31st August 1812

FROM—MR. STRACHEY

To—MAHARAJA DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA.

Written 10th September 1812

Having finished the investigation of the damage committed in the late Aggression on the territory of Jhansi by your Highness's troops belonging the British Brigade of Colonel Jean Baptiste, I have now the honour to transmit enclosed a statement of the same. The detailed account I have put into the hands of Munshi Aezoodeen who is prepared to communicate it to your Highness. The amount is rupees 7 761 13

Your Highness will perceive that your early recall of the detachment, while busily occupied in collecting cash and bonds and in otherwise plundering the inhabitants, has proved very advantageous to your Highness's interests. I have now to submit to your Highness that you will be pleased to discharge the above sum in the way most convenient to you It is unnecessary to add that its immediate payment will be merely an act of common justice.

(A true copy)

RICHARD STRACHEY
Resident.

Letter No. 2.—The letter intimates that 12,000 Pindaries of Dost Mohammed had marched in the direction of Bhopal with the intention of taking service with Doulat Rao Sindhia.

The enclosure is also important.

FROM—J WAUCHOPE, AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, BANDA

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Banda, the 31st October 1812

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant conveying intelligence respecting the movements of the Pindaries

2 From the enclosed copy of a letter from Captain Whitehead, Commanding the Port of Lohargaon, you will observe that the whole Pindaree force under Dost Mohammed amounting to 12,000 men, have actually marched in the direction of Bhopal, with the reported intention of entering the service of Dowlat Rao Sindhia

3 My own intelligence mentions a conference having taken place some days previously to the date of Captain Whitehead's intelligence between Dost Mohammed and Kadir Bux the latter having come from his cantonment at Jubbulpore on purpose, in which Kadir Bux heard to observe that they should make projected incursion in concert, that the cross the Nerbudda at the Ghat of Malwanee, where a person of the name of Sahib, apparently a partizan of their own is posted, and plunder the Berar Country on the other side That they should also make incursion into Jubbulpore and Gurrah Mandla

4 I beg to be kept informed of further proceedings of these marauders that come to your knowledge

TO—J WAUCHOPE, ESQUIRE, AGENT TO THE RT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters, under date the 24th and 26th instant, and have to acquaint you that my Hircuarrah who was sent to reside with his relations in the Pindari Camp, has returned to me with information that the whole of the Pindaries under Dost Mohammed amounting to 12,000 Horsemen, have quitted Bagroade and proceeded towards Bhopal and that it is currently reported, and believed that Sindhia has engaged these marauders in his service

2 The intelligence brought by this opportunity has been taken in Hindoovi in my presence, and a copy is transmitted herewith for your information

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient humble servant,
THOMAS WHITEHEAD Capt.
Commanding at Lohargaon

Lohargaon
20th October 1812

P.S It may be necessary to inform you that substance of all intelligence on this subject is regularly forwarded to Colonel Martin dell Commanding at Bundelkhand, by the same dawk which con veys the letters to the Agent to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General

(A true copy)
J WAUCHOPE
Agent to the Governor-General.

Letter No 3.—The letter conveys information about the efforts between Sindhia and Holkar to adjust their territorial and other interests by means of negotiation. Bapoo Sindhia had entered the territory of Bundi to demand arrears of tribute. Jean Baptiste was collecting a strong detachment on the frontier towards Jaipur

From—RICHARD STRACHEY RESIDENT WITH SINDHIA.

To—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Sindhia's Camp the 8th January 1813.

For the past few weeks there has been much confusion in the affairs of this Durbar owing principally to the decline of Gokul Paruk's influence in Sindhia's Councils which may be chiefly attri buted to the deficiency of Funds for the payment of the Army but he still preserves his situation to which a considerable party is looking in the hope of its being filled by Anajee and this point, apparently of so much importance to the Government, remains in a state of uncertainty

2 Little progress has lately been made in the siege of Bhopal before which Juggoo Bapoo and Sadik Ali Khan still continue. Notwithstanding what was stated in my last dispatch to your Lordship I have been obliged to call upon Sindhia again for the enforcement of his orders respecting the conduct of Juggoo Bapoo's Army towards the possessions of the Vinchoor Jagirdar The

Maharajah a few days ago in a personal conference promised me that he would dispatch a Huzooreah expressly for the purpose, but I fear that those Districts have already suffered much from the extortions of that Army

3 The Durbar has frequently been engaged of late in discussions with Holkar's Vakeels The latter are anxious to depart having experienced the usual delays of this Government and they find that they are not likely to effect any thing to real advantage to the interests of Holkar by postponing their departure, they have received their Khelats of Leave and their negotiation is little more advanced than it was a week after their arrival Having received orders from Holkar to expedite their return they have moved from the ground which they hitherto occupied as a sign of the commencement of their march As far as I am informed the principal points agitated by the Vakeels were the following

1st A settlement of the territories in which both states are concerned Regulations providing against the officers of one state interfering with the operations of those of the other, chiefly with reference to the Soobahdars of their respective possessions in Malwa and Mewar and that both states should abstain from aggressions on the territory of each other

2nd A settlement of Holkar's claims on certain countries which have been conquered by Sindhia

3rd An arrangement regarding the Pindaries, either by an amicable adjustment of Jaidad, or by their punishment by force of arms, taking into consideration the possibility of their being of service to both parties

4th The burden of Amir Khan being very heavy an aid in money from Sindhia, or effectual support in accomplishing his dismissal.

5th A general defensive alliance and an acknowledgement of union of interests in the houses of Sindhia and Holkar, and Sindhia's aid in endeavouring to obtain a Khelat of investiture from the Peshwa for Malhar Rao

4 In the discussion of the last proposition I have been informed that allusions were made by the Vakeels to the possibility of opposition to the British Power with a view of sounding the temper of Sindhia, to which the Maharajah appears to have given little attention and evasive replies Sindhia is desirous that the Vakeels should not return dissatisfied, and promises to agree to their proposals generally, but he continues, according to the practice of this Durbar to take every opportunity of postponing discussion It is probable that Atmaram Baunkra, the Mission of whom to Holkar has been long in contemplation, will accompany the Vakeels on their return to Holkar's Camp

5 Bapoo Sindhia has entered the territory of Bundi Arrears of tribute are demanded from Rajah Bishan Singh the Chief of that petty state, near whose capital Bapoo Sindhia is now encamped.

6. Colonel Jean Baptiste remains at Soopoor A detachment of his troops is again harrassing Saugur Durjan Saul Grasseah died about a month ago in the territory of Raghogarh.

7 Baptiste is collecting a strong Detachment on the frontier towards Jaipore. He has made a demand on the Rajah of Kerowly who has deputed a Vakeel to Sindhia as well as to Baptiste in the hope of averting the menaced attack of the latter Baptiste s pre sent situation together with the circumstance of Bapoo Sindhia s advance to Bundi have much the appearance of a design against Jaipore, and by the Jaipore papers Baptiste s preparations have attracted the attention of that Court. Should they invade Jaipore, the unfortunate situation of that state will have arrived at a deplorable extremity and its annihilation as a power by the different Bands of plundering troops which are bringing destruction upon it in every direction may be contemplated. It is almost superfluous to add that Bapoo Sindhia and Baptiste cannot be reckoned inferior in acts of unwarrantable violence, to Amir Khan and the other Bandittee who infest the dominions of that state.

8 Mr Wellesley rejoined the Residency on the 23rd ultimo

Letter No 4.—The letter conveys the information that Gokal Parakh was quitting the first place in the Sindhia's Council and that Annaji was going to take his place. Bapu Sindhia had levied contributions from Bundi and had retired. Amir Khan with bands of predatory armies are in the territory of Jaipur Her Highness Bala Bai had started on a pilgrimage to Allahabad, Benares and Gaya.

From—RICHARD STRACHEY RESIDENT WITH SINDHIA

To—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Sindhia s Camp the 18th January 1813.

In my last dispatch to your Lordship I adverted to the proba bility of a change in the Ministry of Maharajah Dowlat Rao Sindhia. It now seems settled that Gokul Paruk shall retire and that the first place in His Highness s Councils shall be occupied by Annaji Gokul Paruk has received his Khelat of leave from Dowlat Rao Sindhia preparatory to a pilgrimage to Allahabad and Muttra, on which occasion the Maharajah treated him with much apparent favour and distinction. The conduct of Sindhia towards Gokul Paruk shows a disposition eventually to reinstate that Minister whose absence from court is given out as intended to be merely temporary

2 Bapoo Sindhia having levied a contribution from the Rajah of Bundi retired from his territory A detachment of Baptiste s troops which for some time openly threatened an attack on

Kerowly have entered the Jaipore territory and are now in the district of Ooneara They lately made an incursion into Bundi and plundered some villages belonging to that state Baptiste himself remains at Soopoor

3 Amir Khan and the predatory armies which co-operate with him continue in the territory of Jaipore, the Government of which lately agreed to pay him a contribution, the terms of which are as yet unadjusted, and they persist in their harrassing warfare in that country Lal Singh is besieging Madhoorajepore to the south-west ward of Jaipore, and Amir Khan is within two marches of that city to the West of it

4 Bala Bai has announced to me her intention of proceeding on a pilgrimage to Allahabad, Benares, and Gaya, and Her Highness has pitched her tents out of Camp in commencement of her journey I shall consider it my duty to address the Agents at Benares and in Bundelkhand, the Magistrates of Cawnpore and Allahabad, and the Commanding Officers at Kalpee and Allahabad suggesting to them the propriety of every attention being paid by them to Her Highness in her progress through their respective districts

5 The Division of the Troops of this Army, which have for some time been attacked to the Soobahdar of Gwalior, have during the last few weeks been employed against the Banditti who infest this province, and their operations have been attended with considerable success

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Letter No 5—The letter contains a variety of information regarding the movements and activities of the Sindhia's officers Lal Khan and Baptiste, of Amir Khan and of Holkar

FROM—RICHARD STRACHEY, RESIDENT WITH SINDHIA

TO—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Sindhia's Camp, 18th February 1813.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Dowlat Rao Sindhia crossed the Chumbul yesterday, and entered his own territory His Highness proceeded to Bhind this day Since leaving Singeerampur the Maharajah has taken every opportunity of conveying to me both by message and personally, with repeated expressions of satisfaction at his late pilgrimage, his acknowledgement of the friendship of the British Government, in the comfort and facility which he experienced during the journey

2 I have received an account by Hircarrahs from Dost Mohammed's Camp stating that the Maharajah's officer Lal Khan, who was attached against Appakundra, suddenly attacked that Pindarrah, who it is said made an indifferent resistance, and that

his baggage and Guns fell into the hands of Lal Khan. It is added that the immediate consequence of this affair was the capture of Dost Mohammed's principal posts, the latter is stated to have lost not above 25 men in the action, after which he fled to Pittharee a place about fifteen miles to the Northward of Rahatgarh.

3 The attack of Bhopal continues to be carried on by Juggoo Bapu and Sadik Ali Khan. The siege has slackened since the late repulse which was sustained by the Besiegers who are said to be waiting for reinforcements which are expected to join them from Hoshangabad.

4. Baptiste's officer Harrtoone remains in the Jaipore territory He has now invested Sowar having moved thither from Esurda, after levying a contribution on the Chief of that place.

5 Amir Khan has moved from the position which he occupied near the city of Jaipore and is harrassing the country with exactions. By the last accounts he was at Atcherowl. No final arrangement of the contribution which is still under discussion through the Agency of Bulram Beas the Jodhpore Vakeel at the Court of Jaipore has been concluded

6. Holkar remains on the same ground which he has occupied many months His Vakeels returned to him from Gwalior accompanied by Atmaram Baunkra on Sindhia's part, before the Maharajah commenced his march from that Camp on his pilgrimage.

7 It seems likely that Dowlat Rao Sindhia will halt at this place for some days.

Letter No 6—The letter mentions the whereabouts of the troops of Baptiste and of the Pindaries. It also intimates that Annaji Bhaskar who had been appointed Prime Minister to Sindhia had not been confirmed in his appointment.

FROM—RICHARD STRACHEY RESIDENT WITH SINDHIA.
To—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Sindhia's Camp Gwalior the 7th March 1813.

Dowlat Rao Sindhia returned to his camp near Gwalior the day before yesterday After the Maharajah had left Gohud, the principal reason of his not proceeding hither direct, was his wish to enter his camp on what he was informed to be a lucky hour

2 An attack was lately made by the sons of the late Rajah of Garrah Kota on Baptiste's troops which were stationed at that Fortress, in which the latter suffered some loss The news of this affair reached Baptiste at Subbulgarh, which he immediately left and proceeded rapidly towards Garrah Kota having ordered to that quarter part of the force with which he was threatening an attack near which his officer Harrtoone remains with a considerable detachment. The latter lately had a meeting in

the Jaipore territory with Mohammed Shah Khan from whom he obtained a promise of support in the event of his finding it necessary to enforce his demands on Kerowly The departure of Baptiste renders the realization of a contribution from that state less likely than before Whether Mohammed Shah Khan will adhere to his promise of co-operation with Baptiste's officer is very uncertain.

3 The Pindaries have lately been very active Two considerable bodies appear now to be south of the Nerbudda, one of which has done much mischief in some of Dowlat Rao Sindhia's possessions in the Deccan The other is said to be in the Nagpur territories

4 Lal Khan was deterred from proceeding on the object of his march to the district of Rahatgarh by the formidable appearance of Dost Mohammed Pindarrah who was seeking an opportunity to attack him, and Lal Khan has now joined Juggoo Bapu before Bhopal The defence of that place seems to be well conducted by Vazeer Mohammed Khan and although the besieging Army have been before it several months, and it is not considered to be a place of great strength, little impression has been made By the last accounts preparations were making for another effort to assault it

5 Dowlat Rao Sindhia's Ministry is at present in a very unsettled state Anajee Bhaskar is the nominal head, but although the Maharajah treats him with much favour, he has not positively fixed on him as permanent minister, consequently, Anajee does not possess that weight and power in the state necessary to the general control of the administration, and it seems not unlikely that Sindhia will recall Gokul Paruk The latter who intended to go no further than Allahabad has prolonged his pilgrimage to Benares and it is probable that he will also extend it to Gaya

Letter No 7.—The letter reports that Baptiste's troops had failed to take Garha Kotah and therefore Baptiste was preparing for another attack Holkar is reported to have agreed to help Wazir Mohammed Khan of Bhopal in warding off the attacks on Bhopal The Rajah of Jaipur had agreed to pay Rupees twelve lakhs to Amir Khan if he completely withdrew from his territories

FROM—RICHARD STRACHEY, RESIDENT WITH SINDHIA

TO—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Sindhia's Camp, 23rd March 1813.

Since I had last the honour to address Your Lordship the fortress of Garrah Kota has been occupied by the sons of the late Rajah Baptiste's troops who were stationed there found themselves unable to resist the attack, and their provisions being nearly

exhausted they surrendered the place and were allowed to depart They then proceeded to join Baptiste who was at the time on his march to their relief.

2. Baptiste is now near Saugor where he is collecting his Army avowedly for the purpose of recovering Garrah Kota. He has ordered his detachment in Kerowly to join him. The contri bution from the Chief of that place is said to have been settled at 65 000 Rupees.

3 Holkar seems to have agreed to the request of Vazir Mohammed Khan for aid against the formidable attack which is now carrying against him. Some time has elapsed since
were made to Sindhia in favour of that Chief by Holkar but they received little attention and the latter shows every disposition to oppose even by force the conquest of Bhopal. Vazir Mohammed Khan has given out his intention of shortly erecting the standard of Holkar a force belonging to whom has moved towards Bhopal, and it is said that his officers have received orders to take every opportunity of laying waste Sindhia s territory

4. Amir Khan is urgent for the support of Vazir Mohammed Khan. He is using his influence at the Durbar of Holkar with that view and such of the Pindaries as are believed to be at all attached to the interests of Holkar have at his suggestion been called on to co-operate in his force.

5 Atmaram Baunkara Sindhia s envoy who accompanied the late mission to this Court on their return to Holkar s Camp seems about to leave it. Sindhia wished to retain him at that Durbar and to associate him in Holkar s Ministry but he has been distinctly told that his services and advice are not required and his early return hither has been recommended. Accounts just received from Holkar's Camp state his having taken leave.

6. Holkar's apparent disposition to support the cause of Vazir Mohammed Khan perhaps originates in the apprehension that Bhopal might fall into Sindhia s or the Bhonsla s hands and in a wish to obtain for himself. It would be difficult to view the con duct of that court as founded on a disinterested motive of relief to the state of Bhopal.

7 Several of the Chiefs of Jaipore have lately associated for the purpose, it is said, of taking upon themselves the settlement of Amir Khan s claims, and having got rid of him, of endeavour ing to effect an arrangement of the distracted state of that country The Rajah declares them to be Rebels protesting against their illegal assumption of authority in affairs which depend on him alone. He appears to have agreed to pay a contribution of 12 lakhs of Rupees to Amir Khan on the condition that he shall withdraw from his dominions, the latter at the same time is in correspondence with the confederated Chiefs who are assembled one march from Jaipore.

8 The Jaipore newspapers state the Rajah to have dispatched Vakeels to Dowlat Rao Sindhia and to the Rajah of Jodhpore. His distresses must be urgent indeed if they have obliged him to seek a connection with this state Should the pressure of difficulties or the effects of a shortsighted policy lead him to an overture of the kind, and it were cordially accepted by Sindhia, no step would in my opinion be more likely to lay the foundation of the exclusive aggrandizement of his new auxiliary, and the ruin of himself

9 A large body of Pindaries who made an incursion into the Deccan to the southward of the Tapti lately recrossed the Nerbudda Part of them have arrived at Sutwass, reports from whence represent them to have obtained a considerable booty in their expedition A body of Pindaries, under Wausil Khan, a few days ago rejoined Dost Mohammed from a similar inroad to the territory of Nagpur

Letter No. 8.—The letter refers to the possibility of Hindu Rao Ghatgay, the son of the late Sarji Rao Ghatgay, and brother of Rani Baija Bai being appointed as Prime Minister to Sindhia. The siege of Bhopal was going on and the so was the siege of Garha Kota. Lal Khan was ravaging Jaipur territory

FROM—RICHARD STRACHEY, RESIDENT WITH SINDHIA
To—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Sindhia's Camp, Gwalior, 14th April 1813

Dowlat Rao Sindhia has of late been rather embarrassed in his choice of a person for the office of his Prime Minister. Anajee was for some time before as well as subsequently to Gokul Parauk's departure was looked upon as the most likely person to fill that station, but he has disappointed the Maharajah's expectations and Sindhia has now written to Gokul Paruk desiring him to return Sindhia has also invited from Poona Hindu Rao Ghatka, the son of the late Surjee Rao and brother of Her Highness Baeza Bai, making him offers of Jagirs, and in the intention, it is supposed by some, of nominating him to that situation

2 Of the general irregularity in the of this Government, Your Lordship is already aware of the present defect in the administration, the . . is naturally increased This circumstance and control in every Department of the Government cannot fail to render this power a turbulent neighbour to those states, who from their situation must occasionally be liable to feel the effects of evils found in Sindhia's contiguous districts, the management of which is so deficient in system, both in concerns of a Military and a Civil nature I feel it my duty to advert to this point because in its continuance and in what I conceive to be possible, the progressive increase of disorder, considerable inconvenience might eventually be felt by the British Government in

the necessary interference against the licentious encroachments of the officers of this state, who though they act nominally under the orders of Sindhia, are guilty of various unwarrantable acts in spite of his injunctions to the contrary And when the affair has passed, Sindhia thinks it of a matter of little moment whether his officer has conducted the service according to the rules of justice, or otherwise, whether towards his own subjects or those of his neighbours

3. The siege of Bhopal still continues. The town seems much distressed for provisions but Vazir Mohammed Khan shows every disposition of holding out as long as possible. The hostile measures threatened by Holkar against Sindhia with a view to the relief of that place have been relaxed, and the orders which were issued to his principal chiefs have been revoked. But a force of Holkar s levied a contribution in Mundessore, and a body of his troops advanced to the neighbourhood of Shoojawalpore, having committed some ravages in Sindhia s districts near Ujjain. Friendly communications have since passed between Sindhia and Holkar and it now seems likely that the latter will not act openly in favour of Vazir Mohammed Khan.

4. While Baptiste is besieging Garrah Kota some relations of the Rajah of Chanderee have taken the opportunity to raise disturbances in the country which was conquered by Baptiste last year from that chief, and from Durjan Saul. The Chiefs of Garrah Kota are making great exertions to Baptiste who has hitherto made little progress in the siege of that fortress

5 Row Chand Singh the Rajah of Jaipore s General. had lately some successful skirmishes with Lal Singh. Amir Khan seemed to think the situation of the latter so precarious, that he made a rapid march to succour him in the meantime however Row Chand Singh was ordered by the Rajah to return. Amir Khan and Mohammed Shah Khan are now besieging Dhoodoo a fort about 35 miles south-west of Jaipore.

Letter No. 9—The letter enumerates the unwarrantable proceedings of the troops and officers of the Sindhia in Jhansi and Duttea territories. It also adverts to the intention of Bhagwant Rao an officer of Sindhia, to support Shripat Rao's designs on the jagir of the Nawab Nuseer-ud Doula. The Resident remonstrated with the Sindhia against these proceedings and intended to demand reparations with the approval of the Governor-General.

FROM—RICHARD STRACHEY RESIDENT WITH SINDHIA.
TO—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Sindhia s Camp Gwalior 6th May 1813.

A short time ago I received a heavy complaint from the Bhow of Jhansi against a Detachment of Dowlat Rao Sindhia s troops which are attached to the Soobhahdar of Gwalior stating that

officer's Deputy, Bhagwant Rao, to have entered his territory wh he was engaged in committing outrages of a variety of kinds

2 On my representing to the Maharajah the improper c duct of his officer, His Highness issued an order directing him desist from further violence, and to retire within his own fron During the few days, however, which the operation of the o required, a sum of had been extorted, under the tence of a up by one of Sindhia's neighbou Aumils foundation of that plea is entirely de on the part of the Bhow of Jhansi At all events Bhagwant R attack was very unjustifiable, setting aside the circumstances violence and oppression by which it was accompanied

3 The same Detachment was afterwards guilty of exce of a perhaps more aggravated nature in the territory of the N of Kalpee, many of whose villages were plundered and vari other shameful depredations committed I obtained from Sind an order to Bhagwant Rao prohibiting all aggression on the Na country, which had the effect of checking his ravages But addition to the aggressions of the troops under Bhagwant R immediate command, others of a similar nature have lately b committed in the Nana's country by a Detachment which was against a place belonging to the Rajah of Sumter by the Ma rajah's Komausdar of Bhandere

4 Being informed by the Nana's Vakeel of an intention the part of Bhagwant Rao to support Sireepat Rao's designs on Jagir of the Nabob Nusseeroo Dowlah, I took care that the l mentioned order should contain a prohibition against his in ference in that quarter The report of his intention to sup Sireepat Rao was afterwards confirmed by communications wh I received from the Agent in Bundelkhand

5 A similar outrage was at this time complained by the Rajah of Dutteeah which was committed by Bhagwant R detachment in some villages belonging to the Rajah, within march of Koonch

6 I now requested Sindhia to furnish me with orders addr ed to the Soobahdar's Naib directing him to make amends for mischief of which he had been guilty in the different q ters, and I distinctly informed the Maharajah that he would held responsible for the amount of the damage No satisfact reply being given, I continued to press this point on the atten of the Durbar, till the Maharajah sent for my Munshi, who acc ingly attended him

7 No Minister but Moroba Hari was present Sind informed Munshi Aezoodin that, with regard to what I had c municated through Atmaram respecting the loss which had b occasioned by his troops, the matter should be investigated then said that the Nana of Kalpee had allowed a rebel whose f

the Soobahdar's Detachment were then attacking, to escape from Jaloan to which he had been traced although he had desired the Nana to seize him.

My reply to this was that I knew nothing of Maharaja's application to the Nana, but that I had myself, at His Highness's request, desired the Vakeel of that Chief to request his master to endeavour to apprehend the rebel in answer to which I had heard from the Nana that the man was not at Jaloan, through which place he had passed before he received my communication

8 The next subject on which the Maharajah spoke to the Munshi was his anxiety for the recovery of the loss sustained by a Robbery in the town of Gwalior it being asserted that the robbers were traced across the Chumbul to the territory of Rana Kirat Singh, who as well as his officers was reported to have received a share of the stolen property

My reply to this was that no proof of the assertions had been adduced and I have transmitted to Sindhia a detailed answer which I lately received from the on the subject.

9. The next point brought forward by Sindhia was a revival of his claims against Dutteah but the Maharajah asserted them in so extraordinary a way that I could not avoid noticing it in a particular manner

10. Sindhia said that if his troops had foraged at Nuddee Ka Gaon he was aware of nothing that gave us a right to complain. Moraba Hari observed there was no great harm in collecting wood, leaves and grass etc. The Munshi replied that what I had complained of was indiscriminate plunder under the name of foraging, from which also I had required they should desist. Sindhia said that the place which was now in the hands of the Rajah of Dutteah, where the Soobahdar's troops had foraged, belonged to him, and that he had of course a right to permit his troops to supply themselves in his own territory That all Kutchwaghaur (a Division of this province) was his and that Nuddee Ka Gaon was by rights included in it.

11 On the Munshi's return from the Durbar I sent for Atma ram and gave him my replies to Sindhia's communications as I have stated but with respect to his declaration regarding the Dutteah territory I desired him to inform the Maharajah that I had hoped His Highness had by this time seen the fallacy of his claims in that quarter and had accordingly dropped them instead of which I had now with infinite surprise, received an intimation from him from the tenor of which I could only understand that he had an intention of authorizing further aggression on Dutteah and I desired him to acquaint the Maharajah that I wished it to be clearly understood that no outrage of the kind could possibly be submitted to by the British Government.

12 Many of the old arguments of the Durbar were urged by Atmaram in favour of the claim, I replied in terms to detail which would be a repetition of what has already been submitted to Your Lordship I particularly reminded him that what was settled at the date of the Treaty would remain so, that at that period Nuddee Ka Gaon did not belong to Gwalior, and that the place was never in the possession of the Maharajah I said it appeared to me that His Highness's Ministers were leading him into inextricable difficulties that the continued wanton aggression of his troops could only tend to his own loss, and I expressed my surprise at his not seeing his interest in checking it effectually I repeated my desire that Atmaram would inform His Highness that his claims against Dutteah were utterly inadmissible, and that any new aggression on that territory, after what His Highness had been pleased to say, could not be considered as a casual visit of his troops merely in search of forage

13 In addition to this verbal communication, to give no room for doubt or misunderstanding, I addressed a letter to Sindhia I transmitted it by the Munshi whom I desired to endeavour to impress strongly on Sindhia's mind the necessity of his putting a stop to the unwarrantable proceedings of his troops, and of his making reparation for the late injuries I directed him to inform the Maharajah of my intention to send a Commission to the spot to ascertain the actual extent of the mischief, and, that the business might be settled the more to His Highness's satisfaction, to propose that some person should also be sent on His Highness's part I have the honour to enclose a copy in English and Persian of my letter to Sindhia

14 The Maharajah's reply was very evasive After perusing the letter and receiving the message, he promised that there should be no further cause of complaint and he desired the Munshi to tell me that he would speak to me personally on the subject of my present communication The Munshi told him I was very urgent, and that I could not admit of the usual delays, to which the Maharajah said he would positively confer with me in one or two days This was on the 25th ultimo

15 During the period which has elapsed since that date I have frequently reminded Sindhia, through Atmaram, that I was induced to suspend my measures for the investigation of the damage in the hope of his deputing somebody to accompany the person whom I had already told him I should send for that purpose to the spot where the aggressions had occurred The replies which I have received are so full of subterfuge and procrastinations, and having on the 2nd instant received the account of another incursion of some horse belonging to Bhagwant Rao into the Dutteah territory, I have informed His Highness that the case will not admit of further delay I cannot but regard this evasive conduct of Sindhia on my late communications as an attempt, however clumsy, to ward off the measures of redress which I have declared it to be my intention to adopt

16. As soon as I shall have ascertained as far as may be practicable the real extent of the injuries committed by Sindhia's troops, I shall under Your Lordship's sanction, lay a statement of it before the Maharajah, and shall require reimbursement of the amount. Pecuniary compensation cannot be deemed a full satisfaction for arbitrary and cruel violence perpetrated in countries under our protection. I trust, however that insisting on a full and just remuneration to the sufferers may tend to induce this Government to more effectual exertions for the preservation as far as depends on them, of the tranquillity of the frontier and that it will at least demonstrate to Sindhia the policy of restraining the violence of his subjects towards states connected with the British Government.

FROM—MR. STRACHEY

TO—DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA.

Written, 25th April 1813.

Your Highness having been pleased to revive your old claims against the Rajah of Dutteah in the message which you communicated to me through Munshi Aezoodeen, it is necessary that my reply should be such as may not be liable to misconstruction, and particularly from the extraordinary manner in which your claims have now been asserted.

The declaration respecting part of the Dutteah territory which you were pleased to make in reply to my representations regarding the late violence of your troops in the countries of Jhansi, of Dutteah and of the Nana of Kalpee may possibly be a hasty remark, according to which you have no intention of acting· yet it is of that nature which demands from me an expression of my earnest hope that Your Highness will pause before you determine on so unwarrantable a measure.

Upon the grounds before stated to your Highness, which from the length of time that has elapsed since you last mentioned your demands I trusted had convinced you of the inutility of urging claims in support of which you have throughout failed to produce anything satisfactory and which I must adopt from what is known it seems to be utterly impossible for you to do. On those grounds I must once more inform you, and I beg to impress it on your Highness's mind, that to admit such claims against the Rajah of Dutteah would be inconsistent with the ties by which that Chief is connected with the British Government. After this it must naturally occur to you that the British Government will not permit its ally to be unjustly molested in any way and your present declaration compels me to apprize your Highness that future aggression of your troops on the Dutteah territory cannot be regarded as an accidental incursion.

In the execution of the most pleasing part of my duty at your Highness's Court, the preservation of friendship and good understanding between the two states, I have always been willing to regard the acts of violence committed by your troops on the frontier of Bundelkhand as unpremeditated, though the natural consequence of the habitual defects which I knew to exist in your Military as well as in your Civil Administration I have regarded them with consideration and forbearance having generally found a readiness on your Highness's part in endeavouring to put a stop to those baneful effects of a lamentable want of system But, if wilful agression should receive the countenance of your Highness, it would be difficult to look for a remedy

Although I verbally communicated to your Highness, by Atmaram Pandit, the purport of my present address, I have thought it right, with a view to obviate all mistakes, to commit it to writing

(A true copy)

RICHARD STRACHEY,
Resident

Letter No. 10—The letter conveys the instruction that Lt Col. Palmer had been given to proceed forward for the protection of the country as far as Nadee Ka Gaon, against the depredations of the Sindhia's troops

FROM—J ADAM, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—R STRACHEY, RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA

Fort William, 23rd July 1813

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 6th instant reporting the substance of your correspondence with Atma Ram Pandit on the subject of the licentious proceedings of Sindhia's Troops, in the territories of the allies and dependents of the British Government

2 The Governor-General in Council is disposed to infer from the tenor of that dispatch that some impression has been made on Sindhia by the remonstrances which have lately been addressed to him by the Governor-General and by yourself and that measures will be taken as far as the distracted and inefficient state of the Maharajah's administration will admit, for preventing the recurrence of proceedings so justly offensive to this Government

3 You are already in possession of the sentiments of government relative to the measure of advancing a force to Nuddee Ka Gaon and His Lordship hopes that the instructions which were dispatched for countermanding its advance may have reached Lieutenant Colonel Palmer before he marched from Koonch

4. If he should actually have advanced before the receipt of those orders it will of course be proper that he should maintain his post at Naddee Ka Gaon until the retreat of any bodies of Sindhia's troops which may be in that vicinity shall evince the effect of his advance, and enable him to withdraw without any respect compromising the dignity of Government, but you will understand it to be the wish of the Governor-General in Council that that measure should be adopted as soon as it can be done consistently with the consideration just stated.

5 While he remains in advance Lieutenant Colonel Palmer will of course repel any attempt of Sindhia's troops to forage, or plunder in the districts for the protection of which the detachment was formed but it will not be proper for him to proceed in any case beyond the frontier of the protected territory

6. A copy of this dispatch will be transmitted to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who will be requested to instruct Lieutenant Colonel Palmer accordingly but it will be expedient that you should make a similar communication to that officer to provide against any accidental delay in the receipt of His Excellency's instructions.

Letter No 11 —**The letter refers to the reluctance of the Sindhia to attend to public affairs pending the arrival of Gokul Parakh, the desertions in his army before Bhopal, the agreement between the Jodhpur Durbar and Amir Khan about certain payments and the movements of the Holkar**

From—R. STRACHEY RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA.

To—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Sindhia's Camp 25th July 1813.

Since the date of my last dispatch to your Lordship the affairs of this Court have experienced hardly any variation. The same unsettled state of the Government continues, and Dowlat Rao Sindhia accustomed to delay on all occasions, has taken the opportunity of the approaching return of Gokul Paruk to suspend the transaction of all business until the arrival of that Minister For the last fortnight Sindhia has rarely appeared out of his private Apartments, except for a short time for the amusement of hearing music or looking at Wrestlers He has studiously turned his attention from public affairs and the clamours of the troops have been appeased by assurances that their claims will be decided on Gokul Paruk's arrival.

2. From the same causes Dowlat Rao Sindhia has avoided the termination of the discussion respecting the late violence of his troops on the frontier He has continued to defer receiving a visit

from me from day to day, by all sorts of excuses. At length Atmaram Pandit, who for some days past has not been able to get access to Sindhia. has confessed to me that he sees no probability of the Maharajah's being brought to agree to anything before the return of Gokul Paruk Paruk is now expected to reach Camp in the course of a few days, and the chief persons of his party, as well as others have this day set out to meet him and conduct him to Camp On no former occasion has Dowlat Rao Sindhia so withdrawn himself from his public occupations He seems sensible of the inefficient state of his Government, and expresses the greatest anxiety for Gokul Paruk's arrival.

3. Since the advance of Lieutenant Colonel Palmer's detachment to Naddi Ka Gaon, the incursions of the troops of the Soobahdar of Gwalior beyond the frontier have not been renewed.

4. Great desertions have taken place from the Army before Bhopal now under Bala Bhow Active operations have ceased; and Sadik Ali Khan, the Nagpur Commander, broke up from before it and marched towards Hoshangabad on the 15th instant.

5. The accounts from Jaipore state that Court to have agreed to a contribution of Twelve Lakhs of Rupees, to be paid to Amir Khan The arrangement seems to have been settled chiefly by the mediation of Jodhpore.

6. Holkar is now encamped a short distance from Sheaumgur, about thirty miles to the Southward of his former position near Bhaunpoora.

Letter No. 12—The letter refers to the difficulties of Sindhia to find money to pay the arrears of his troops. Gokul Parakh is not capable of meeting the demands for money. The Pindaries were ravaging the territories of the Sindhia south of the Nerbudda. Jean Baptiste desisted from attacking Malhar Garh by the direction of the Sindhia. Amir Khan after settling with Jaipur has marched into the territory of Bundi.

FROM—R. STRACHEY, RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA.

TO—THE RT. HON'BLE LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Sindhia's Camp, Gwalior, 15th November 1813

Dowlat Rao Sindhia, having found the arrears of pay said to be due to his troops particularly the Sillahdar Cavalry, to amount to a very large sum, while the demands of the most of the Commanders were believed much to exceed the actual amount, some settlement became necessary, as well to the efficiency of the troops as the tranquillity of the camp, which was much disturbed by the ferment they had raised

2. His Highness accordingly has lately been much occupied in endeavouring to effect an arrangement with that view The Maharaja exclusive of his partiality to Gokul Paruk was aware that his command of money and his influence with the Bankers was important but Paruk did not prove(?) to possess sufficient weight to meet the demands(?) of the troops. Sindhia accordingly had it in contemplation to place Gopal Rao Bhow at the head of(?) affairs, retaining Gokul Paruk as his Associate in(?) power But Gopal Rao Bhow professed himself averse to take so responsible a situation unless Gokul Paruk would continue to provide Funds and consent to answer such drafts as he might have occasion to make. The matter is therefore still unsettled, but the Sillahdar Chiefs have been persuaded to suspend pressing their claims for arrears under assurances that their demands will soon be finally adjusted That promise has been so frequently made, and broken that their being so easily pacified is a matter of some surprize. This relates exclusively to the troops present with the Maharajah, and detached from this Army on service in the province of Gwalior Those employed at a distance receive no pay from hence, and at present depend for their support on the Chiefs under whom they act, and on plunder

3 The Pindaries have executed the threat which they held forth against the Maharajah's territory on his resumption of the Grant which he had made to Cheetoo. Many of His Highness's possessions to the Southward of the Nerbudda have been laid waste, chiefly by that Pindara and his adherents, a large body of whom are still carrying on their depredations in the Deccan. Dost Mohammed by the last accounts was near Seronge. On his march thither he plundered and burnt about thirty villages of that district, and the adjoining ones belonging to Sindhia. A part of his force which had moved to the Southward had halted at Raiseen, where it was believed they would be joined by a body of Pindaries of Karim's party

4. Jean Baptiste in consequence of orders which were issued to him by Dowlat Rao Sindhia desisted from his attack on Mulhar garh which place remains in the possession of Servar Khan with whom the Peshwa's officer of that District, Ramchandra Bellaul is in confinement.

5 After the failure of the attack on Bhopal, by the united Armies of Sindhia and the Bhonsla, Sindhia deputed a person to Vazeer Mohammed Khan for the purpose of inducing him to cede a portion of territory and to pay a sum of money with a view of buying off renewal of operations against him but Dajee Potenaveese, who is employed on the Mission, has not as yet succeeded in either of those objects.

6. The fort of Pitchore has been given up and the Chief has retired to a small fort as well as a few villages he will probably be allowed to retain.

7. Amir Khan after settling the terms of a contribution to be paid to him by Jaipore has marched into the territory of Bundi His operations hitherto have been directed against Neinwa, one of the principal places belonging to that state, and the villages in its neighbourhood

8. I attended the Durbar on the 11th instant for the purpose of presenting to Dowlat Rao Sindhia your Excellency's letter, dated the 6th October Besides complimentary expressions and enquiries regarding your Excellency, the conversation was almost entirely respecting the progress of the War in Europe, which arose from questions on that subject by the Maharajah and his ministers

Letter No. 13 —The letter refers to the Peshwa's claim to certain territories in Hindustan, which after the death of Khande Rao Oreikar, one of his chiefs, he wants to resume The Resident points out the difficulties in this regard.

FROM—R STRACHEY, RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA

TO—THE RT HON'BLE EARL OF MOIRA, GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Sindhia's Camp, 21st November 1813

The Peshwa having resumed the lands which were held in Hindustan by one of His Highness's Chiefs named Khundeh Rao Oreikur, who died about two years ago, and some of the districts being in the hands of Dowlat Rao Sindhia or of persons connected with him, an officer was sent by the Peshwa to this Camp for the purpose of receiving the orders of their surrender bringing a recommendation of the case to me from the Resident at Poona

On my entering on the business with Dowlat Rao Sindhia, His Highness did not contend for the right to any of the lands, but one of his ministers, Morroba Hari, through his intrigues with the relatives of the late Oreikur at Poona, had got possession of three of the districts, which he was very averse to relinquish, and in the hope of being able to retain possession he even for a long time denied that he had any interest in them whatever

Having ascertained the assertion of Moroba Hari to be false, I repeated to Sindhia the request that they should be made over to the Peshwa's officers Dowlat Rao Sindhia accordingly directed Moroba Hari to give them up

A considerable time elapsed before Moroba Hari could be brought to grant the orders of surrender although enjoined to do so by Sindhia, till at length after infinite subterfuges (with a relation of which I am unwilling to fatigue the attention of Government) which he employed to gain time, in the hope of being able to induce Sindhia not to insist on the delivery of the districts, and

for the purpose of being enabled by delay to realize the utmost of their produce for the present year he reluctantly granted the orders addressed to the two persons who have charge of them on his part.

One district that of Agger remained But of its being given up there seems to be no immediate prospect. This part of the late Oreikur s lands is held by Bapoo Khan one of Dowlat Rao Sindhia s Chiefs under a grant from the Maharaja who states that Bapoo Khan is refractory and that there will be difficulty in dispossessing him. Sindhia urges, and with some justice, the inutility of issuing an order directing him to relinquish the place, as it would rather have the effect of putting him on his guard, and that he would immediately prepare for resistance, but promises that he shall be dispossessed I have accordingly not pressed for the order but I have distinctly apprized Sindhia that the burden of the expulsion of Bapoo Khan must fall on him I am since informed that Bapoo Khan has been summoned to Camp whether he will obey the summons is very doubtful and in the event of his open resistance, which from his character is extremely likely the adoption of decisive measures by Sindhia against him is no less uncertain.

With a view to show the present state of the late Oreikur's lands I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter which I lately addressed to the Resident at Poona. The places mentioned to be in the hands of Dost Mohammed Pindarrah there is little doubt were obtained by him from Dowlat Rao Sindhia, in which case the Maharajah might be considered responsible for his expulsion. I have, however merely confined myself to requiring Dowlat Rao Sindhia to place the Peshwa s Officers in possession of such places as were actually in the occupation of His Highness s dependants

Your Excellency is already informed that Ram Chandra Bellaul, the officer who was appointed by the Peshwa to the management of the Oreikur s lands is in the hands of Sarwar Khan, who has also possession of Malhargarh Ramchandra Bellaul, apprehending an attack from Jean Baptiste, had admitted Sarwar Khan into the fort of Malhargarh to his aid, when the latter treacherously took the opportunity of establishing his own authority and of securing the person of Ramchandra Bellaul

The officers who act under Ramchandra Bellaul are now about to proceed to receive charge of Gunjeah, Mungowlee, and Bhowrassa, the three districts at present held by the servants of Moroba Hari but they strongly express their fears lest they should be attacked, and the districts seized by Sarwar Khan, stating their inability to defend the districts from that freebooter after they shall have received charge of them.

Had I conceived that the liberty of the Peshwa s officer and the possession of the Malhargarh were likely to have been attained by my calling on Sarwar Khan, I would have done so He acts independantly of his nominal master Amir Khan and is unlikely to be influenced unless he had reason to believe that force would eventually be employed against him.

Letter No. 14—The letter refers to some of the affairs of Dowlat Rao and his ministers, to the proceedings of Murar Rao Powar and Jean Baptiste, and to the activities of the Pindaries

FROM—R STRACHEY, RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA

To—THE RT HON'BLE EARL OF MOIRA, GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Sindhia's Camp, 5th December 1813.

Since the date of my last dispatch to Your Excellency little change has taken place in the affairs of this Court Gopal Rao Bhow, though he declined to be regularly installed by Dowlat Rao Sindhia as his principal Minister, expressed his readiness to obey the Maharajah in everything, and that he would exert himself to the utmost towards settling the demands of the Army as well as the disorders which pervade every part of the Government, but no progress in these essential points has hitherto been made, and the share in the administration now taken by Gopal Rao Bhow is scarcely more than before Dowlat Rao Sindhia has for some days past been unwell, so that all business which requires His Highness's personal attention is suspended

2. Bala Bhow with his Army is on the march to Javud, a place held by Jeswant Rao Bhow, one of Sindhia's principal Chiefs, who resides mostly at Kumbhalmer in Mewar The progress of Bala Bhow's Army from Shoojawalpore has been marked with violence throughout On one occasion trenches were opened against a fort belonging to Holkar in whose territory as well as in that of their own sovereign, contributions were levied while passing Holkar detached a force to oppose them should they continue their mischief, but by the last accounts they had reached Sindhia's possessions in Mewar

3 Murar Rao Powar, whose proceedings excited so much alarm at this court and at that of Holkar, was betrayed by his own troops into the hands of Holkar's officer Ramdin, who was employed against him, and whom he had a short time before defeated.

4 Dowlat Rao Sindhia has summoned Colonel Jean Baptiste to Camp and he has replied to the Maharajah that he will attend him as soon as he shall have finished the marriage of his son, for which purpose he is now gone to Soopoor

5 The Pindaries are in considerable force on both sides of the Nerbudda Those attached to Cheetoo were by the last accounts chiefly encamped in Dowlat Rao Sindhia's territories to the Southward of that river, though great part of the plunder brought by them from the Southward appears to have been carried to Sutwas The district of Shoojawalpore has suffered severely, from the Pindaries of Karim's party Another body of those marauders have since ravaged the country in the neighbourhood of Ujjain, and plundered the town of Taujepore, about ten miles from that city

6. Holkar is encamped at Rampoora. Amir Khan having levied a contribution from the Rajah of Bundi quitted the territory of that Chief and proceeded to Ooneara. He is now marching towards Kota.

Letter No. 15.—The letter refers to the confinement of the Pindary Chief Karim Khan, the defence of certain passes near Aseer the whereabouts of certain Pindary Chiefs, and Jaipur affairs.

FROM—R. STRACHEY RESIDENT WITH DOULAT RAO SINDHIA.

TO—THE HON'BLE THE EARL OF MOIRA GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Sindhia's Camp Gwalior 16th April 1814.

I have communicated to Dowlat Rao Sindhia the satisfaction derived by your Excellency from his solicitude for the continued confinement of the Pindary leader Kareem Khan and His Highness appeared much pleased at your Excellency's favourable sentiments on that subject.

I took the opportunity of again bringing to His Highness's attention the expediency of guarding the passes in the neighbourhood of Aseer with a view to the obstruction of the Pindaries in their designs against the Deccan, it having occurred to me that the local authorities to whom the Maharajah transmitted his orders for that purpose might in reply represent their inability to execute them. Sindhia again informed me that the measure should be adopted, but, that he did not think it would prevent the Pindaries from penetrating towards Southward. I explained that it would so far interfere with their designs as to force them to take a more circuitous route, by which they would avoid that part of His Highness's territory

Cheetoo has returned to Hindia and the greatset part of his Durrah is posted at Jevagaon, a few miles from that place, to the Northward of the Nerbudda. Preparations appear to be making for hostilities with the Pindaries of Kareem's party a considerable body of whom have moved to Dowlutpur within one march of Jevagaon.

Ameer Khan continues at Sheergur His troops, under Omar Khan have moved to Kilcheepoor committing their depredations on different places as they passed without regard to whom they belonged

The troops of the Rajah of Jaipur aided by a force under one of Mohammed Shah Khan's officers, have gained a victory over the confederated chiefs of that state near Chomooha, in which all

the guns with the army of latter were captured Mahammed Shah Khan has taken the fort of Hindown which was defended by two sons of Dhondee Khan, who effected their escape

On the 8th instant I visited Dowlat Rao Sindhia by invitation, with the gentleman of the Residency and the principal natives attached to it, to an entertainment which consisted of a Dinner, Naach, and the customary Khelats

Letter No 16—The enclosure to this letter, which is an address from Mr Strachey to the Governor-General refers to the preparation of the Sindhia against the Pindaries and the efforts of the Pindaries to consolidate their strength

FROM—R STRACHEY, RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA,

To—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Sindhia's Camp, 17th April 1814.

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of my dispatch No 12 of this date to His Excellency the Governor-General

—

To—HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF MOIRA, K G

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency that Dowlut Rao Sindiah has intimated to me that he is preparing an expedition against the Pindaries, which is to be commanded by Colonel Jean Baptiste and a Marhatta officer of rank

The representations which in conformity to the orders of your Excellency in Council I have lost no opportunity of making to the Durbar respecting the expediency of acting against the Pindarries appear to have had some effect I have uniformly expressed my opinion to the Durbar that the rising power of Pindaries must be a source of jealousy and apprehension to this government which however is not acknowledged although some of the Maharajah's best districts are at the mercy of those marauders, whose depredations have overspread the country from Gurra Kota to the suburbs of Ujjain, which tract, as well as Sindhia's territory in the Deccan has no adequate protection against them

As yet no assembly of troops has taken place, but I learn from the Vakeel of Raja Rana Zaulim Sing, the Sindiah has called on him for an auxiliary force, which that chief has consented to furnish under a stipulation that his troops shall not join those of the Maharaja until the latter shall have commenced operations

I am informed by Zaulim Sing's Vakeel that his master is perfectly ready to afford his aid towards the reduction of the Pindaries, but that (experienced in the bad faith and unsteadiness of this Court) he is unwilling to commit himself by prematurely

sending a force avowedly to act against them thereby exciting so formidable an enemy against himself, while he considers that the intentions of this Durbar cannot yet be depended on. The military establishment of Kota is efficient and regularly paid, and the troops are always ready to move at the shortest notice.

During the last year the Pindaries have exerted themselves unusually with a view to the attainment of strength in Infantry and Artillery which will doubtless tend to facilitate their perma nent footing in the countries they attacked. Their equipment have been in progress while their predatory incursions have been carried on with unabated activity during that period, and this Government perhaps begins to be aware that without an extra ordinary effort in the field its ill-stored and ill-garrisoned fortress will offer no material obstacle to the establishment of their authority over the greatest part of Malwa.

The dissentions which exist between the leaders of the prin cipal Hordes are important since it may be considered doubtful whether any native power could successfully resist an attack of their united force.

I feel it my duty on the present occasion to observe, that in the event of Sindiah s assembling a force for the expedition which he has announced it would by no means be inconsistent with his character should a restless eagerness for conquest lead him to think it a favourable opportunity for the prosecution of his designs on Bhopal or Raghogurh, or on some other petty state, and instead of directing his arms against the Pindaries that he should per suade one or more of their principle leaders to co-operate with him for the latter purpose.

RICHARD STRACHEY
Resident.

Sindhia s Camp
17th April 1814.

Letter No 17.—The enclosure to this letter, which is a copy sent to Elphinstone under the same date, refers to the vesting of the authority over the territory of Jhansi in the family of Gopal Rao Bhau.

FROM—J ADAM SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, 17th June 1814.

I am directed to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of letter addressed under the authority of His Excel lency the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council to the Resident at Poona under this day s date.

To—THE HON'BLE M. ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA.

SIR

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 29th reporting the substance of your communications with the Peshwa s ministers relative to the succession to the Soobadaree of

Jansee and the manner in which you propose to proceed under the instructions of Government communicated to you in my dispatch of the 29th of April on the same subject

Your proceedings and intentions as described in the dispatch above acknowledged are already approved by the Governor-General in Council who concurs in the expediency of the course which you propose to pursue and in the justice of your remarks on the probable effect on the Peshwa's mind of bringing forward in the present stage of the affairs any proposition for vesting the hereditary authority over the Jansee territory in the family of Sheo Row Bhow or even for renewing the treaty with his successor

On the latter point however I am directed to observe that when the subject of renewing the treaty comes to be discussed the Peshwa may be induced to view it with less disinclination when it is distinctly pointed out to him that by being himself virtually a party to the engagement which moreover expressly provides for the maintenance of all His Highness's rights in Jansee the best security against any infringement of those rights, will be a renewal in concert with the British Government of the same engagement with the successor of the present Soobahdar

I have the honour to be,
Sir, etc.,

Fort William
17th June 1814.

JOHN ADAM
Secretary to Government

Letter No. 18—The letter reports the general affairs of Sindhia's dominions—the operations of Jeswant Rao Bhau, Amir Khan and Baptiste It also refers to the request of Sindhia to the Bhonsla for a sum of money in return for which the Sindhia offers the guarantee of a part of the territory of Bhopal.

FROM—R STRACHEY, RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA,

TO—THE RT HON'BLE THE EARL OF MOIRA, K G., GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Sindhia's Camp, 3rd July 1814

Since my last address to Your Excellency Jeswant Rao Bhau has taken Shoojawulpur, which was in the possession of the Pindaries of Kerreem Cheetoo and the Bhau are acting in concert and they occupy a position a little to the southward of that place

The operations against Shoojawulpur were carried on by Jeswunt Rao Bhau notwithstanding the remonstrances of Ameer Khan, who now shows every disposition to oppose Jeswunt Rao Amir Khan had proceeded westerly to Agger from whence he moved in the direction of Shoojawulpur He has committed aggressions at Shahjehanpoor the Jageer of Meina Bye, Dowlat Rao

Sindiah s mother whose complaints in consequence have been very loud and the Maharajah has addressed Ameer Khan in strong terms of remonstrance by letter and through his vakeel who resides here.

At present it does not seem unlikely that Ameer Khan may join Vazir Mahummod Khan and the Pindaries of Kereem's party which would probably lead to reprisals against him though the excesses at Shahjehanpur might be overlooked a body of Holkar s troops under Ram Deen have moved towards Bhopal and the Maharatta and Pindary horse with Jeswant Rao Bhau attack their foraging parties whenever an opportunity offers

It may be remarked that Vazir Mahummud Khan and the Pindaries of Kerreem are within a short distance of Jeswunt Rao Bhau on one side, Ram Deen s detachment on another and Ameer Khan on another Hostilities have occurred between each of those parties and Jeswunt Rao and they have all committed depredations lately in Sindiah s territories. Further hostilities may therefore be expected.

Jeswunt Rao Bhau has been guilty of very unwarrantable aggressions on the estates of the Vinchoor Jageerdar the proba bility of which I mentioned in my dispatch of the 13th ultimo These proceedings have led to new discussions with the Durbar the particulars of which I shall hereafter do myself the honour of reporting to Your Excellency

Jean Baptiste is still halted at Bahaudergur The detachment of Cavalry which he is to receive from hence moved out of camp some days ago but has not yet finally marched. I was yesterday informed by Atmaram Pandit that the Maharajah did not wish to hurry the operation of Baptiste as he would have a better prospect of acting against the Pindaries with effect when the rise of the Nurbudda should oppose an obstacle to their escape across it.

During the last few months there has been frequent communication by letter between Dowlat Rao Sindhia and the Rajah of Nagpur on the subject as is stated, of aid required by the Raja against the expected attack of Ameer Khan, and their respective views against Bhopal but nothing was settled. A few days ago Sindhia deputed to Nagpur Nersing Rao the son of Balajee Jeswunt, the Raja s Vakeel. The object of his mission is I am informed a request for the advance of a sum of money in return for which Sindhia offers to guarantee a part of the territory of Bhopal to the Rajah of Nagpur but the troops of the latter are required to co-operate with those of the Maharaja in effecting the conquest. A second point is stated to be the recovery of the property of Khundajee Ingleah who fled to Nagpur after his expulsion from Nurwur and who lately died at Jubbulpur in the service of the Rajah and another a general improvements of the friendly relations of the two states towards each other Holkar's camp has lately made a few marches to the southward and is now on the right bank of the Chumbul about 30 miles south west of Kota.

Letter No. 19—The enclosure to this letter which is an address from Mr Strachey to the Governor-General, throws light on Sindhia's affairs in general and the question of Vinchoor Jagirdar in particular.

FROM—R STRACHEY, RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA,

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Sindhia's Camp, 16th July 1814

I transmit herewith a copy of my dispatch No 16 to His Excellency the Governor-General

TO—HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF MOIRA

MY LORD,

Your Excellency is already apprized of the renewed aggressions of the troops of this Government in the possession of the Vinchoor Jageerdar in the vicinity of the Nurbudda I now beg leave to relate what has passed between me and the Durbar in consequence

It is proper to observe that the aggressions now adverted to have not been exceeded in violence by any that have preceded them, and they still continue, notwithstanding the strong injunctions which have been addressed to Jeswunt Rao Bhau, the Commander of the aggressive army, to put a stop to them.

Several weeks ago I had every reason to believe that Jeswunt Rao had a design of raising money from the Vinchoor Jageerdar's estate, and the intelligence which reached me was confirmed by a letter I received from the office of that chief at Ashta, and by the representations of the Jageerdar's Agent in this camp In consequence of which I expressed to the Durbar my hope that effectual measures had been adopted for the security of those possessions, regarding which I could not but feel some apprehension, when I observed the same army which had before committed such unprovoked devastation there in full march to that quarter, mentioning also the tenor of the reports which had reached me

The reply which I received to that communication was that orders were before issued to the officers of that army directing them to respect the possessions of the Vinchoor Jageerdar, and that others more particularly worded should now be transmitted to Jeswunt Rao Bhau with the same view

Shortly after I received reports from my newswriter in Jeswunt Rao Bhau's camp, for several days successively stating that the had demanded a contribution of a lakh of rupees from the Manager at Ashta the principal place belonging to the Jageerdar in that quarter, and that his troops were committing the most unprovoked

reached him on the 21st ultimo I confess that from the first I had no sanguine hope of their producing the desired effect, yet I did not suppose that Jeswunt Rao Bhao would have resisted them in the undisguised manner that he did. I have the honour to transmit a copy and translation of the accounts alluded to

Having no doubt of the capability of Jeswunt Rao Bhau s conduct I have thought myself warranted in regarding it in a new light and I determined to lose no time in making another communication to Sindhia. I accordingly summoned Atmaram Pandit, and having communicated to him the intelligence which had reached me, I desired him to intimate to the Maharaja that I was convinced Your Excellency would be highly displeased as well as surprised at the conduct of Jeswunt Rao Bhau stating my opinion that your Lordship would immediately direct me to suspend the payment of the provisional pension held by that chief who was now acting in opposition to both the Maharaja and the British Government He had much conversation on the subject of the aggressions on the Vinchoor Jageerdar in which I am inadverted on the unjustifiable conduct of the Maharaja s officers who have been employed from time to time in the vicinity of his possessions but particularly of Jeswunt Rao Bhao and Bala Bhao To show how incorrigible Marathas of any rank are in such transactions I may mention that the latter who is with Jeswunt Rao notwithstanding the censure which he repeatedly himself received on the preceding occasion, has taken the present oppor tunity of putting in his claim for an arrear of one of his un authorized extortions of last year

Atmaram made no reply to what I said on the subject of Jeswunt Rao Bhao s pension further than that he would commu nicate what had passed to the Maharaja I reminded Atmaram that by the principle on which the pensions were granted they were resumable on the bad conduct of the holder I said that although I had just paid the last instalment of the pension, not thinking myself authorized to suspend it without Your Excellency s orders, Jeswant Rao Bhau had in my opinion incurred the forfeit of it.

No notice has been taken of this communication since which several days have elapsed I have little doubt that the tenor of it was unexpected and the circumstance of the whole amount of the pensions being received by Sindiah himself may have tended to render an answer embarrassing

I have since received from my newswriter a particular state ment of Jeswunt Rao Bhao s reception of the second orders addressed to him by Sindhia abovementioned in the 6 and 7 para graphs together with such accounts of the continued scene of rapine and cruelty in the territory of the Vinchoor Chief, that I have requested an audience of Sindhia when I shall again bring the subject of this dispatch to his particular notice. I shall endeavour

to settle something definitively with regard to the compensation for the former agressions on the Jageerdar's districts, but it is my duty to offer an opinion that this Government will not consent to afford it voluntarily, even admitting that they be brought to acknowledge the justice of every item of the demand, and consequently that there is little doubt that it will be necessary to have recourse to a stoppage from the annual stipend which is payable to Sindiah under the difinitive treaty

To show how the Maharaja's last orders were received, I enclose a copy and translation of the newswriter's report on that subject The Agent of the Vinchoor Jageerdar has communicated to me a letter from the Chief Officer at Ashta on the subject of the late aggressions, in which he relates the delivery to Jeswunt Rao Bhao of Sindiah s orders in these words "My son presented the letter to the Bhao who placed it on his head, but then in an angry tone declared that if he even brought him ten such orders he would not obey them, and that he would certainly have a sum of money If his master called him to account in this affair, he had a reply ready"

Previously to the late renewal of the aggressions it appeared sufficient to require remuneration for the Vinchoor Jageerdar according to the statements which was laid before Sindhia last year, and I proposed to go no further, under the hope, that insisting steadily upon it, receiving of course any objections which might be urged on the part of Sindhia, would answer every necessary purpose by effectually preventing the recurrence of the evil, while there was every reason to believe that such a mode of proceeding would satisfy the Jageerdar, who had brought forward no new demands

Ample time has been allowed to Sindhia for coming to a settlement with the Jageerdar if that had really been the Maharaja's design, in conformity to his promises It was the more incumbent on the Maharaja to have done so as I had repeatedly acquainted him that Your Excellency felt every wish to avoid putting His Highness to inconvience, although I took care to represent clearly your determination to see the affair adjusted, but I stated that Your Excellency would be happy were it accomplished by His Highness, without further interference on the part of the British Government

Under a conviction, however, that the assurances of the Durbar were not to be trusted, I did not allow the subject to remain unnoticed, although the discussion rested, reminding the Maharaja occasionally that I had it still in my mind It is not going too far to presume that in conformity to the practice of this court, the primary object of those assurances was to gain time, with a chance that the subject might gradually become old and obsolete, till the question should at length be relinquished altogether, I have, therefore, in consequence of the late occurrences thought it my duty to press the affair on the Durbar more warmly than ever

The present crisis appears to require that something should be settled finally and with this view I beg to solicit Your Excellency's orders to what extent compensation to the Jageerdar for his losses is to be required from Dowlat Rao Sindhia.

It will be recollected that the only demand which has hitherto been made on Sindhia is on account of the spoliations committed by the authority of one of his Generals for a certain period. Former and subsequent contributions besides indiscriminate plunder of the districts have not been brought into the discussion further than as subjects of remonstrance. To obtain a satisfactory statement of the loss of individuals in the plunder of villages through the Jageerdar's officers alone, while there are no means of checking it here, would be difficult, but by deputing persons to the spot accompanied by others on the part of the Durbar a fair account might, I conceive, be procured

In the event of that measure appearing to Your Excellency to be expedient the period from which the investigation should commence would remain to be determined. It perhaps should not go further back than the date on which Bala Bhao succeded to the command of the army A particular demand on account of injury sustained within a stated time having been made on Sindhia though not including the damage by common plunder and other means during the period mentioned, it might not be advisable to cause an alteration of that demand, setting aside the difficulty which must exist in ascertaining the extent of such hopes with any degree of accuracy at so distant a date. But as no demand has yet been made for the subsequent contributions and other outrages the whole of the latter ought perhaps to be investigated, and Sindhia required to discharge whatever may be substantiated.

During the late expeditions of Bala Bhao and Jeswunt Rao Bhao although considerably smaller sums have been raised by contribution than on former occasions the pillage has been comparatively more destructive, while both those officers were perfectly aware of the situation of the Vinchoor Jageerdar with regard to the Peshwa, and of the direct interference of the British Government in his favour with the Maharaja.

It cannot be supposed that if this Government had exerted itself in a proper manner to put a stop to the unwarrantable proceedings which have for so long a period afforded grounds of complaint their efforts would have been unsuccessful instead of which the Maharaja and his ministers contented themselves with making promises which have been broken and with issuing orders, which have proved entirely nugatory

I have the honour to be,
SIR
Your most obedient humble servant
RICHARD STRACHEY
Resident.

Sindia's Camp
The 13th July 1814.

Extract from a paper of Intelligence from Jeswant Rao Bhao's Camp, dated 26th June 1814

After perusing the Maharajah's Shoocka (which had been presented to him by Bugwunt Rao Abba) The Bhao said that he received no remittances from the Maharajh, that such orders as the present were continually sent to him, that he had levied contributions every where, and had not hitherto been subject to punishment, nor would he abstain in the present case, for if the Maharajah did not assist him how else should he be able to go on? That he was under no apprehension, that he had no intention of attending the presence in person, but should remain with his army, and if any one should come for the purpose of compelling him he should oppose him, that he was afraid of nothing, for life was to be resigned to God but once, what would be the result of the interference of anybody in this affair in their favour? Whatever was destined would happen If they agreed to discharge the contribution, steps should be taken to do so or if he might return home As he (Jeswunt Rao) had taken a contribution from Mynah, so he would take it from other places and would plunder them in the same manner, adding that Ashta would be laid waste Although intimidating orders came to him from the Maharajah, he should not allow them to influence his conduct.

Abha replied that the place was at the Bhao's service, and stated that the Infantry had beat to death 14 inhabitants of Mynah, that the Puttail of that place was a prisoner, and that the whole property contained in it had been plundered

(True Translation)

RICHARD STRACHEY.

Memorandum from Mr Richard Strachey presented to Maharajah Dowlat Rao Sindhia by Moonshee Aezoo Deen on the 2nd July 1814

The recent aggression on the territory of the Vinchoor Jageerdar by the army under the command of Jeswunt Rao Bhao make it my duty again to bring this affair in a particular manner to the notice of the Maharajah

These utterly unjustifiable proceedings are unexpected because the assurances that no further outrages should take place towards the possessions of that chief, which I have so repeatedly received from His Highness and the Ministers personally in reply to the remonstrances pressed by me continually on their attention, declaredly under the special commands of the Governor-General, besides those contained in the Maharajah's letters to the Governor-General, led me, incautiously it now appears, to believe that effectual measures would be adopted to prevent their recurrence

When I heard, about a month ago of the threat which Jeswunt Rao Bhao had presumed to issue against the already im poverished estates of the Vinchoor Jageerdar my communication through Atmaram would have shown the Maharaja the necessity of attending to the proceedings of that army from which they had before suffered and from whose notorious insubordination every thing was to be apprehended, while it was particularly to be recollected that under their present and former commanders those troops had carried the miseries of predatory war into all countries within their reach Domestic and Foreign without discrimination for the last two years but particularly into the districts of the Vinchoor Chief in the face of the strongest and continued representations of the British Government, urged in every way on the attention of the Durbar

Although discussion might indeed be considered as nearly exhausted, the Maharajah will not find, however faint my hope of success may be, that I at all relax in my endeavours to produce some effect on his mind by the reiterated exposition of my senti ments on the subject (which His Highness will understand to be in strict conformity to the instructions of my Government), so long as he neither puts a stop to the culpable proceedings of his troops nor shows an intention of satisfying the Vinchoorkar for the heavy loss which those turbulent bands have occasioned to him.

While the former cause of complaint is as yet unadjusted the present aggression is particularly improper and unjustifiable.

That such depredations are the casual acts of a army in a state of confusion cannot be received as an excuse. If the Maha rajah finds it worth while to have an army so undisciplined and licentious he is doubtless as I have frequently before observed, entirely responsible for its acts.

It has become necessary that I should remind the Maharajah that His Excellency the Earl of Moira's letter of the 29th October to His Highness's address is still unreplied to I must entreat His Highness's perusal of that letter once more, and I am sure that he will feel a conviction of its importance.

To show that the continued discussions respecting the violated property of the Vinchoor Jageerdar have not precluded further oppression towards him in other quarters it is proper to remark that this chief is continuing to suffer from the injustice of Colonel Jean Baptiste who notwithstanding the assurances given to me personally by His Highness on the 11th March, quitted camp without settling the indisputably just claims of the Jagirdar's Agent against him.

I may add that Jeswunt Rao Bhao and his auxilary Pindarries are now laying waste with their usual rapine the possessions of the Vinchoor Jageerdar that he is levying a contribution at one

place and has taken hostages for its payment, that he has demanded one lakh of rupees from Ashta, which place he has had the effrontery to say that he will occupy in the event of its not being paid For further particulars of his unwarrantable violence I beg to refer the Maharajah to the papers which I have transmitted for his persual

(A true copy)

RICHARD STRACHEY
Resident

Extracts from papers of Intelligence from the Camp of Jeswant Rao Bhao, between Shoojawulpur and Ashta

21st June A Shoocka from the Maharajah reached the Bhao which enjoined him on no account to commit aggressions on Ashta, and informing him in the event of his harrassing that district in any way, that his conduct could not be passed with impurity, directing him also to join Colonel Jean Baptiste for the purpose of punishing the disaffected Having persued the Shoocka, he communicated its contents to Bala Bhao, and they reflected upon it The latter recommended that he should take what he could get from the Komausdar of Ashta, and move from hence without delay

The Bhao sent for the vakeel of the Komausdar of Ashta and demanded payment of the contribution The latter gave a positive refusal, but said that he might establish his authority there, and that he would prepare the orders of surrender He told the Vakeel that he could not have his liberty until the contribution should be discharged

After a private consultation, the Bhao told Gunga Pershaud that 50,000 Rs would be taken from the Komausdar of Ashta, half of which would be allotted to the Horse under him and the remainder to the Brigade of Infantry

Hurba Anna went to Raja Dhan Sing, at the Infantry camp with the Ashta Vakeel for the purpose of settling the contribution The Rajah demanded from the Vakeel 60,000 Rs besides expenses The latter would not agree, but offered the orders for the surrender of Ashta The Rajah said they were not required but that the contribution must be paid Nothing was finally settled

The Horse detached at Ashta with a Dustuk are guilty of excesses very disressing to the inhabitants The Infantry who went to secure the grain on account of the contribution from

Mynah plundered that place completely nothing has escaped the general pillage, except the small fort, and that is likely to be taken.

22nd June. Bugwunt Rao Abbha of Ashta, came to visit the Bhao who demanded from him the money to be paid from his districts. The former stated that Ram Deen Soobah (an officer of Holkar) had encamped at Mutwara and had sent a party of Horse to demand a contribution. To whom was he to pay a contribution? Further the Bhao's Infantry at Mynah had plundered the grain and the household property of that place and had seized some of the inhabitants whom they ill-treated searching for the grain underground, and that a man had died in consequence. Thousands of rupees in grain and other property had been plundered from that village, and he submitted that the amount of the injury sustained there, should be deducted from the contribution The Bhao said, exclusive of the contribution from that place you will pay 50,000 Rs clear to which the Komausdar did not agree.

23rd June. The Bhao was visited by Bugwunt Abba, the son of Bapoo Mohiput Rao Komausdar of Ashta from whom he presented a letter stating that Ram Deen Soobah who was at Mutwara had plundered 2 villages and sent a Dustuk to Ashta by the party of Horse who had committed depredations. It was surprizing that these horsemen plundered on one side and his on the other The condition of the inhabitants was deplorable. He begged him to put a stop to what was going on or refused to do it, that he might conduct himself accordingly After his perusal of the letter the Bhao said the affair should be settled, but desired that the contribution should be quickly settled. Abbha replied the place was at his service, for it was impossible to raise so heavy a sum as the Bhao required He said that he would consent to nothing but the contribution

Lalla Badamee Lal Bukhshy came to pay his respects to the Bhao who ordered him to call on the Komausdar of Ashta to discharge the contribution from the non-adjustment of which much inconvenience had arisen He replied that the Komausdar would agree to nothing The Bhao directed him to demand 55,000 Rs and the contribution be realised.

The Bhao told the troops who were setting Dhurna that he was settling a contribution from Ashta, of which they should receive a share.

(A true translation.)

RICHARD STRACHEY
Resident

Letter No 20—The letter is important, as it contains the views of the British Government in regard to the settlement of the Vinchoor Jagirdar's claims to compensation for the depredations of Sindhia's troops in the Jagirdar's territory. Other matters of less importance like Baptiste's movements and the case of Hindoo Rao Ghatgay, the brother-in-law of the Sindhia, are also mentioned.

FROM—R STRACHEY, RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA,

TO—THE RT HON'BLE THE EARL OF MOIRA, K G, GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Sindhia's Camp, 17th July 1814.

The evening before last I attended the Durbar by appointment

I took the opportunity of presenting Your Excellency's letter announcing to Dowlat Rao Sindiah your tour of the upper provinces, which had reached me the day before The letter was, as usual, translated aloud to the Maharajh by Moonshee Letchman Rao

A pausing ensuing, after some conversation on the subject of Your Excellency's letter, I observed that the original object of my present visit was probably known I then shortly recapitulated what had passed respecting Jeswunt Rao Bhao's attack on the Vinchoor Jageerdar's possessions, and I expressed my regret that the Maharajah had not acted up to the assurances which I had received for very long a period, as I could not doubt that if suitable measures had been adopted towards Bala Bhao in consequence of his conduct last year, the cause of the present discussion could not have occurred and that I was now at a loss in looking for a remedy

Gopaul Rao Bhao said that my messages had been communicated to the Maharajah and that the Moonshee and Atmaram would have delivered the replies, by which I should have learnt the determination with respect to Jeswunt Rao Bhau who had completely forfeited the Maharajah's confidence I observed that other had behaved in the same way with impunity, that he had been going on in his present career of plunder and disobedience for a couple of months and nothing effectual had been done to stop it I admitted that the Maharajah had issued orders in the strongest terms possible, my only complaint on that score was that they were not enforced, and that the aggressions had rather increased after Jeswant Rao's receipt of them in proof of which, I submitted several documents in my possession containing accounts from his army and from Ashta which were then read to Sindiah at my request by Moonshee Latchman Rao

I remarked that the disrespect with which Jeswunt Rao had received the orders of his sovereign really seemed almost incredible and that I had at first hesitated to believe it but that it soon received full confirmation. I expressed my concern that one of the Maharajah s chiefs of the first rank and of so high a character as Jeswunt Rao Bhao should have committed himself as he had, well acquainted too as he was with the situation of the Vinchoor Jagirdar and of the British intervention in his favour No attempt whatever was made to justify or to palliate the conduct of Jeswunt Rao Bhao Anajee Bhasker and Gopal Rao Bhao both said that whatever had been his services he had forfeited the Maharajah s favour and would suffer for his blamable conduct.

I endeavoured to get the ministers to explain what measures would be pursued towards Jeswunt Rao Bhao They said that Baptiste would be sent against him, and would attack him openly if he showed any opposition to the Maharajah s will. They said that the whole of his Cavalry which was more numerous than that with Baptiste, would quit him as soon as it was known that he had incurred the Maharajah s displeasure particularly the Barra Bhyes and other Marhatta Cavalry besides all the Pindaries and that no Cavalry would remain with him except a few of his own household troops They said his Infantry might possibly stand by him. They accounted for Bala Bhao s not having been made to suffer for his former depredations by his having gone off to Mewar where it would have been difficult to have compelled him to anything, but that he would now be involved in whatever might fall on Jeswunt Rao Bhao He is Jeswunt Rao s uncle.

I then said it would be necessary to consider how the compensation for the damage which had been sustained was to be settled that I had hoped the former discussions had brought the subject of the old aggressions into a train which might lead to an adjustment, although it was opposed by the delays with which the Durbar had met it throughout that even that prospect was now darkened and aggrevated injuries were super added to the former ones The ministers replied that the present damage would be settled by the punishment of the offenders to which I observed that punishment had been aften talked of on former and similar occasions as well as on the present, but that in no instance had it taken place, nor had the threat even prevented the continuance or renewal of the depredations I stated that as long as such violence continued to be committed by His Highness s troops he would of course be considered responsible.

I again adverted to the delays which had arisen in the adjustment of the former damage, in which His Highness was stated to be engaged with the Vinchoor Jageerdar I said it was positively necessary that something should be settled. For above a year this negotiation had been affirmed to be in progress but that on the other hand there was every reason to believe that nothing

was going on towards bringing the matter to a termination, and that the Vinchoor Jageerdar continued to complain, denying that the Maharajah showed any disposition to satisfy him for his losses

The ministers now said that the delay had arisen from a variety of circumstances but chiefly from the absence of the Peshwa from Poona on a pilgrimage to Nasik I replied if that was the case that the same excuse might be repeated now, His Highness having lately left Poona on a similar expedition to Punderpur and further that he would probably go again to Nasik before very long They said that the adjustment of the affair would be accelerated, and the Peshwa's interference (what this was to be they did not state) would terminate it I replied that I still could not but doubt the result of the Maharajah's correspondence with Poona, from whence the only tone in which I had ever heard the affair of the Vinchoor Jageerdar mentioned was that of complaint, and that that chief had lately positively denied all negotiation to the Resident, adding that it seemed very extraordinary that all the accounts which reached me were in unison on that point if the Maharajah were really settling the affair with him They repeated that the business would be soon settled satisfactorily

I then observed that the dispute could not be protracted indefinitely and that if it were not settled by the period when the next instalment of the Maharajah's stipend became due, I should be obliged to make the compensation to the Vinchoor Jageerdar by a stoppage from that and I explained that I had received Your Excellency's orders to do so Gopal Rao Bhao said, why did I bring the stipend into the discussion, that being an affair unconnected with the subject of our conversation, adding that it was proper to conciliate the Maharajah in every way instead of having recourse to a measure so embarrassing I replied that His Highness's troops had actually consumed a large portion of the Vinchoor Jageerdar's property which it was just and necessary that he should be reimbursed by the Maharajah If His Highness would not pay it from the cash in his pocket there was no other remedy than that it should be settled as I had mentioned

Anajee Bhasker then expatiated on the ancient friendship between the families of the Maharajah and the Vinchoor Chief, for whom the Maharajah, he said, felt the highest degree of interest The ancient friendship I admitted fully, I then remarked on the contrast afforded by His Highness's late conduct towards the present Jageerdar, so directly tending to his ruin In reply the latter intention was entirely disclaimed

The ministers, who always make a point when they have no good arguments for the support of their side of a question of remonstrance on the part of the British Government of stating something as a counterpoise, now said that the complaints of this Government respecting the depredations of the Gaikwar's troops

in the district of Powagar had laid over a twelve month but that the affair was yet unsettled. I replied by reminding them of the particular answer which I gave in writing on that affair last year and related its purport. They asserted that much loss had been sustained and referred to a Pandit who was present, who it was stated had just arrived from that district of which he had charge. I said I was surprized that he had not at the time of the alleged aggression addressed the Resident at Baroda who was so near instead of making references to this distance, but that as far as I had learnt from that gentleman the Gaikwar s troops had as I had before stated, been permitted to collect forage in the Maharajah s districts and I again referred to the paper above alluded to with regard to a more recent and similar complaint. I said that I had addressed the Resident and by the reply which I had received it appeared that no aggressions had been heard of by that gentleman but, provided the fact should be substantiated, that he would obtain redress

I then adverted to Your Excellency s letter which was still unanswered. The ministers said that the business would be soon settled, when a satisfactory reply would of course be transmitted to Your Excellency by me which would be better than any other I again pointed out the necessity of a reply from His Highness and the importance of the subject of that letter It was at length promised to be written.

I took an opportunity of remarking on the improper conduct of Jean Baptiste in leaving camp without settling with the Agent of the Vinchoor Jageerdar as the Maharajah has derected It was at first urged on the part of Sindiah that the affair had been in a great measure settled but that it was a contract between Baptiste and the Agent made without the Maharajah s knowledge and in which he therefore had no concern. I said my object was that His Highness should enforce his former orders which were issued to Jean Baptiste on that subject before he marched and oblige him to afford justice in the transaction for which purpose I requested that the Maharajah would now grant a written order to Baptiste. To this I could not get the ministers to agree further than that he should be written to privately first. As I could see no other object in this proposal than delay after much discussion with them (Gopal Rao Bhao Gocul Paruk and Anajee, and occa sionally a few words from Morba Hurry) I addressed myself to Sindia and asked him if he had given his permission for his order to Baptiste to be prepared. A short conversation now took place between His Highness and the ministers, and the order to Baptiste was agreed to

Nothing further of consequence passed respecting the aggressions on the Vinchoor Jageerdar and there was little other con versation. But just before the Atter and Betel were brought in preparatory to taking leave, Sindia introduced the subject of his brother-in law Hindoo Rao Ghautgeah, and requested that

I would address the Resident at Poona to solicit the exertion of his influence for the prevention of an act of injustice towards him from the Rajah of Kolapur I take the liberty of enclosing a copy of a letter which I have addressed to Mr Elphinstone in which I have detailed the conversation that passed on that affair

Anna, the brother of Bukhshy Malhar Bhao, has moved towards Baptiste with a party of Cavalry, the number of which, when he marched, did not exceed 400, but it is said that more will join him Baptiste has been negotiating with Dost Mohammad, the result of which does not yet appear The latter is in the district of Bhilsah

Ameer Khan has moved to the northward By the last accounts he was within a march of Holkar's camp in one of Dowlat Rao Sindia's districts, which he has plundered completely, and every species of violence is stated to have been committed An officer was dispatched to him from Holkar's camp to endeavour to allay the mischief, but the Khan stated his inability to control his troops Sindiah has declared that he shall retaliate on Seronje

To—THE HON'BLE MR ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA

SIR,

A conference took place on the 15th instant between me and Dowlat Rao Sindia at which the Maharajah was very urgent that I should address you respecting Hindoo Rao Ghatgay, the brother of Her Highness Baezah Bye

That you may be better enabled to form a judgment on the merits of the case, I have the honour to relate all that passed on that subject

The Maharajah stated that the Rajah of Kolapur was acting towards Hindoo Rao with great injustice in favour of one of Hindoo Rao's relations connected with the Rajah by marriage, by dispossessing him from some of his patrimony in the Kolapur territory, for the purpose of giving it to that relation The Maharajah did not say whether the dispossession of Hindoo Rao had actually taken place or not I said I had understood that Hindoo Rao's lands in Kolapur were held by him under stipulations of service, by which perhaps he did not abide, which the Maharajah denied, as well as the ministers It was urged that the property held by Hindoo Rao was originally a Royal Grant to his family, that it had afterwards been renewed by the Rajah of Kolapur, who granted a sunnud for it in the time of his father, Surje Rao, in recompence for services performed, that Hindoo Rao had continued to behave towards the Rajah in the same friendly spirit as his father, and had assisted him much particularly in his quarrels with Appa Nepanneekaur (Desai) and on one occasion

had saved his life in action. Notwithstanding which the intrigues of the other party had supplanted him in the Rajah's good will. The subject was pressed earnestly and I was requested by His Highness to solicit your influence with the Rajah so that Hindoo Rao might be left in the enjoyment of his Jageer.

I said I was convinced that you would be happy to do every thing in your power for so near a connection of the Maharajah, but that this affair might be connected with the internal administration of Kolapur in which from principle, the British Government avoided interference. I observed that Hindoo Rao was an inhabitant of the Kolapur Dominions and he might possibly have offended the Rajah. This however was not admitted and the Rajah's conduct again attributed to the reason above mentioned. I was informed that the other party had a right to some share of Caugul, but that the portion was considerably smaller than that of Hindoo Rao.

I then related what had occurred on the subject of Caugul at a late discussion between you and His Highness the Peshwa, which I learnt from your dispatch to His Excellency the Governor General of the 17th ultimo. It was stated in reply that the purport of that conversation had reached the Maharajah but His Highness denied that Hindoo Rao had any duty to perform at Kolapur in the way of service.

In consenting to address you on this affairs, I said that I could give no assurance how you might think yourself authorised to act regarding it.

I have the honour to be,

SIR

Sindhia's Camp
The 17th July 1814.

Your most obedient humble servant,
RICHARD STRACHEY
Resident.

Letter No 21.—The letter refers to the decisions of the Governor General as to the mode of settling Vinchoor Jagirdar's affairs and punishing Jaswant Rao Bhao and the opinion of the Sindhia's Government.

FROM—R. STRACHEY, RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA,

TO—THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF MOIRA, K.G. GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Sindhia's Camp, 1st September 1814.

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that I waited on Dowlut Rao Sindhia yesterday evening. Immediately on my

requested an audience, but it was put off for several reasons, chiefly ceremonies and rejoicings for the birth of a grandson to His Highness

After a short conversation, which arose from enquiries made by the Maharajah respecting the progress of Your Excellency in your present tour I stated that I had a communication to make to His Highness on the affair of the Vinchoor Jageerdar The Ministers immediately repeated what they said at the last discussion on this subject, namely, that the delay which had existed in the settlement of this business was by the absence of the Peshwa from Poona on a pilgrimage, adding that he had now returned, that the affair would accordingly be settled, and the Vinchoor Jageerdar satisfied I said, if they would allow me to say at length what I had to communicate that I should be happy to hear anything they might have to say in reply

I then proceeded to state that Your Excellency had viewed the continued aggression on the Vinchoor Jageerdar's possessions with great forbearance in the belief that His Highness would put a stop to the cause of complaint and would settle the affair himself, in conformity to the repeated assurances which had been given, that, the protracted discussion and the appeals to His Highness's justice having produced no effect, Your Excellency had now directed me to signify to His Highness that until the affair should be adjusted in a satisfactory manner, no further payments would be made of the stipend, settled by the treaty of the 30th December 1805, nor of the pension to Jeswant Rao Bhao, that I was further directed by Your Excellency to state it to be in your consideration whether Jeswunt Rao Bho's pension should not be resumed altogether, having been justly forfeited by his reiterated and obstinate misconduct I said that Your Excellency had not adopted this determination without reluctance, and not until it had become evident that there was no other manner of bringing the affair to a termination

I then proposed that His Highness should dispatch Aumeens for the purpose of ascertaining, in concert with others on the part of the Vinchoor Jageerdar, the amount of the damage which had been committed from the period of the death of Jaggoo Bapoo. when Bhao succeeded to the command of the Army I urged this as a mode of arrangement which could not fail to lead to a fair adjustment But, I in vain endeavoured to obtain a consent to the measure I said I regretted that I should have to communicate so unsatisfactory a reply on this point to Your Lordship in whose name my present communication was expressly made The Ministers promised (Sindhia himself said nothing on the subject) that it should be further considered and that an answer should be communicated to me through Atmaram, or that my Monshee might come to the Durbar for the purpose of receiving it The damage must be considerable and it is evident that there is great aversion to agree to the deputation of Aumeens, by which measure it is apprehended that an unequivocal consent to pay whatever may be

established would be implied This equitable proposal not having been accepted, argues strongly against the disposition, which is pre tended of a readiness to afford just compensation to the Vinchoor Chief.

I then stated that the account of Jeswunt Rao Bhao s late proceedings had been received by Your Excellency with great surprise, and so impressed were you with the expediency of making an example of him that you had directed me to state to His Highness that, provided he were really actuated by a sincere wish to check the enormities of that refractory officer a British force would be ordered to co-operate with His Highness s troops for the purpose of subduing him and of inflicting on him cordign punishment.

This offer produced a long consultation between the Maharajah Gopal Rao Bhao Gokul Paruk, and Anajee Bhaskar after which, Gopal Bhao addressed me, saying, that there was no doubt of the sincerity of the Maharaja s wish for the punishment of Jeswunt Rao Bhao but the troops to the southward under Jean Baptiste being more than adequate to that object, there would be no occasion for the aid of a British force that I should soon hear what would happen in that quarter and that the relative positions of the Bhao and Baptiste I of course knew from the reports of my newswriters. He treated lightly the force of Jeswunt Rao Bhao and said that Cheetoo with his Durrah had left him and that Jeswunt Rao s private troops alone remained. He assured me that the rebellious conduct of Jeswunt Rao Bhao would not be tolerated, and that Baptiste had received the necessary orders for the guidance of his conduct towards him. Notwithstanding this, I said I could not help remarking Baptiste s apparent inaction towards that chief, as he had already been halted some days within a march of him.

The ulterior object of Baptiste s expedition cannot but be regarded as doubtful, but judging from appearances, an attack on Bhopal seems likely It will be in Your Excellency s recollection that in the month of April Sindhia announced an intention of send ing an expedition which was then in preparation under him, to attack the Pindaries but it may be observed that as yet nothing has been done against them. Dost Mohammed with his Durrah has been for a long time near Bhilsa quite undisturbed, and he appears to have settled himself there, at least until the breaking up of the rains. His brother was lately in Baptiste s camp for several days where he was well received and an agreement it is said, took place by which a body of Dost Mohammed s Pindaries would be placed under Baptiste s orders should the latter require their ser vices. Two battalions and a body of horse of the troops of Kota have marched to join him according to the agreement for an auxi liary force which was entered into by Zalim Sing Baptiste first moved from his own territory towards Seronje which it was expected he would attack, but he had a friendly meeting with the Manager after which he advanced to Shoojawulpur where by the last accounts he remained.

Letter No 22—The letter along with the enclosed documents marked "Most secret" reveals the intentions of the British Government to afford protection to the Nawab of Bhopal and Chief of Saugor against the aggressive designs of Sindhia and Bhonsla, if the Nawab of Bhopal and Chief of Saugor—Nana Govind Rao—agreed to certain conditions This was decided upon by the Governor-General since the proposal of a subsidiary alliance with Raghoji had failed

FROM—J ADAM, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Cawnpore, 17th October 1814

His Excellency the Governor-General having signified to you in his dispatch of this date his determination under the final rejection by the Rajah of Nagpur of the proffered alliance, to accede to the solicitations of the Chiefs of Bhopal and Saugor for the protection of the British Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed copies of instructions which have been issued by His Excellency's command to the Resident at Delhi and to the Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundelkund on that subject You will hereafter receive a more detailed communication In the meanwhile I am directed to inform you that orders have been issued for the advance of the Subsidiary Force at Jalna to Eilichpore (where it will be at hand for the support of the proposed measures) as well as for placing the Poona Subsidiary Force in a condition to march without delay to such a position as may be considered requisite for the support of the former Instructions have also been transmitted to the Governments of Fort Saint George and Bombay adopted to the actual and contingent situation of affairs, and measures will be immediately adopted for preparing a force to be assembled on this frontier of the Honourable Company's possessions with a view to operate in such direction as circumstances may render necessary in the possible event of opposition being offered to our views by Sindhia or the Rajah of Nagpur

The Governor-General has issued instructions to the Resident with Doulaut Rao Sindia a copy of which is enclosed in this dispatch

I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your dispatch No 2 of the 16th July

(Most Secret)

TO—C T METCALF, ESQUIRE, RESIDENT AT DELHI

SIR,

The intelligence received by the Governor-General of the design of Doulat Rao Sindiah and the Rajah of Nagpur to unite their forces for the avowed purpose of crushing the Nabob of Bhopal combined with the final rejection by the Rajah of the proffered subsidiary

alliance with the British Government, has induced His Excellency to resolve to endeavour without delay to effect an arrangement with the Nabob of Bhopal and with the Chief of Saugor and such other petty states in that quarter as it may be found expedient and practicable to include in the arrangement calculated to provide for the attainment of those objects which it was the wish of His Excellency to accomplish by means of a subsidiary treaty with the State of Nagpur

You will hereafter receive detailed instructions on this subject but His Excellency being desirous of availing himself of the actual presence at Delhi of a Vakeel from the Rajah of Bhopal reported in your dispatch No 336 of the 4th ultimo I am desired to apprize you of the general outline of the plan which His Excellency proposes to adopt with regard to that state and to convey to you authority for opening a negotiation with the Vakeel without any delay

The Governor-General proposes to extend to the Nabob of Bhopal the protection and guarantee of the British Government against all enemies whatever to make an immediate declaration to this effect to Doulat Rao Sindiah and the Rajah of Nagpur and require them to desist from their hostile proceedings against him to support this declaration by the advance of an adequate force and if necessary by its active co-operation with the Nabob against his enemies to engage to recover such parts of his territories as have been seized by the Pindarries and finally to conclude a permanent engagement with the Nabob on the above principle and on the conditions on his part which I now proceed to state.

The Nabob must be required to agree to admit the British troops into his country at all times and eventually to receive a permanent British force to cede to us a fortress or other secure place for a military depot, to afford every facility and assistance in procuring cattle, grain etc (to be paid for at the fair market price) for the use of the British troops within his dominions to renounce all connection whatever with the Pindarries and the Patan Freebooters in Hindustan to abstain from any negotiation or other intercourse with foreign states or powers without the privity and concurrence of the British Government, to submit all disputes to the arbitration and abide by the award of the British Government The British Government to engage on its part to exercise no interference in the internal affairs of Bhopal and to leave the Nabob in controlled authority over his family and subjects

His Excellency apprehends that the impoverished condition of the State of Bhopal will render the Nabob unable to pay any subsidy and His Lordship has not therefore thought it necessary to include such a stipulation in the preceding sketch If, however you should find the Vakeel prepared to engage on his master's behalf to pay a proportion of the expense of maintaining the force which may be required for the permanent defence of his country you will of course conclude a provision to that effect.

It you shall ascertain that the vakeel possesses full powers to act on behalf of Vazir Mahomed Khan, you are hereby empowered and directed to conclude with him in the name of the Governor-General a preliminarly engagement on the basis above stated reserving the details for a definitive treaty to be executed at leisure and you will be pleased to assure the Vakeel that on the receipt of information from you of the signature of the preliminary engagement the proposed declaration will be made and the measures intended to support it, put in execution without the delay of a moment

It will be expedient that you should commence this negotiation with a reference to the mission of the Vakeel stating that you have reported his arrival and have received His Lordship's orders to listen to any communication which he may be commissioned to make and to enter on the subject with him The tenor of the Vakeel's proposition will it may be presumed afford you a favourable opportunity of making known to him the conditions on which the Governor-General is disposed to conclude an engagement with the Nabob, with the advantage of making them appear to arise out of the vakeel's overtures

The Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundelkhund will be instructed to open a negotiation with Nana Govind Rao, the Chief of Saugor, or directly with the Manager of that province directed to objects similar to those above stated

You will be pleased to communicate by express to the Residents at the Court of Doulat Rao Sindiah and the Rajah of Nagpur and to Mr Wauchope the result of your negotiation with the Vakeel of Vazir Mahomed Khan

I have the honour to be,

Sir, etc,

Cawnpore — JOHN ADAM,

The 14th October 1814 — Secretary to Government

(Most Secret)

To—J WAUCHOPE, ESQUIRE, SUPERINTENDENT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN BUNDELKHUND

SIR,

The intelligence received by the Governor-General of the design of Dowlut Rao Sindia and the Rajah of Nagpur to unite their forces for the avowed purpose of crushing the Nabob of Bhopal combined with the final rejection by the Raja of the proffered subsidiary alliance with the British Government, has induced His Excellency to resolve on the endeavour to effect without delay an arrangement with the Nabob of Bhopal and with the Chief of Saugor and such other petty states in that quarter as it may be found expedient and practicable to include in the arrangement calculated to provide

for the attainment of those objects which it was the wish of the Governor-General to accomplish by means of a subsidiary treaty with the State of Nagpur

2. You will hereafter receive detailed instructions on this subject but His Excellency being desirous that a negotiation should be opened with Nana Govind Rao or the Manager of Saugor without delay I am directed to apprize you of the general outline of the plan which the Governor-General proposes to adopt with regard to the territory and to convey to you His Excellency's authority and instructions on the subject.

3. The Governor-General proposes to extend to Saugor that protection which the more northerly possessions of Nana Govind Rao already received from the British Government and to guarantee in perpetuity the territories of the Nana against the attacks of all foreign states and power whatever on the following conditions.

4. The Nana must be required to admit the British troops into his territories at all times and eventually to receive a permanent British force into them to place in our hands a fort or other strong hold in Saugor for a military depot, if circumstances shall render such an arrangement necessary to afford every facility and assistance in procuring cattle, grain, etc. (to be paid for by us at the fair market price), for the use of the British troops to abstain from all negotiation with foreign states without the privity and concurrence of the British Government to submit all disputes to the arbitration and abide by the award of the British Government.

5 The Governor-General apprehends that the territory of Saugor might be charged with a proportion of the expense in which the proposed defence of that territory will eventually involve the British Government, but His Excellency does not consider that to be an essential part of the arrangement. At the same time, if you shall be of opinion that the Chief of Saugor is able to bear such a charge you will include a clause to that effect in the engagement which it is one of the objects of this dispatch to authorize you to conclude with Nana Govind Rao The exact amount and mode of payment had better be reserved for future consideration the admission of the principle being all that is considered requisite in the first instance.

6. I am now directed to desire that you will proceed without delay to open a negotiation with Nana Govind Rao or with the Manager Vinayak Rao for the purpose of effecting an arrangement with him founded on the foregoing basis and you are hereby empowered and authorized to execute a preliminary engagement with Nana Govind Rao or his Vakeel duly authorized leaving the details to be adjusted at leisure.

7 In communicating with the Vakeel of the Nana or of his Manager Vinayak Rao you will be pleased to refer to the disasters to which the territory of Saugor has been exposed by the incursions of the Pindarries and the annual loss and distress which he has suffered by the ravages of those freebooters you will observe that the Pindarries are daily increasing in numbers and strength and

audacity, that the season is now approaching when they are accustomed to make their expeditions and when the Nana's territory of Saugor will again be exposed to their barbarity, that the British Government, although precluded by the circumstances of the time from acceding to the wishes expressed on former occasions by Nana Govind Rao and his manager for the protection of the British Government, is disposed now to extend that benefit to the territory of Saugor as part of a system of measures for circumscribing the sphere of the operation of the Pindarries and is willing to guarantee it generally against all foreign attack on certain conditions which you are prepared to state bearing no comparison to the value of the boon and indeed indispensible to the due performance of the obligation to be incurred by this Government

8 You will perceive the advantage which would be derived from giving this negotiation the appearance of originating in the expressed desire of the other party for our aid rather than letting it seem to be a spontaneous offer on the part of the British Government and you will of course in opening your negotiation avail yourself of any recent overture from the Agents of the Nana or of the Manager Vinayak Rao to connect the measure now contemplated with that circumstance or endeavour to draw from them a solicitation for our assistance Should you not find this mode of proceeding practicable, you will open the subject in the manner prescribed in paragraph 4 of this dispatch

9 The actual state of Govind Rao's authority in Saugor renders it advisable that you should commence your proceedings by a communication with the Manager Vinayak Rao who is understood to possess the independent control of that province although he exercises it in the name of Govind Rao On ascertaining the Manager's disposition you will of course communicate with Nana Govind Rao in whose name the engagement must be executed

10 The Governor-General entertains no doubt of the eagerness of the Manager to secure the protection of the British Government and he relies on your discretion and address for the adoption of the mode of proceeding best calculated to attain the objects in His Lordship's contemplation

11 I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of instructions under date the 14th instant issued to the Resident at Delhi for opening a negotiation with the Nabob of Bhopal directed to the same object as that with which you are charged

A copy of this dispatch will be transmitted to the Residents at the courts of Doulut Rao Sindia and the Rajah of Nagpur to both of whom you will be pleased to communicate the result of your negotiation by express

I have the honour to be,

Sir, etc

Cawnpore ·
The 17th October 1814

JOHN ADAM,
Secretary to Government

(True copy)

(Most Secret)

To—R. STRACHEY ESQUIRE RESIDENT WITH DOULAT RAO SINDIA.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 16th ultimo submitting for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General your observations and suggestions regarding the probable consequences with reference to the interests of the British Government of the reduction of Bhopal by the arms of Doulut Rao Sindia and the Rajah of Nagpur and adverting to the course of policy which it might be expedient for this Government to pursue in the present juncture. You are aware that the Governor General has always contemplated the probability of it becoming the policy of the British Government to form an arrangement which should place the State of Bhopal under its protection and afford to it the advantage offered by the local situation of that country as a military position, in the event of a failure in the negotiation pending at Nagpur

His Lordship has received from the Resident at Nagpur a dispatch which will of course have been communicated to you reporting the final and decided rejection by the Rajah of the proffered alliance with the British Government and His Lordship has accordingly determined to endeavour without delay to accomplish an arrangement which shall place Bhopal and Saugar under our protection and guarantee, and as far as practicable, provide for the maintenance of those interests, which would undoubtedly have been never effectually secured by a subsidiary alliance with the State of Nagpur

You will be apprized by the enclosed copies of instructions issued under date the 14th instant to the Resident at Delhi and of this date to the Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundelkhand of the general outline of the plan in His Lordship's contemplation and the mode in which it is proposed to be carried into effect.

You will hereafter receive detailed instructions, but the Governor-General directs me to prepare you for an explanation with the court at which you reside on the subject of this dispatch in case it should become necessary to agitate the question before you may receive the proposed communication.

On the receipt, therefore, of information from Mr Metcalfe and Mr Wauchope of the adjustment of preliminaries with the Agents of the Chiefs of Bhopal and Saugor you will immediately signify to Sindia that those states have been received under the protection of the British Government and require him to desist from his enterprise against the former

The absolute necessity imposed on the British Government of securing its own interests and those of its allies against the growing power of the Pindarries a necessity increased by the indifference and supineness evinced by the other established states of India, in

repressing that alarming evil, and more especially by the failure of the Maharaja in his assurances of acting against them, and even by the actual junction of a part of them with His Highness's forces, must be stated as the immediate and pressing motives for taking this step

Doulut Rao Sindia possesses claims upon the State of Bhopal, which can entitle him to object to that state seeking its safety in an alliance with the British Government, nor is any obligation imposed on the British Government to reject the solicitations of the Nabob of Bhopal for the benefits of our protection That the establishment of such a connection will interfere with the ambitious and rapacious views of Doulat Rao Sindhia and his Sirdars is unquestionable but no just and legitimate pretensions of His Highness is affected by it nor has he the right to oppose it

These observations will apprize you of the general tenor of the discourse which it is the wish of the Governor-General that you should hold to Dowlut Rao Sindia, when the period shall arrive for stating to him the resolutions of the Governor-General now communicated to you and will eventually supply the place of the more particular instructions which are under preparation

Notwithstanding the undoubted right of the British Government to effect the arrangement which forms the subject of this dispatch it is still possible that Sindia may attempt to resist a measure which will certainly curb his ambition and set limits to his views of extension of Dominion and influence in that direction It will at all events be necessary to prepare to support our measures by the presence of an efficient force With this view the subsidiary force at Jaulna will be ordered to march to Ellichpur whence it will be at hand to move upon Bhopaul or to operate in any other direction where it may be required The Subsidiary Force serving with His Highness the Peshwa will also take up a position calculated to give support to the Jalna force and otherwise contribute to the execution of such ulterior operations as may be undertaken and the Governments of Fort Saint George and Bombay will be furnished with instructions adopted to the actual situation of affairs Measures will be immediately adopted also on this frontier for having an efficient force in preparation to assemble on shortest notice in a position, where it may either deter Dowlut Rao Sindia from opposition to our views, or if he should have the timerity to resist them, may be able to act against him with rapidity and effect

A copy of this dispatch will be transmitted to the Resident at Nagpur, to whom you will of course communicate your proceedings under the instructions which it conveys to you

I have the honour to be,

Sir, etc

Cawnpore
The 17th October 1814

JOHN ADAM,
Secretary to Government

(True copy)

Letter No 23.—This is only a covering letter to the dispatch from the Earl of Moira to R. Strachey explaining his attitude towards the Sindhia and the purpose of certain military dispositions ordered by him.

FROM—J ADAM, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Lucknow 25th October 1814.

The Governor-General deeming it proper that you should be in possession of a dispatch addressed by His Excellency to the Resident with Dowlut Rao Sindia under this date, on the subject of Sindia s recent conduct and the projected arrangement with the States of Bhopal and Saugor I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of that dispatch.

To—R. STRACHEY ESQUIRE LUCKNOW

Lucknow 25th October 1814.

SIR,

The conduct of Doulat Rao Sindhia for some time past has necessarily attracted my vigilant attention. The equivocal nature of his procedures has obliged me to take precautionary measures which may perhaps give His Highness a degree of alarm they were not intended to excite therefore, I wish to explain myself distinctly to you on the subject so as to enable you on any discussion of it with himself or his Ministers to say that you speak directly from me.

Repeated representations have been made to His Highness by the British Government respecting the common interest which every established power in India ought to feel in suppressing that nefarious combination of Robbers—the Pindarries Dowlut Rao Sindhia appeared to be no less sensible than we were of the urgent expedience of the step at least, such was the tenor of his professions The object was so evidently material to his own welfare, that it seemed idle to doubt the sincerity of his assurances of ready co-operation yet we had scarcely received his answer when we became possessed of decisive proofs that His Highness was actually proposing amicable engagements to that disgraceful confederacy Suspicion of his ulterior purposes could not but be awakened by this conduct. Additional strength was given to the impression by His Highness s behaviour on our complaints against one of his Generals for plundering the territory of the Vinchoor Jagheerdar when the latter was declaredly under our protection Sindiah acknowledged the justice of our remonstrance, pretended indignation against his officer and promised us redress. Notwithstanding this the spoliation of the Vinchoor Jagheerdar s country continued, and Jeswunt Rao did not appear to have suffered the slightest reproof. On a renewed application to His Highness, he declared his determination to punish Jeswunt Rao for positive contempt of his orders, and desired it to be intimated to the British Government that Baptiste had

instructions to reduce to submission that refractory commander With the frank cordiality inspired by our wish to regard Dowlut Rao Sindia as a sovereign in the stability of whose Government we took an honest concern a proposal was made by us, that a corps of British troops should aid Baptiste in compelling Jeswunt Rao to obey the mandates of His Highness It was replied that Baptiste's force was fully sufficient for the chastisement of Jeswunt Rao, which should be immediately effected Instead of any such infliction, we see Baptiste and Jeswunt Rao meet on terms of perfect understanding and at the same time we are apprized of negotiations between Dowlat Rao Sindiah and the Pindarries tending us as far as we have yet ascertained the terms, to form in fact an identity of interest between the parties Forced by such indications of eventual hostility, we have of course resorted to the policy of putting ourselves in posture to act as circumstances may require An army from the south is therefore ordered to assemble at Ellichpore and the Poona force is directed to advance to a position whence its measures may be taken with speed I have not, though I could not omit provisional preparations towards it, collected a force on the southern frontier of these Provinces, because I wished to avoid the remotest appearance of anything capable of being misconstrued into menace Anxious that Dowlut Rao Sindia's own honourable reflection should alone present to him what is due to those recorded pledges of amity subsisting between him and the British Government, and solicitous that the conduct of His Highness should display no influence but that of his just feelings, the movement of those troops to which I have alluded will be supposed only measures of foresight against the Pindarries which have been so nearly periodical, that they will excite no particular observation

While I point at the sense which Dowlut Rao Sindia ought to have of the existing treaty, let me distinctly proclaim my own view of the obligation which that agreement imposes upon me I should hold the good faith of that engagement by no means fulfilled by a mere forbearance from acts of aggression and from injurious interference avert or concealed The principle plighted was real amity Dowlat Rao Sindiah has had such irresistible evidence of strict adherence on the part of the British Government to this construction that he can have no excuse for adopting another on his part Far be it from me to insinuate that His Highness deliberately entertains any more lax opinion of the terms to which he is pledged I only fear that he disguises from himself the inevitable tendency of some of his present objects to entail in some future day very serious differences between him and the British Government The colour of his proceedings has already, as I have stated, constrained us to recur to a certain degree of preparation and to strengthen our position by taking the territories of Bhopal and Saugor under our protection But I wish it to be understood that these precautions involve no disposition to hostility, on the contrary, it is my ardent wish to maintain the most sincere intercourse of reciprocal confidence and good offices with His Highness He on his part, can

have no foundation for his power so secure as the friendship of this Government. It does indeed astonish me that having such a support for enabling him to establish a regular and well-organized Government in his Dominions and to assume the dignified character of a settled Sovereign he should seek connections which must expose him more and more to the sort of insult he has so repeatedly suffered from his own troops. Whensoever it may be his wish to adopt such a system as would render him the father of those over whom Providence has called him to rule and would at the same time make him the real master of his army the British Government would actively co-operate in removing those obstacles to so generous and beneficient a purpose which might be attempted by any of His Highness's rebellious chieftains. We should expect but one advantage in return yet it would be one which we should estimate so highly as to consider it the amplest reward for our exertions I mean the removal of many causes of possible misunderstanding whence the relations between the two states have less solidity than is consistent with their mutual interests and I trust their mutual disposition.

I have the honour to be,
Sir etc.
MOIRA.

Letter No 24.—The enclosure to the letter is important and contains instructions of the Government as to how John Wauchope Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundelkhund, should proceed to conclude a treaty with the Chief of Saugor for securing the British protection.

From—J ADAM SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Lucknow 26th October 1814.

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of instructions issued this day to the Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundelkhund.

To—JOHN WAUCHOPE ESQUIRE, SUPERINTENDENT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN BUNDELKHUND

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 22nd instant from the perusal of which the Governor-General has derived great satisfaction as affording a just ground of expectation that His Excellency's views regarding Saugor will be accomplished without difficulty or delay Your proceedings with reference to the recent overture from the Vakeel of Nana Govind Rao as described in that dispatch are entirely approved by the Governor General.

Although the importance which the Governor-General attaches to the accomplishment of the contemplated arrangement with Nana Govind Rao will not permit His Lordship to consider the payment by the Nana of a proportion of the expense of defending Saugor by a British force as an indispensible condition of the engagement which you have been authorized to conclude with that chief, it is

no doubt in the highest degree advisable that a reasonable proportion of the charge should be borne by the Nana and you will be pleased to use every endeavour not likely to interrupt the negotiation, to include a provision to that effect

Territorial security for the payment is in every point of view the most desirable mode of arranging this affair and it is peculiarly recommended in the present instance by the opportunity which it will afford of annexing to the Honourable Company's dominion those insulated portions of the Nana's territory referred to in your dispatch You will accordingly be pleased to consider yourself to be authorized to endeavour to obtain the Nana's consent to bear a proportion of the charge of the British Troops to be employed for the protection of Saugor, but without pressing it in such a manner as to risk a rupture of the negotiation, and to obtain territorial security for the payment by the cession on the part of the Nana of such of his lands as are intermixed with the possessions of the Honourable Company You will of course advert to the inconvenience recently experienced by the position of a part of the Nana's territory between the Honourable Company's territory and the district of Koonch and consider the practicability of including a part of that territory in the proposed cession

It will be desirable to take the present opportunity of preventing the recurrence of that species of misconduct on the part of the Nana and his subjects of which the British Government has recently had occasion to complain by inserting in the proposed engagement a stipulation binding the Nana more strictly to admit of our arbitration in such cases and to abide by our award and compel his subjects to respect it This may probably be received with convenience for the definitive arrangements with the Nana, but on this point you will be pleased to exercise your own discretion

I have the honour to be,
Sir, etc

JOHN ADAM,
Secretary to Government

Lucknow
The 26th October 1814

Letter No. 25—The enclosure to this letter reports to the Governor-General a summary of the discussions that the Resident had with the Sindhia and his ministers regarding the recent engagements with the Nawab of Bhopal The views expressed by the Ministers of the Sindhia reveal their displeasure The Resident requested that an order might be issued by the Sindhia for the recall of Baptiste from Bhopal

FROM—R STRACHEY, RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Sindhia's Camp, 30th November 1814

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of my dispatch of this date to His Excellency the Governor-General

To—HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF MOIRA.

My Lord,

Having received from the Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundelkhund a copy of Vazir Mohummod Khan's acceptance of the proposals which were made to him, I waited on Dowlut Rao Sindhia last night for the purpose of communicating to His Highness on that subject, agreeably to your Excellency's instruction.

After a short conversation on my part chiefly of replies to questions respecting your Excellency's movements, I entered on the subject by saying that His Highness would have learnt from Atmaram how anxious I had been that the audience which I had requested should not be delayed, the reason of which I would now explain I then stated that your Excellency had deemed it necessary to establish an intimate connection with Bhopal, and knowing that Baptiste was now on the frontier of that state, I was (torn) to intimate the same to His Highness at the earliest moment, so that the dominions of Vazir Mahoomud Khan might suffer no molestation, a circumstance to which they were of course liable while that army remained so immediately contiguous to them. Gopal Rao Bhao replied by asking what was the meaning of this measure. I then proceeded to state that the reason which had induced your Excellency to adopt it was absolute necessity that you could not but view the daily increasing power of the Pindaries without apprehension for the safety of the British possessions and those of our allies that you had noticed the entire failure of every attempt of the Native States to subdue them, in short that your Excellency found yourself forced to consider what was best for the safety of the British possessions and to endeavour to avert the mischief which was threatened on all sides by the aggrandizement of the Pindarries.

Great attention seemed to be paid to what I said by Dowlut Rao Sindhia and his ministers. Gopal Rao Bhao asked how we had hitherto managed to protect ourselves from the Pindaries. I said that their power had been gradually increasing for a long time past, that they were now more formidable than ever and that if they had shown themselves capable of carrying on their depredations nearly at the same period, to Meerzapur and to Surat it was surely time to adopt measures of precaution and to be prepared for what might happen Gopal Rao Bhao said that to be prepared against the Pindharies might be necessary He here made use of severe expressions denoting surprize at my communication respecting Bhopal. He then questioned out right to receive that state under our protection saying that the country of Bhopal was the Maharajha's whenever he might please to take it.

Gopal Bhao and Annajee Bhasker both stated that the chief of Bhopal was a dependant of the Maharajah. I replied I could not admit that Bhopal being an ancient independant state, and I denied any claim whatever of Sindia on the Bhopal dominion which they asserted (contrary to the truth) to have been conquered and restored by His Highness to Vazir Mahommed Khan on his

good behaviour Gopal Rao Bhao said if we established ourselves at Bhopal, where might we not go next, and to what part of His Highness's dominions might we not pretend? that Bhopal and the Maharajah's district of Bhilsa joined and were intermixed, in short that there was no difference between them I replied that we could have no concern with Bhilsa or any other of the Maharajah's possessions, but that about our right to enter into an alliance with the state of Bhopal not a doubt could be admitted

The ministers asked of what use could so insignificant a state as Bhopal be to us I said I had already explained this point, besides which they knew that we had alliances with other petty states, which we found to be highly useful

They then said that our views did not appear confined to what I had stated, that we might, possibly, have a design to establish our authority everywhere, and that what I had now communicated was contrary to the treaties, between the two Governments I replied by referring to what I had before stated to be your Excellency's object in forming the alliance with Bhopal, a measure essential to our safety I said, it seemed odd that our right to form such a connection should be disputed, particularly as we had not interfered with His Highness's conquests and extension of influence in the vicinity of our own territories I denied that there was any infraction of treaties I stated it was your Excellency's sincere wish to interpret them in the most favourable manner to the Maharajah's Government, and to preserve a genuine spirit of friendship towards His Highness, that, although I was convinced of their being no variation whatever from our engagements, I said, I should be happy now to hear any comments they might have to make on that point, and that I would immediately give such explanation as might be necessary

About this period of the conversation (which was chiefly with Gopal Rao Bhao, Anajee Bhaskar, and Gocul Parukh) Sindia spoke to Gopal Rao Bhao, who afterwards addressed me, saying, that the Mararajah had observed, that detaching Bhopal from him and appropriating it to ourselves was an extraordinary sort of friendship, that His Highness requested I would write to your Excellency acquainting you of what had now passed and of His Highness's claims on Bhopal, and ascertain what would then be your Excellency's intentions in this affair, after which His Highness would be enabled to determine with regard to his own My reply was, that I had already fully submitted to His Highness the object of your Excellency in receiving Bhopal under the protection of the British Government and again stating that I could not agree to what had been urged respecting the Maharajah's relations with that state I expressed in strongest terms your Excellency's desire to strengthen the ties of amity now existing with His Highness, which friendly sentiments your Excellency had written to me with your own hand, and I added that I trusted His Highness believed me in that respect sincerely bent on promoting your Lordship's wishes The ministers replied, it was to be hoped that friendship would be lasting between the two states.

It was observed by Gopal Rao Bhao that the measure with respect to Bhopal on the part of the British Government was a step to new aggrandizement for that Bhopal itself could be of no use to us I thought it unnecessary to enter into further explanations on that point, than by replying that Bhopal was near the haunts of the Prindaries on whom there would accordingly now be some check in that quarter while our frontier of Behar and Bengal would be secure against their incursions than hitherto

It was now asked whether Vazier Mahummod Khan would be responsible for the depredations of the Pindaries who were with him. The latter Gopal Rao Bhao said, had fought against Baptiste in his action with Jeswant Rao Bhao and it would be necessary for Baptiste to punish them I replied that their exclusion from the Bhopal territories would be pledged by the British Government, as well as that no aggression on the part of Vazir Mahommod Khan would take place on the possession of the Maharajah.

I then requested that His Highness would issue an order to Baptiste directing him to respect the Bhopal territory To this proposal, during considerable discussion I could get nothing but evasive answers for instance, that the subject should be further discussed and a reply given hereafter that I should be furnished with one on the receipt of an answer from your Excellency that an answer should be given after the treaties were examined. I at length said, that this was a point which would not admit of delay and that I could not presume to transmit so equivocal a communication to your Excellency I was now promised an answer on the following day and it was settled that my Munshi should attend the Durbar this afternoon for the purpose of receiving it.

Our conference here ended I have endeavoured to relate to your Excellency everything that passed, and I believe I have omitted nothing of consequence.

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient humble servant,
R. STRACHEY Resident.

Sindia's Camp
The 30th Nov 1814.

Letter No 26—The letter refers to the activities of Jean Baptiste, the Pindaries and the affairs in Udaipur and other parts of Rajputana.

FROM—R. STRACHEY RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA.

TO—THE EARL OF MOIRA K.G GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Sindhia's Camp 15th January 1815

Dowlat Rao Sindhia has received from Rajah Ragojee Bhonsla the communication which was to have been expected from the tenor of Mr Jenkins's late dispatches to your Excellency The Rajah's letter is stated to have been accompanied by a copy of

Mr Jenkins's note of the 11th ultimo, and, according to a statement of its purport which I have received, is to the following effect "That we had required the Rajah not to attack Bhopal, and to prohibit Siddeek Ali Khan from joining Baptiste for purposes hostile to that state, that our troops in the Deccan had occupied very advanced positions (which were named) and that they would be followed by others, that our designs appeared doubtful, that we had required the Rajah to receive a body of our troops into his pay, that the Rajah had postponed giving his reply until he were informed of Sindhia's view of affairs, and that he would be guided by the Maharajah's advice News respecting the war in Nepal was also requested"

2 The above information cannot be depended on implicity as giving the contents of the letter from the Rajah of Nagpur, but I have little doubt that its tenor and that of the letters of the Maharajah's ministers which accompanied it, is nearly what has been stated

3 The dispatch from Nagpur has given rise to much consultation at the Durbar The Nagpur Vakeel, who is pressing for a reply has been assured of receiving one at the earliest moment consistent with the deliberation which the subject requires Various plans are stated to have been agitated, but nothing has yet been determined on

4 Baptiste has halted at Ujjain Sutwas was occupied by one of his Detachments, but the guns had been carried off by Cheetoo in his retreat and a small Garrison only left in the place No Pindaries now remain in their old haunts in that neighbourhood

5 Jeswant Rao Bhow and the Pindaries have retreated to Jeerun near Javud, and it is believed that they are moving to Koombhalmer Their force is considerably more numerous than that of Baptiste, but they show every desire to avoid a new encounter with him

6 Holkar's officer Ram Din, who commands a force on the frontier of Guzerat, lately levied a contribution at Daowd and plundered other parts of Dowlat Rao Sindhia's territory in that quarter, in consequence of which Baptiste has written to Holkar complaining of Ram Din's conduct, and to Ram Din threatening him with an immediate attack should he further molest the Maharajah's possessions

7 Shoojawalpore has been made over by Baptiste to Daji Poatnavis, an officer of the Maharajah now in his Camp That place (which belongs to the Peshwa) had been taken from the Pindaries by Jeswant Rao Bhow, and the authority of Doun Singh, his principal commandant of Infantry, was established there

8 The unfortunate Rana of Udaipur is suffering from the exactions of Jamsheed Khan, one of Amir Khan's officers, by whom he has been treated with great indignity Among other outrages committed by Jamsheed Khan he has put to death Sirdar Singh, an Udaipore Chief of rank

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Letter No 27—The letter refers to the negotiations between the Pindari Chiefs and Doulat Rao Sindhia, and the proposal for a union between the Sindhia, Holkar and Bhopal.

A copy of this letter was sent to R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur

FROM—R. STRACHEY RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA.

TO—THE EARL OF MOIRA GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Sindhia's Camp 1st March 1815

I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency that about the same period that the Pindary Chiefs Namdar Khan and Cheetoo transmitted to me the overture which I lately reported to your Excellency through Mr Adam, they forwarded proposals of a similar nature to Dowlat Rao Sindhia. The Maharajah in reply has given them a promise that he will attend to their request should the negotiation which is now pending between Baptiste and Jeswant Rao Bhow terminate (as Sindhia is evidently anxious that it should amicably) desiring that in the mean time they will remain quiet and abstain from plundering the neighbouring countries.

2 Sindhia has written to Jeswant Rao Bhow in conciliatory terms, and has desired Baptiste to avoid further hostilities with him if possible. It is proper to observe, however that the Maharajah's favourite wife Baezah Bye, whose influence with His Highness is great, solicits the transfer to her brother Hindoo Rao Ghautkeah, of some of the best part of Jeswant Rao Bhow's lands. Hindoo Rao lately arrived from Poona and is now at Ujjain

3 The Vakeel of Rajah Raghoji Bhonsla has complained much of late of Sindhia's general conduct towards his Minister whom he states to have been deceived and ruined by attending to the Maharajah's advice he says that the Rajah is unable to comprehend His Highness's proceedings and his policy and that he perceives with concern the hostility of two of the Maharajah's principal officers towards each other adverting also to the rumoured approach of the forces of the Peshwa and the British Government from the Southward. The Vakeel has received evasive replies, with assurances that the Maharajah is neither inattentive to the events of the present moment, nor to the Rajah's interests

4. I am informed that in a conversation at the Durbar on the 25th ultimo the subject of Tantiah Aliekur's mission to the Court of Dowlat Rao Sindhia was mentioned when the Ministers stated their concurrent opinions on the good policy of union between the Maharajah Holkar and the Bhonsla, so that the existence of an alliance, in appearance at least of the three powers be publicly known to which Sindhia asserted saying that he considered it to be an important object.

5 Ramdin has quitted Sindhia's possessions in Guzerat, and has retired to Baunswarra

6 Sindhia has nominated Bhagwant Rao to the office of Subehdar of Gwalior He bears the character of a skilful commander and for the last two years has been employed in the province in reducing numerous forts belonging to Zemeendars, whose allegiance was doubtful, and in dispossessing others whose lands Sindhia thought it would be convenient to seize Bhagwant Rao is certainly a brave and active officer, but like most Marathas he has a strong disposition to predatory habits

Letter No. 28.—The letter, a copy of which was sent to R Jenkins, conveys information about the arrival of an agent from Ranjit Singh at the court of Sindhia His name is Sukha Singh and he came with a request from his master for a good physician and some good Deccanee horses Some secret political motive is suspected to be the real aim of the mission.

FROM—G WELLESLEY, ACTING RESIDENT WITH DOULAT RAO SINDHIA

TO—JOHN ADAM, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

Sindhia's Camp, 3rd March 1816

On receiving a copy of Mr Metcalfe's dispatch to your address No 450 relating to Bhim Rao's proceedings on his mission to Lahore, and reporting his return from the Punjab towards this Camp, I directed my attention to that person's movements, and to the object of ascertaining the nature of his agency and communications The following circumstances have come to my acquaintance

2 Bhim Rao was first reported to have arrived in Camp on the 20th November accompanied by Sooka Singh a Vakeel on the part of Ranjit Singh, from whom they brought letters and presents for Dowlat Rao Sindhia At their audience a few days afterwards they presented the assignments, the letters were written one in Persian and the other in Hindi I have not succeeded in discovering the contents of the latter, the former it appears was concluded in these terms

"That suffering in his health as usual, he (Ranjit Singh) requested His Highness to send him a trustworthy physician to attend him, and having heard of the excellence of Deccany Horses, he would thank His Highness to send him some good ones For the rest that he referred him to Bhim Rao's communications"

3 At a subsequent audience a few days afterwards Sukha Singh (I understand) stated on behalf of his principal

'That his master considering with himself the occupation and embarrassment occasioned him by continual disputes on account of Attock and the hostile disposition of its inhabitants, was thinking of entering into terms with the Vazir Fateh Khan to whom he would restore Attock to be enabled to obtain the Kashmir tribute and effect the conquest of Multan. That he had therefore sent his Vakeel to Fateh Khan whose minister Godar Mull was come to Attock while the Vazeer himself and the King were marching from Kabul That until he knew the result of the negotiation he should employ himself in subduing Akbar Khan the Poonchwala and others That Jodh Singh s brother had presented a horse and elephant and had been well received. That the fortune of the British Government was at present predominant on which account his master outwardly paid great respect to that Government, and recommends the same conduct to be observed by His Highness and observes that if their respective Vakeels reside at each others courts by keeping up communications and the transmission of presents the relations between them will be improved and strengthened.

4. The Vakeel was assured that enquiries should be made for the Physician and Dukhuny horses, and of receiving answers to his master s letters Upon Sukha Singh s retiring, the Ministers were desired to present him with two hundred Rupees and entertainment.

5 During the intermediate period the Vakeel has been constantly pressing for replies to his master s letters, that he may return to the Punjab in conformity to the orders he has received from thence. His frequent applications have always been met, as all by procrastination until at length his exhausted he loaded his baggage with the resolution of going off without further delay Under these circumstances he was granted his audience of leave and dismissed honourably bearing letters and presents from Sindhia to his master with an assurance of His Highness s intention of looking out for the Physician and some real good Deccany horses which had been hitherto sought for without success. The letters for Ranjit Singh I understand were likewise written in Persian and Hindi.

6. The foregoing account is the apparent history of this Vakeel s mission from his arrival to his dismissal With respect to any secret object and proceedings I have received sufficient evidence to induce me to give credit to Mr Metcalfe s statement and to be assured that private communications have passed between the two Courts The object of both parties it would seem is to cherish a mutual friendship and intimacy with a view to counteract any danger which may arise to either from the power of the British Government. The nature of the relations they have established upon that basis of policy as far as I have been able to discover consists in general the engagements of mutual support in time of need and in progress of the same policy they agree to keep up a

constant and confidential intercourse Hence they are in the habit of communicating to each other freely the general posture of their respective foreign relation

7 I would not be understood to assert that they have ratified any specific terms of mutual obligation, but that the foregoing object is comprehended and expressed by the parties as the principal of their intercourse His Excellency the Governor-General in Council will not probably consider it an erroneous opinion, that a sense of apprehension has gone far in teaching the greater Native States the knowledge, in spirit if not no theory, of a balance of political interests throughout India Their late endeavours have evidently aimed at raising a counterpoise to British might by means of a League of their severally inferior powers, but they do not reflect that the ordinary and natural tendency of such endeavours is to verify the fears, against which they thus think to secure themselves Nor do they consider that the force of their spell would be already dissolved before it had time to operate, and when once dissolved that they are not gifted with the qualities, which might lead to its restoration, on the contrary that they would have to combat the prevalence of those very qualities, which would best tend to prevent its efficacious re-establishment I allude to the effects of moral virtues which I think to be highly in favour of the British Government, that the alleged parties would be scantly endowed with those advantages, nor yet would they contend with the advantage of superior physical means

8 In my dispatch of the 1st ultimo I described the affairs of this Court to be swayed by two distinct Councils, the one composed of the Regular Administration, the other of various characters Foreign affairs and correspondence are chiefly directed by the Counsels of the latter, who discover a strong propensity towards intrigue and clandestine transactions The other party on the contrary dissuade from such Counsels as dangerous rather than useful That I understand long ago advised the dismissal of the Lahore Vakeel on the ground of the present inutility of such intercourse, while the nature of the Mission would generate suspicion in the mind of the British authorities Sindhia sometimes allows himself to be governed by the advice of one party, and sometimes by that of the other, he seems to have hesitated in this instance by which he should regulate his conduct towards the Vakeel It is to be observed that Sindhia takes much interest in the accounts which he regularly receives of what passes in the Punjab

9 I shall transmit a copy of this dispatch to the Resident at Delhi with the view of enabling him to pursue his enquiries and observations with the assistance of the clue herein afforded

P S It appeared to me at first that the "Trustworthy Physician" might have some analogy to the "Gwalior Physician" of Mr Strachey's dispatch of the 21st June 1815, but the context of the subsequent proceedings does not warrant the suspicion that the two physicians are in any degree connected

Letter No 29.—The enclosure to this letter contains information regarding the efforts of the Sindhia to conciliate the Rajput Chiefs the condition of his own troops and Government, his attitude towards the Nagpur state and the latest irruption of the Pindaries, who during the three months ending 1st May raided the Deccan as far as Mysore in the West to Raj-Mahindry in the East.

FROM—R. CLOSE RESIDENT WITH DOULAT RAO SINDHIA

TO—HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MOIRA GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Gwalior the 9th May 1816

My late dispatches will have informed your Excellency of the measures which have been contemplated here for the purpose of enabling the Rajput states to emancipate themselves from the control which Meer Khan has been for sometime endeavouring to establish over them.

2 The negotiations on their part with Sindhia and the reception which their overtures met with here were such as to induce Meer Khan sometime ago to address a letter to Sindhia couched in conciliating terms and expressive of his anxiety to remove all source of disagreement between them He added by way of making a greater impression upon His Highness s mind that his only object was to find means to maintain his troops and that this ought not to excite His Highness s jealousy as they might one day become of service to himself. To this an answer was lately sent saying that Meer Khan s conduct in other quarters did not at all correspond with the professions which he thought proper to make here, that His Highness had therefore little confidence in them and that if he was sincerely desirous of bringing about a good understanding, it could only be done by his retiring from the Rajput states and by serving Holkar s Government as a faithful servant.

3 Before this there appeared some reason to doubt Sindhia s wish to see Meer Khan s power though it was natural enough that he should a partial reduction of it, but so vague, uncertain and variable are the views of this Government that it is now doubtful whether its principal object is to over grown power of Meer Khan or merely advantage of the times to secure some pecuniary consideration for itself. Perhaps both may be combined and the actual march of the body of Infantry from this place which I have before mentioned, as having been put in a state of readiness to move is a proof of some more fixed determination than usually pervades Sindhia s Councils. This seems the more probable from some intelligence which has excited His Highness s attention of certain overtures reported to have been made by the Rajah of Jaipore to the British Government and he seems to have been to his present movement by the hope that if relieve the Rajah

the latter would not then be disposed to make any sacrifices to obtain our support This surmise is supported by an intention which is now entertained of refraining from making any extravagant demands upon the Rajah at present and by the orders which I hear have been sent to Bapoo Sindhia to conciliate the Rajputs by every means in his power and not to discourage them by any conduct which may interrupt the harmony that Sindhia wishes to preserve with them If the Sindhia's orders should not be obeyed, the Rajpoots may naturally distrust his intentions but in his intercourse with their Vakeels here, a great anxiety is shown to convince them of his sincerity in relieving them, and no measure is so likely to produce that effect as the march of the troops which has just taken place

4 With such an appearance of a resolution on His Highness's part to assist the Rajputs, his object may be obtained without actually coming to extremities with Meer Khan who probably may not consider himself equal to the double object of subduing the Jaipore Government which appears to be acting with some show of steadiness just now, and at the same time to resist the Army under Bappooji Sindhia, which with the reinforcement now sent from hence, with the proposed junction of Jeswant Rao Bhow, and with the addition of a body of horse and foot which sometime ago left the Jodhpur service and has been negotiating for its employment by this Government, which nominally at least amount to a considerable number Under Meer Khan's present distresses, (having been forced by the mutiny of his own Army to fly to Rajah Bahadur's Camp and place himself under the protection of his Infantry and Guns) nothing but some signal success of his own or some extraordinary supineness on the part of his enemies can ever enable him to maintain his ground and he may therefore retire leaving the field open to Sindhia who will then be at liberty to regulate his proceedings according to the disposition which he finds prevalent in the Jaipore Durbar

5 If Sindhia really believes the Rajah likely to be impelled by Meer Khan's invasion to solicit your Lordship's protection, he will probably feel strongly interested in compelling Meer Khan to retire from that country, even though he should not have the spirit to force him to abandon his claims upon the other Rajput states The employment of Bapoojee Sindhia on this service is thought here to militate against there being any serious design of acting with energy against Meer Khan, as there has always appeared a good understanding between them in consequence of a curious intermarriage between their families but His Highness may nevertheless hope to intimidate Meer Khan by this show of vigor in the first instance and after to procure from the Rajput states some indemnification for his present exertions of which no doubt great merit and use will be made in establishing a ground for future claims and extortion Some offers of money have already been made by both the states of Jodhpore and Jaipore, but the negotiations on this head have not as I learn been yet brought to any specific termination

6. Occasional meetings have taken place of late between the Rajah of Nagpur's Vakeel and Dowlat Rao Sindhia's ministers, but they do not appear to have had any object beyond the usual expressions of feeling consequent upon the Rajah's death. Letters however have been prepared by His Highness which mark that degree of interest which the late events at Nagpur might naturally be supposed to excite in the durbar Both Sindhia and Hindu Rao Ghatgay have written I understand to the present Rajah as well as to Appa Sahib recommending in strong terms to the former that he should adhere to the principles and follow in the steps of his father and to the latter that he should unite with his consent in preserving a spirit of unanimity amongst the Ministers and officers of Government, and that he should in all things act with the knowledge and concurrence of his sovereign. The present form of the administration at Nagpur is what has been considered here as most natural from the first besides being thought the best adopted for the general interests of the Maharatta states from whence it is clear that no suspicion whatever has yet been entertained of the views which are ascribed to Appa Sahib When however they do become known His Highness must certainly regard them with pain and regret and he will therefore in all probability endeavour to thwart them by every exertion of secret intrigue. In the meantime I am assured that no letters have as yet gone from hence except those already stated As a measure of decency and conciliation two or three horses have lately been accepted by Dowlat Rao Sindhia which arrived from Nagpur sometime ago but were until now looked upon (or pretended to be so) as presents very unworthy of the Rajah to send or His Highness to receive. By this appearance of dissatisfaction I suppose His Highness only meant to arrogate a tone of superiority which he has cometimes been accustomed to do in his transactions with that state.

7 Accounts have arrived here of the return of the Pindaris to their usual stations from their late successful irruption into the southern provinces. Their proceedings have excited no kind of uneasiness or concord here, and it will not fail to strike your Lordship amidst the different objects which at present divide the attention of this Government how utterly regardless it shows itself of the conduct of those freebooters who always find a certain asylum within its territories I have received no particular accounts of them myself as yet, except that they brought off with them two European Prisoners on their return, a report which has been conveyed to me from different quarters I have in consequence taken an opportunity of expressing to the durbar my expectations for their enlargement and in doing so I hope I have only anticipated your Lordship's wishes There is a party of Pindaris as your Lordship already knows serving with Baptiste at Raghogarh and their numbers are likely to be increased now that the main bodies of them have recrossed the Nerbudda. By my accounts from the southward an attack appears to have been meditated on the Rajah of Nagpur's possessions by Cheetoo on account of the unsettled

state of Government which he supposed must be due to the death of the late Rajah With this view he endeavoured to engage Muzhar Buksh in his plans, but the latter replied that he could not join him in such an expedition, because of his being already under an engagement to his followers to Baptiste Notwithstanding such open occurrences an attempt is I understand here made to veil these iniquitous proceedings by the shallow artifice of sending an order to Baptiste not to employ those freebooters

8 I will not trespass on your Lordship's time by recounting the pecuniary difficulties, the mutinies and the numerous embarrassments to which this Government continues to be subject, any further than to say that some of the principal Sillehdars have been on the eve of leaving the service and that the prospect of their quitting it has obliged the minister to issue some money to the troops That Sindhia's Battalions under Major Mohan Singh near Ujjain have been for sometime in a state of open mutiny, have cast off all control and are now plundering the surrounding country, and that Jeswant Rao Bhow was lately compelled to escape from his Army and throw himself into a fort in Mewar leaving the troops uncertain how to act without a leader and in a state of the utmost confusion and disorder These outrages however will of course cease as they have often done before, on the application of some temporary remedies, their frequent recurrence only shows how the dangerous principles of predatory war are fostered and kept alive under the loose associations of which the Marhatta Government on this part of India are composed

9 I was about to close this dispatch when I received accounts of the Pindaries from the Southward They are of no importance further than as they show the rumours that are circulated throughout the country and may enable your Excellency to judge of the effect which may be produced by them From Bhopal it is said that on the return of the Luhbur from the Southward they were attacked and pursued by a Regiment of Cavalry, that several of the Pindaries were killed, that many more escaped with their plunder and that about 50 men were taken prisoners From Seronze, it is stated, that the followers of the three principal leaders Namdar Khan, Cheetoo and Muzhar Buksh crossed the Nerbudda together on their march to the southward, that they passed down near Asseer, and pursued their march by Burhanpore and Aurangabad That moving down nearly midway between Poona and Hyderabad (leaving the first 8 marches to the right and the latter to marches to the left) they passed near Mirritch and through Shanoor Bancapoor where they plundered with success but carried off nothing but gold, silver and the richest cloths, that they thence proceeded to Sonda Bednore where they likewise procured a good deal of plunder of the same kind and moved on several marches towards Seringapatam, meeting with no opposition whatever from the inhabitants of the country That on their return they fell in with some English battalions between the Toombuddra and the Kistna when

an Action ensued in which many were killed on both sides that they then swept the country in a line passing by Hyderabad Masulipatam Rajahmundry and Sicacole, and that from within 4 coss of the ocean they turned their course towards Nirmal and passing up between Amraoti and Sewnee on the Srinagar Road they recrossed the Nerbudda at Babye Bangra and re-entered their cantonments on the 2nd of Jumaoosaunee or the 1st of May after an of three months which they had this bold expedition.

Letter No. 30.—In the enclosure to this letter addressed to the Governor-General, Close narrates his discussions with Atmaram about the attitude of the Sindhia in respect of the Pindaries the possibility of a treaty of the British with Jaipur and the exploit of the Raja Jai Singh of Raghogarh.

FROM—R. CLOSE, RESIDENT WITH DOULAT RAO SINDHIA,

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Gwalior 10th June 1815

I have the honour to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of my dispatch of the 8th instant to the Governor-General.

Gwalior June 8th 1816.

TO—HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MOIRA, K. G., GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

MY LORD

A day or two ago I requested that Atma Ram Pandit would visit me as I wished to communicate with him on some points of minor consequence on which it was necessary I should know Dowlat Rao Sindhia's determination.

2 Some of them are of too little moment to trouble your Excellency with but I first called his attention to the Europeans (being British subjects) who are in the Maharajah's service and I requested to know whether His Highness had taken any steps regarding their dismission since my last communication to the durbar I was urged I said to recall this subject to his attention notwithstanding the disposition which had already been shown to meet your Lordship's expectations, from a report I had received of another European having very lately been entertained by Baptiste. Atmaram said that His Highness had given orders in conformity to my first application but that he understood there were only a few Armenians or one or two Dutchmen in the service who he hinted had done nothing to deserve reprehension he begged however as he had done before, that I would point out the

obnoxious persons that the necessary step might be taken regarding them, the notoriety of the fact I had stated, was I said such as to render any discussion upon it perfectly unnecessary, that if I were to send people into Baptiste's Camp I could then indeed name individuals, but that it was not for me to point out this or that man, as , that I required would be effected by a sincere desire on His Highness's part to observe that clause of the Treaty of Surjee Anjangaon which had hitherto been so completely overlooked by him, Atmaram said that it was His Highness's intention to discharge from his service all those to whom I had allowed. Had I mentioned the names of the persons of the description who are in the service of this Government means might be found of evading my request I have therefore preferred stating the question generally at first, reserving to myself the of being more particular hereafter as occasion may require

3 Atma Ram afterwards observed at his own account, that nothing determinate had been ascertained regarding the English with the Pindaries, he assured me, however, that the necessary enquiries were in forwardness, but His Highness wished to say nothing on the subject until he was certain of the fact of there being such prisoners and of their release My own enquiries on that head have not been successful as yet, what I have heard being only sufficient to keep up suspicion without leading to any satisfactory conclusion

4 I took occasion to observe to Atmaram that as he had introduced the mention of Pindaries I could not but notice the prevalent reports here of some bodies of them having again returned south of the Nerbudda and gone by Burhanpore, that no notice whatever has to be taken here of their proceedings and that amazed at the Maharajah's supineness in nothing to restrain them I observed on the short sighted policy of His Highness whose it did not become to confine his views to the day, that he ought to adopt some measures which should tend to the future respectability and permanency of his government Atma Ram as usual readily admitted all this and talked of the British Government's proposing some plan of action against the Pindaries, but I pointed out how unreasonable such an expectation was, saying that all the neighbouring states looked towards Sindhia to suppress an evil that took its rise within his own territories, and that seeing how difficult it was of execution to this Government it had long been a matter of surprise to me that no advances had been made by His Highness to obtain the co-operation of the British Government, particularly as your Lordship's favourable disposition towards His Highness was well known by the many proofs which Sindhia had received of it

5 Atmaram observed that the Maharajah had in his own mind formed the resolution of acting with effect against the Pindaries and had in conversation thrown out hints of his desire

that while he should stop up the ghats on this side of the Nerbudda we should do so on the other I asked him however of what possible use such a temporary and partial expedient could be, which in fact would be found to leave the Pindaries as much at liberty as ever He then said in an indistinct manner that the plan I had recommended had not escaped His Highness s contemplation but that he was both to come forward as his plans were not yet ripe and that if once references were made to your Lordship and His Highness should afterwards find that he could not act with all the promptitude required of him, his situation would be very awkward His Highness I admitted ought undoubtedly to give the subject all the deliberation it required, but that he should come to some decided resolution as without a knowledge of his wishes it was impossible for your Lordship to meet them. That at present the Maharajah seemed to have formed none and that in the meantime while matters remained in their present condition the Pindaries might repeat their inroads indefinitely After a pause, Atma Ram said that one of Sindhia s plans was to resume the grants held by the Pindaries and to sieze their leaders in which (contrary to the expectation of many) he had before completely succeeded and that the Pindaries would then be obliged to disperse and retire from the field but I said that I looked for no such consequence as he seemed to expect from that measure, and that such a plan would I was persuaded be attended with just as little benefit as it was formerly that the Pindaries would be left exactly where they were, that nothing was to hinder their appointing new leaders if their old ones were seized, and that their resentment would only be made the keener by such usage. That this would be of no consequence if His Highness were not prepared to follow up the blow but that I greatly doubted his ability to do so Atmaram said all this was very true, and on his remarking how much His Highness s territories suffered in common with others. I admitted the fact but said that it only afforded an additional argument why His Highness should not court the assistance of others to bring about a settlement of the country

6. Atmaram said the matter should be taken into serious consideration but I do not expect that the discourse I have related will produce any effect upon Sindhia s mind far at least as to turn his attention seriously towards the Pindaries. The result of it may in other respects be good as pointing directly at the great object of your Lordship s present measures with which Sindhia cannot fail presently of perceiving its connection and the tendency of it I should hope would then be rather to dissipate any apprehensions which the sudden and unexpected disclosure of your Lordship s plans might otherwise give rise to I do not by this observation mean to refer to Jaipur where common report has prematurely excited Sindhia s fears. Atmaram by His Highness s directions opened that subject to me by observing that the Maharajah was become somewhat solicitous in consequence of

the rumours that flowed on from that quarter and Delhi, where it was said that negotiations were in progress between the Government of Jaipur and us, and that some British Battalions were actually marching into the Jaipur territory from Rewaree I merely said that I really did not know what the intentions of the Rajah of Jaipur were, that I had seen what I imagined to be the same Akhbars as he alluded to, and that I knew all they contained to be absolutely false He then went on to say that we formerly had a treaty with Jaipur but that in consequence of the misconduct and bad faith of the Government our connection with it had ceased, and that Mr Mercer had announced the circumstance to Sindhia with an implied assent to His Highness going there and acting as he pleased Considering that the present was no time for arguing such a question, I gave a turn to the conversation and nothing more was said upon that subject The accounts which I had a few days before received from Mr Metcalfe enable me to take advantage of Sindhia's message, decidedly to contradict the injurious reports which had been circulated at Jaipur .

7 The attention of the durbar has been suddenly arrested by an unforeseen and alarming event, which may in its consequences prove extremely hurtful to Sindhia's interests I have occasionally noticed to your Excellency the resolute opposition that has been made to the violent and unprincipled encroachment of this Government, by Rajah Jai Singh of Raghogarh On leaving that fort the Rajah had retired to another at a moderate distance called Chachowra, from whence he constantly harrassed and interrupted Baptiste's operations, a force was lately sent to dislodge him from thence and he was about to retire to a strong position in the neighbouring jungles where no regular troops or guns could follow him

8 In this situation he formed the bold resolution of surprising the fort of (missing) distant about 100 miles, in which were (missing) Baptiste's family, the greatest part of his treasures, his Military stores and large supplies of grain Under cover of a strong country, they approached the fort and surprised and took prisoner Baptiste's son who happened to be outside The Rajah then the example set him up Baptiste in his own country, and by promises of reward reduced the Garrison who were also worked upon by the fears for the young man's safety, and thus gained admission into the fort A regular Battalion which was encamped at a little distance is reported to have been suddenly fallen upon and plundered and dispersed, and Baptiste's family, with the exception of his son, effected their escape to Subbulghar Such are the reports as yet received of this well conducted enterprise, it has excited some consternation here and the durbar has been deliberating the best means of acting upon it, measures are taken to

assemble a body of troops but Baptiste has been written to in terms of encouragement, and is told not to be dismayed at the sudden calamity

9 If the Rajah should pursue his success with the same prudence and courage that led to it, he may give a severe shock to this Government by raising an efficient body of troops and by stimulating all the discontented Zamindars of the country to join him and throw off all dependence on their oppressors something of this kind seems to be apprehended but the independence of the principality of Ketcherwara ought to be the least reward of Rajah Jaisingh s perseverance and intrepidity

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

R. CLOSE,

Resident

Letter No 31 —The enclosure . copy of his letter to the Governor General, throws light on the military dispositions of the Sindhia, the activities of Raja Jai Singh who had captured Shahpur the siege of Raghogarh undertaken by Baptiste, the failure of Bapooji Sindhia in Rajputana and Meer Khan s operations in Jaipur

FROM—R. CLOSE RESIDENT WITH DOULAT RAO SINDHIA

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Gwalior 21st June 1816.

I have the honour to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of my dispatch of this date to the Governor-General.

Gwalior June 21st 1816.

To—HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MOIRA K.G., GOVERNOR GENERAL.

MY LORD

The result of the sensation lately produced here by the capture of Soopoor has been a feeble effort to detach a body of troops from hence for the purpose of acting against Rajah Jai Singh whilst Baptiste conceiving his honour and character to be concerned in prosecuting the conquest of Raghogarh continues to press the siege of that place.

2 Sindhia after a deliberation of ten days has at length paid up some of his troops and prevailed upon them to march under Govind Rao Nana brother of Malhar Bhow Bukshee. He is I believe a man of no character and he is to act only a subordinate

part under the Armenian Aratoon whom Baptiste has detached towards Soopoor with two Battalions, a few hundred Sillehdar horse and a body of 100 Pindarries He is to be joined also by 2 corps of Infantry from Malwa The force from hence when completed is not to exceed twelve hundred horse, about eight hundred Infantry and 8 or 10 Guns The Corps of Infantry which left this (place) early last month to joint the Corps of Sindhia also received orders to take the direction of Soopoor, but I am credibly informed that Bapoojee Sindhia's officers who were with .
exerted themselves so successfully in persuading the men to neglect those orders, that they have kept to their original purposes and have proceeded on to Ajmer Under such a system of discordancy and insubordination where every chief pursues his own interests with impunity without regard to that of the State, little is to be expected from any exertions which Sindhia can make for the support of his government or the due
of his authority

3 Much of this is to be imputed to His Highness himself, who in a case at the present which is universally believed deeply to affect the reputation of his power would not furnish the supplies necessary to conduct this expedition Whether he can do so or not is a question which might perhaps involve a long enquiry into the financial department of his Government, but from what I have observed, a sordid wish to make the best bargain with his troops and to engage them to serve him with the least possible expense to himself, has superseded every sentiment of indignation at the disgrace which he has just suffered I believe His Highness to possess the means of acting a more decisive part, but that he has been influenced on this as on other occasions, by the reluctance so prevalent amongst the Native states, occasioned perhaps by a strong sense of the poverty or precariousness of their resources and of the facility with which revolutions have at all times been effected in most Asiatic Governments, to part with the treasures they are accustomed to hoard up as a precaution against the last extremity of emergency and distress

4 Rajah Jai Singh has in the mean time been strengthening himself in Soopoor, and is employing the treasures which so providentially fell into his hands, in collecting a considerable body of men from all quarters, he has proposed to relinquish that place if Sindhia or rather Baptiste (to whom all the arrangements for the present service appear to be left as being the person most interested in their success and the most capable of directing them) will restore the fort which he took a few months ago by reducing Raghogarh or of ever molesting the Rajah hereafter It is even said that Jai Singh has required that Sindhia should consent to the admission of the British Government as a guarantee to the engagements he may enter into but a deaf ear has hitherto been turned to all such proposals and it is resolved that Baptiste shall push his present operations with vigour, and after he shall have succeeded (of which he himself expresses his confidence) that he shall collect all his force

at Soopoor and if necessary lay siege to the fort. The season however for protracted operations and if Jai Singh continues to act with the same spirit with which he has commenced the rains would come much in aid of his mode of warfare.

5 The public opinion is indicated by a general appearance of satisfaction at the difficulties in which this Government has now become involved and it is commonly thought that the late event could never have happened had not the Rajah of Raghogarh been instigated by others .not ventured to appear in the transactions suspicions fall upon Rana Zalim Singh whose Vakeels urge the zeal and fidelity with which he has on many occasions served Sindhia to contradict the reflection now cast upon him. It presents a strong feature in the character of Sindhia's proceedings that at a time when those suspicions were at their height (and they have not yet subsided) he wrote to Zalim Singh to desire he would reinforce the troops under Aratoon by two Battalions and horse from his own Army the reply with every profession of good will and obedience was that as his attention was so much engrossed by the marriage of the Rajah of Oudypoor which is now solemnizing at Kota he must be excused for the present as all his troops including those already with Baptiste and with Holkar were amply engaged but that he would endeavour to send some assistance so that it should arrive at Soopoor as soon as the troops from hence. The Akhbars from Holkar's Camp announce that the Rajah of Raghogarh's Vakeel there was publicly complimented on the spirit and address lately displayed by his master

6. The capture of Soopoor may not in itself appear to be an event of any great moment, but it derives importance from the influence it has produced on the minds of people in this part of the country where this sudden reverse of fortune after a long course of success seems to be regarded as an Omen of some great and fortunate change affecting the interests of all the petty states in this neighbourhood. These expectations may vanish if Baptiste should succeed at Raghogarh and should then be able to bring the whole of his force and train to the siege of Soopoor but Sindhia's Government will probably in the mean time be exposed to some difficulties and at all events will not have leisure to turn its attention to other quarters.

7 Since my last address to your Excellency Bapoojee Sindhia has returned towards Ajmer having almost entirely failed in the purpose for which he left it. Rajah Man Singh was so much dissatisfied at his proceedings, that his remaining in advance was no longer safe what his next movements will be must be uncertain but they probably will not be attended with any more important consequences than the last. Meer Khan continues with his Army before Jaipore frequent actions have taken place between the divisions of both armies separately to one another with

various success A heavy cannonade is repeated every day and some lives are lost on both sides but the accounts received here are not sufficiently minute to enable one to pronounce upon the probable issue of these events

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
R CLOSE,
Resident.

Letter No 32—The enclosure to this letter throws light on the situation of affairs within Sindhia's dominions and the manner in which Sindhia is managing them.

FROM—R CLOSE, RESIDENT WITH DOULAT RAO SINDHIA

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Gwalior, 8th September 1816

I have the honour to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of my dispatch of the 7th instant to the Governor-General

Gwalior
7th September 1816.

TO—HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MOIRA, K G, GOVERNOR-GENERAL

MY LORD,

Your Excellency has already been informed of the surrender of Raghogarh and of its occupation by Zalim Singh's troops The Garrison appears to have been reduced to great want and to have been no longer capable of holding out, notwithstanding the hopes of relief that were given by Rajah Jai Singh and the efforts he made to alleviate their distress

2 After leaving Soopoor as is mentioned in my last dispatch and pursuing for a little time what appeared to be some trivial and momentary objects, he suddenly made his appearance in the vicinity of Raghogarh and for some days it was expected that he would make an attack on Sindhia's troops, and under cover of it throw a convoy of supplies which he had taken with him, into the fort. He appears however to have been afraid to risk an assault on Baptiste's Camp, and to have again retired without accomplishing his purpose, still keeping sufficiently near however to threaten his enemies and to render their situation very uneasy To add to

Baptiste's embarrassments many of the Zamindars of the country took advantage of his situation to reduce or withhold their usual payments and to excite disturbances throughout the country by covertly employing parties of horse to plunder the villages and interrupt his communications and in these difficulties he had been forced to make some very unwelcome demands upon the Government for money which had given a hand to his enemies to raise a clamour against him in the Durbar

3 To prevent too great a despondency however and to guard against Baptiste's making a sacrifice of His Highness's interests through discontent or resentment, fair words had been used towards him and some money was promised to him as soon as His Highness's financial arrangements would allow of it, but Baptiste was well aware of the character of the Government and of the arts used in the Durbar to place reliance on the promises which had been made to him and he had therefore threatened if something was not soon done for his relief, to abandon Sindhia's interests entirely and to make his own terms with Rajah Jai Singh for the release of his son and the recovery of Soopoor The negotiation for that purpose had been renewed with Jaisingh, through the mediation of the Government of though without any great appearance of but in the mean time the extreme pressure of the Garrison forced the Rani who was in the fort to offer a capitulation by which she admitted the Kota troops on condition of her being safely conducted with all who might choose to accompany her to the Rajah's camp and that stipulation was faithfully performed on the 1st instant by the Kota Vakeel Negotiations for the surrender of Soopoor and of Baptiste's son on the basis of restoring the fort of Raghogarh are I understand still going on but it is difficult to conjecture how they will terminate.

4. Whilst those transactions were passing at Raghogarh a sharp contest occurred between the troops assembled at Manpoor and those left by Jai Singh in possession of Soopoor The latter it is said were on their march to sieze a small fort at a little distance, when their intentions were discovered by Sindhia's Commander A party was sent to intercept them and a battle ensued which was so well contested that many were killed on both sides It is not very clear with whom the victory lay as both parties seem to have been glad to retire from the field.

5 The stand which has been made by the Raghogarh Chief (although in the end he will probably be subdued) and all the circumstances showing to what a low ebb Sindhia's power is reduced Formerly when this army was kept in constant motion it was the terror of all its neighbours for even with the most pacific disposition, Sindhia could seldom move into any country without the inhabitants being exposed to every species of mischief and violence from the licentious habits of his army There certainly have been occasions on which a surprising degree of control has been exercised

over the troops when Sindhia has had powerful interest to restrain them, but when there was no such predominant feeling, fire and devastation used often to be the lot of the villages and the cultivation The diminution at least of these excesses has been one happy effect of the change that has taken place in the habits of this Government, for the last five years, and of the visible alteration which has followed in His Highness's personal character since he fixed his residence at Gwalior, whilst it continued to be His Highness's policy to move himself at the head of his army and to be always in the field He gave a loose to those habits of dissipation which a long residence in a camp is often found to produce He was excessively negligent of public affairs, so that his ministers could seldom prevail on him to give any attention to them, but on the other hand he was found of personal exertion which he showed by indulging in field sports to a degree of activity seldom found amongst the natives of India, on those occasions as well as in his more private hours he used to be attended by a set of abandoned favourites who employed every art of low and contemptible buffoonery for his amusement, and the scenes that were reported to be exhibited at such times are not fit to be described I learn he has changed his mode of life, however, by remaining in a fixed station, and in consequence perhaps of sobriety and the change which is wrought by time (Sindhia being now near forty years of age) a great alteration has taken place in his manners and habits He attends much more to public business than he used to do, and sometimes complains in his turn of the want of industry and application in his ministers Many of his low companions have been obliged to leave him, and although from the turn of his mind he sometimes indulges in a levity that is unbecoming his station, he does not pass his hours in their society as formerly nor do those who remain presume as they used to do upon the familiarity to which he admitted them As his character has thus acquired a greater degree of steadiness than before his love of pleasure and of personal activity has diminished, and he is now much more fond of his ease than when I was formerly in his camp If occasions were to arise that urgently required exertion his former activity might return, but I imagine he would not yield to them without reluctance The cares of Government of course occasion him many disquietudes, still however he shows no inclination to throw the whole management of his affairs into the hands of any individual minister as formerly, although there often seems to be a struggle between his conviction of the necessity of attending to them himself and the natural indolence of his mind which frequently consigns them to neglect

6 The decline of His Highness's power is not unfrequently the subject of conversation in the Durbar and numerous expedients are resorted to, to support its fallen reputation, a understanding with the Gurkha Vakeel, enquiries about the Napalese negotiations with the Chinese Government, and the holding out encouraging expectations from this quarter, besides a correspondence with Ranjit Singh and with the Rajah of Bharatpur, the reception of a Vakeel from

the latter as well as of another person who has styled himself an accredited agent from Lucknow and the appointment of Hindoo Rao Ghatgay to .... of a large force, are all amongst the devices made use of to keep alive a false impression of Sindhia's power and ascendancy and some of these I have reason to believe are intended as a counterpoise to the present military appearances on our Western frontier and to meet the report which are circulated as well in Holkar's Camp as here of your Lordship's determination to undertake some decisive measures against the Pindaries and to call upon Sindhia and Holkar to co-operate in your designs.

7 It is proper I should acquaint your Lordship that on the 20th of last month I received from His Highness an invitation to be present at the celebration of the Janma Ashtami that being a compliment usually paid to the Resident every year at the stated season. Before I went to the Durbar however Atmaram Pandit came to me and renewed the question which was formerly brought forward to Mr Strachey concerning Hindu Rao Ghatgay's claims to the possession of Caugul which were conceived to have been unjustly set aside. I briefly stated the circumstances of that transaction as they came to my knowledge at Poona. I said the judgment passed upon it was not a hasty one, more than a year having elapsed before it was pronounced by Mr Elphinstone that Hindu Rao Ghatgay must all along have been perfectly informed of what was passing and that although he did not attend himself, I knew that his cause had been advocated with sufficient earnestness by others that all that could be urged for him was fairly heard, but that his claims were found to be groundless and that it was a mistake to imagine that a decision which had been so deliberately passed would now be reversed I said that I imagined all this must already have been well known in the durbar and that I could only impute the revival of the subject now to the inveterate habit of the Marhattas never to relinquish claims which had once been advanced but if permitted to renew them continually and thus to gratify their desire of keeping disputes perpetually alive. I remarked that nothing was more calculated than such a course of proceeding to generate the most unfavourable suspicions that I felt it my duty once for all to declare to him that the present demand would never be admitted and that I therefore hoped it would not be repeated This was urged on my part with temper and sometimes even with good humour

8 When I proceeded to His Highness's dwelling in the evening I was no sooner seated than Atmaram Pandit came to me and said that on enquiry since he left me in the morning he found that he had been misinformed on the subject of our conversation and that he now believed that what I had said upon it was perfectly correct He concluded by requesting, I would not allow what had passed to leave any unfavourable expression on my mind, and said he would next day furnish me with a written statement but without explaining what was to be the subject of it. I have since heard no more either of Hindu Rao's claims, or of the promised memorandum. As His Highness is accustomed to assume

a reserved department towards the Resident, little conversation passed during my visit Bapoo Chintnavees however by His Highness's desire made many very particular enquires concerning your Lordship's movements, which I answered in the same manner as I formerly had the honour to report

9 Bapoojee Sindhia though he continued to negotiate with the Jaipur minister, has lately marched towards Jodhpore to take advantage of some divisions which threatened to arise in that Government Sindhia has been urged to recall his troops, but although they marched without his leave, His Highness shows no disposition towards them, satisfied probably with any scheme by which they may be supported without disturbing him with inconvenient demands which he could not satisfy There have not as yet been any distinct reports regarding the future probable movements of the Pindaries, but intelligencers have lately returned to some of their camps who had been sent to explore the Guzerat frontier and the chiefs have renewed their demands upon Sindhia for an increase of territory, alledged that unless they are complied with they cannot restrain their followers

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
R CLOSE,
Resident

Letter No 33—The enclosure to this letter a copy of what the Resident wrote to Governor-General, reports that the Resident had been trying to impress on the Government of the Sindhia the evil consequences of allowing the Pindaries live in the Sindhia's dominions and of the reluctance of Sindhia to suppress them

From—R CLOSE, RESIDENT WITH DOULAT RAO SINDHIA

To—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Gwalior, 19th September 1816

I have the honour to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of my dispatch of this date to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department

To—JOHN ADAM, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

Sir,

Having heard from Mr Jenkins that reports in circulation of the Pindaries being employed in preparation to cross the Nerbudda and renew their irruptions into the Southern countries, the occasion seemed favourable for repeating my representations to this Government and on the 17th instant I sent for Atmaram Pandit for that purpose

2 I told him that I had heard of the intentions of the Pindaries to renew their incursions to the Southward for which they were now said to be preparing That I begged he would inform His Highness of this circumstance who would no doubt see the necessity of preventing it. That if His Highness intended to avoid the reproaches of all his neighbours he certainly would do so that this was expected of him as the Pindaries lived with their families in his dominion and always found refuge in them after their plundering expeditions that the whole world therefore looked upon them as dependents of His Highness's and that they themselves openly professed their obedience to Sindhia and asked for and received his orders That I mentioned this to give His Highness an opportunity if he pleased of averting from him the displeasure of all the neighbouring states by putting a stop to the designs of the Pindaries, and that it now remained with him to follow what course he thought best.

3 I remarked that I had twice spoken at some length upon this subject, and had suggested what appeared to me the only effectual mode for His Highness to adopt, but that it seemed to have made no impression on Sindhia's mind and that I was now quite at a loss to conjecture what steps His Highness meant to take in this important question.

4. Atmaram said he would state all I had said to him he observed from himself that it was only on account of some pressing circumstances which prevented the Maharajah giving his undivided attention to the subject, that an answer had not been returned to my former communications, and the subjection of the Pindaries to Sindhia's authority Atmaram said it was well known to what degree it intended and very little discrimination was shown by them in their plunder as they spared His Highness no more than others. I admitted that Sindhia suffered some partial mischief as must be expected from the residence of a large body of freebooters in his territories but I denied that the plunder carried in his dominions bore any comparison to the ravages committed in other countries I likewise assented in some degree to the insinuation of their independence and said that this was entirely owing to His Highness himself, who should never have suffered the Pindaries to become so formidable to him, and might long ago have prevented it. The task I added though now somewhat most difficult was still to be performed but if neglected as hitherto I had little doubt that by and by Sindhia would loose all power of controlling them.

5 I trust that the language I employed on this occasion will be considered as strong as I was authorized to use. .spirit of my instructions. I do not expect any favourable result from the efforts which have been made to persuade Sindhia to solicit our aid against the Pindaries but it may be proper that I should

seek an opportunity of bringing the subject forward in His Highness's presence, so as to let him perceive the importance that is attached to it and to show in a more conspicuous light the moderation of His Lordship's views, which can afterwards leave no excuse to this Government if it should fail to exert itself for the suppression of an evil, so generally and loudly complained of. In my letter to you of the 25th April I had the honour to state my opinion that in all probability no advances would be made by this Government unless the dangerous consequences of declining to employ its exertions were distinctly pointed out to it, and it now further appears to me from all the circumstances which have since forced themselves upon my attention, that although it may employ some partial expedients, nothing decisive or permanent can ever be expected from the reluctance and imbecility of its measures unless the British Government should assume the direction of any operations that may be undertaken against those freebooters It should be slow to advance this opinion, did I not conceive that the whole tenor of the proceedings and conduct of this Government fully justified it, and that it was amply supported by the numerous details which for a series of years have been communicated to Government from this Residency

6 From the 4th and 5th paragraphs of my dispatches to the Governor-General numbers 5 and 8, His Lordship will have perceived the desire that has been shown here to ascertain the precise intentions of the British Government This has probably been with a view Sindhia to regulate his conduct, and proceedings to our views If he saw that we would be satisfied with his co-operation without imposing any unpleasant, restraint upon him, in all likelihood he would readily co-operate with our proposals, trusting by that means to satisfy His Lordship of his disposition to meet his wishes and hence perhaps that some method might be devised of the complete accomplishment of our designs, which His Highness would no doubt view with inward dissatisfaction, but if he perceived that we were resolved to interfere to a greater degree than is here supposed in the concerns of his Government, it is equally probable that he would endeavour to protract the completion of our arrangements and that he would wait until he saw that the necessity of his affairs left him no room for hesitating to comply with them

7 I shall consider it my duty to take every proper occasion to press the subject of the Pindaries upon Dowlat Rao Sindhia's attention in the style of remonstrances which I have hitherto used, until it shall appear to His Lordship that a further continuance of it is unnecessary.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
R CLOSE,
Resident

Gwalior ·
The September 19th, 1816

Letter No 34.—The enclosure to the letter originally addressed to Mr Adam, Secretary to Government, reveals that the Resident had been desired by the Governor General not to make any further representations to the Sindhia regarding the Pindaries

FROM—R. CLOSE, RESIDENT WITH DOULAT RAO SINDHIA.

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Gwalior 1st October 1816.

I have the honour to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copies of my dispatches of the 26th and 30th ultimo to Mr Adam.

TO—JOHN ADAM ESQUIRE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

Gwalior
September 26th 1816

SIR

On a further consideration of Governor-General's instructions communicated to me in your dispatch of the 11th of May last, it has appeared to me more suitable to His Lordship's views that I should abstain from addressing any further representations to this Government respecting the Pindaries instead of following the course which is pointed out in my letter to you of the 19th instant.

From the judgment which I have formed of His Lordship's intentions I conceive that they will be fully answered without any further repetition of the language which I have hitherto held in my conversations with Atmaram Pandit although to obviate any unfavourable inference such as is contemplated in the 3rd paragraph of your dispatch above adverted to I shall at distant intervals throw out occasional expressions of the nature there prescribed to me.

In the conferences which I had with Atmaram Pandit a will have been observed to exonerate this Government from the responsibility attached to his urging the depredations which Sindhia's territories suffer from the Pindaries in common with other states but it has appeared to me that assertion may with propriety be recalled (particularly as it is unfounded to the extent at least in which it has here been employed) lest advantage should hereafter be taken by too distinct an admission of such a plan at the present moment.

I am induced to notice the circumstance in this place because of the concluding sentence of your dispatch of the 11th May which may perhaps have been suggested from different view of the subject from that Atmaram's conversations with me

seemed to have placed it It is true that the lawless habits of the Pindaries expose Sindhia's territories in their vicinity to occasional but his more distant provinces are seldom or never injured by them, and it has been ascertained that his possessions in the Deccan are exempted from the cruel which during their invasions of those countries fall with unexampled severity on the inhabitants of the adjoining districts.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

R CLOSE,

Resident

Gwalior

30th September 1816

To—JOHN ADAM, ESQUIRE

SIR,

Accounts from Kota announce the arrival there of four principal men from the Durrah of Pindaries formerly headed by Karim but at present commanded by his nephew and adopted son Namdar Khan Their journey has been for the purpose of conducting Karim's son Shahamut Khan to the Southward, to appear amongst his father's adherents, and as it is supposed to lead them on in their intended expedition to the Southern countries

2 There has long been a good understanding between Karim Khan and Zalim Singh, and the Pindaree Chief's family has generally found an assylum in the Kota territory where it has remained ever since Karim's seizure Shahamut Khan's journey is I am informed facilitated by Zalim Singh, inasmuch as he has directed him to be furnished with ten.. and all the required accommodation for the performance of not yet heard of Shahamut Khan's departure from Kota

3 Zalim Singh's conduct in favour of the Pindaries arises from the timid purchasing the forbearance and those freebooters by acts of conciliation than use any decided exertion to . encroachments, and I may add that system is observed by all the states in that part of the country, from the most down to each of the little and detached principalities (if I may them) which are dependent on the Court of Poona

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

R CLOSE,

Resident.

Letter No 35.—The enclosure to this letter originally addressed to the Governor-General gives a detailed account of the relations between the government of Sindhia and Rajahs of Raghogarh which is the capital of Khechiwara. The birth of a son to the Peshwa and matters about Rajputana affairs are reported.

FROM—R. CLOSE RESIDENT WITH DOULAT RAO SINDHIA.

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Gwalior 19th October 1816.

I have the honour to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of my dispatch of the 18th instant to the Governor General.

Gwalior
18th October 1816

TO—HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MOIRA, K.G GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

MY LORD,

Little progress has been made during the past six weeks in the contest in which this Government was for some time past been engaged. The Kota troops however which formed the Garrison of Raghogarh on its surrender have been replaced by a Corps of Baptiste s Infantry so that the place may now perhaps be considered as finally annexed to Dowlat Rao Sindhia s possessions. Raghogarh had engaged to persuade Rajah Jai Singh to enter sincerely into some terms of accommodation with a specified time, and his failure on that object is alledged to be the reason why Baptiste has since occupied the fort with his own troops.

2. Both parties for some time after remained inactive. Baptiste drew off his troops to Bujranggarh a few miles to the Northward of Raghogarh, but Rajah Jai Singh having sent off his family to a place of safety within the dominions of the Raja of Jaipore to whom his family is allied has lately resumed offensive operations and accounts have been received of his having sent a body of his troops towards Bhilsa plundering Sindhia s territories as they went, and endeavouring to spread disaffection throughout the country Some officers of the Garrison of Bhilsa have been detected in carrying on a traitorous communication with him and Baptiste is now I understand preparing for a pursuit.

3. The Rajah in his negotiation on some occasions evinced a degree of and unreasonableness which would be unaccountable were it not for the. he is under that if he gave up the hold which he now has upon Baptiste, the engagement of conclude with him would be totally .and that he would then be exposed to the

defenceless state than ever to the of this Government. He wishes to have security against the faithless characters of the Marhattas and he has if I am correctly informed repeated his anxiety to obtain the aid of the British Government on which alone he can depend for his future safety. No for your Lordship's intercession have however been addressed to me, but should a Vakeel as seems to be expected arrive here from the Rajah the opportunity may perhaps then be taken to make some advances of that .

4 The little State of Ketchwara of which Raghogarh is the capital has been for many years an object of conquest with this Government, and during Madhajee Sindhia's usurpations in this part of India, the family was twice dispossessed of all its territories, the Rajah and his relations however placed themselves at the head of their dependent and became so formidable by the outrages committed in all parts of Sindhia's territories north of the Nerbudda, that he found it necessary to reinstate the Rajah though on terms which are said to have rendered him in some degree dependent on this Government What they were or whether they were ever fulfilled appears uncertain, but previously to Dowlat Rao Sindhia's accession The Rajah was again attacked, Raghogarh was taken and some time afterwards it fell into the hands of Ambajee Inglia with whom it remained until the rebellion of the Byes of Sindhia's family The cause of those ladies was espoused by Lukwa Dada at that time one of Sindhia's most distinguished officers in Hindustan, and he to bring an accession of strength to his party gained over the Rajah of Raghogarh who with all his family was then driven from his dominions, the most conspicuous of his relations was Durjan Saul, uncle to the present Rajah, who in the disorders of those times established a principality of his own on the borders of Ketchywara, but died a few years ago in exile, having been deprived of all his possessions by Baptiste who now holds them of this Government After the Rajah of Raghogarh had joined Lukwa Dada and the Byes, the confederates proceeded to attack all Sindhia's adherents and Raghogarh was again taken possession of by the Rajah This occurred either in the year 1798 or in 1799 and Jai Singh had ever since retained possession of the fort and its immediate dependencies the unexpected and treacherous attack . was lately made upon him

5 The Rajah as I am informed has never paid any tribute to this Government and like all the other principalities in his vicinity has been exposed to frequent demands . Those he has always resisted on the plea of his inability, and the loss of a part of his possession has been the consequence, but to prevent any further encroachments he has as I had reported in a former dispatch, made occasional of service which were never accepted The late attack upon the Rajah was not by any demands which might show the precise nature of Sindhia's claims upon nor is it at all harsh to suppose that . .. of them was little considered

6. Rajah Jai Singh is a man of violent and cruel disposition, but possessed courage and intrepidity It is difficult to say whether he is popular with his subjects or not, as there are few occasions on which the opinion of the people can be expressed or at least ascertained but they have an attachment to the family as being of a Rajpoot tribe and as having long ruled over there certainly is a strong aversion to the Mahrattas the extension of whose influence everywhere is viewed with alarm. A family alliance subsists between the Rajah and Zalim Singh of Kota as well as between him and the Rajah of Jaipore the revenue of his possessions before the usurpation of Doorjan Saul and the Mahattas was not inconsiderable compared with the other principalities adjoining but immediately before the present contest, it did not exceed, four lakhs of rupees if indeed it amounted to that sum.

7 Dowlat Rao Sindhia s attention has been much occupied of late by the intrigues for power in the durbar which were formerly brought to your Lor l l p s notice by Mr Wellesley They have since been going on with various success but they have always appeared to be of doubtful issue, nor is it apparent in what manner they will now terminate. Your Lordship may not perhaps attach much importance to changes of this kind at present as the persons engaged in them are not possessed of the talents or weight of character necessary to produce effects of any great consequence to us or to alter in any material degree the disposition of the Government. It is not unlikely however that if Hindoo Rao Ghatkea and his friends succeed they may press Sindhia to a more decided course of policy than he has followed although it is by no means certain that His Highness will suffer himself to be influenced by them to the extent they may desire. The present financial minister on whom every internal arrangement or military movement depends by some ot endeavouring to increase and influence in the Government by the cash payments necessary to conduct the affairs so as to render Sindhia more submissive to his views whilst by others it is said that more apparent probability that His Highness to the clamours of Parikjee s enemies in force him to make large disbursement made heavier demands upon him than what was prepared to comply with which these have been the real motive, the minister has certainly shown great reluctance to meet His Highness s wishes in many and advantage has been taken of the circumstance by Baeza Bai assisted by her brother Hindoo Rao and some others of the adherents to try to estrange His Highness the minister and to obtain his consent for taking the lead in the administration and providing funds for the expenses of the Government. For this purpose they have been negotiating with a rich Banker in the British Provinces who has I understand some inclination to undertake this task. It is not unlikely that fair may be used to entice him hither but does not as yet appear that Sindhia has any serious intention of abandoning the present minister In the mean time there is a good deal of uncertainty in the public mind as to the issue of these transactions.

8 The late birth of the Peshwa's son afforded to Sindhia an opportunity of testifying the interest and concern which he always professed to take in His Highness's welfare, the accounts of that event were received here with every demonstration of joy, Sindhia, the moment he heard of it, sent a special messenger to announce it to me, and a day or two afterwards a deputation was sent to me with the compliments which are usual on similar occasions of rejoicing I received all these expressions of His Highness's satisfaction with common civility only, not considering the occasion to be such as to require that I should join in the festivities of this Court The Peshwa's Vakeel likewise paid the usual compliments but it is worthy of remark that it is the only communication I have ever received from him On the 16th instant His Highness did me the honour to visit the Residency, he came, attended by all his principal officers, civil and military, and was received with every proper attention

9 Bapoojee Sindhia is employed in plundering the Jodhpore country his exactions have been severe and he lately fell upon a Battalion of Rajah Man Singh's which he plundered and dispersed, taking three guns which were attached to it In the meantime some of Holkar's troops have been committing great devastations in Sindhia's possessions, Malwa and the force in that province has been ordered to oppose them, but it is not probable that any hostilities of a serious complection would ensue

10 Shahmat Khan son of who left Kota some time ago has by this time probably joined his father's Derra of Pindaries and a considerable degree of alarm is reported to be felt in consequence of the expected approach of the British Troops south of the Nerbudda

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

R. CLOSE,

Resident.

PINDARIES

Letter No 1.—Conran intimates that Karim Khan was not likely to cross the Nerbudda because of the mutual quarrels among the Pindari leader, about which the enclosure No. 1 gives detailed information

FROM—COL H CONRAN

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp near Toogaum, the 5th January 1812

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant with translations of Akhbars, from the 7th to the 16th of last month, from the tenor of which I conclude that Karim Khan will not attempt to cross the Nerbudda this season

I shall move tomorrow to Bulgaum three coss north-west from Amraoti to meet the Detachment under Major Custance

Intelligence, dated 18th Zeehege corresponding with 4th January 1812

Karim with his troops was proceeding by continued marches on the troops of Jaggoo Bapoo, Bapoo Sindhia, Mr Baptiste and Yeswant Rao and the party of Chitto Pindarrah having joined, together charged him at the distance of about 16 coss from Sujawalpur and killed about 400 of his Pindarrahs, Karim having gone into Nasirgarh about 17 coss from the place he was charged The combined troops, 50,000 in number, followed him and surrounded the place in all directions

Kodajee Naik having been found by Bapoo Sindhia is kept near his person,

Letter No 2.—The letter suggests the probability of the Pindari incursions into British territories and specially into the Cuttack province, and what precautions are to be taken in this regard.

FROM—N B EDMONSTONE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Calcutta, the 21st September 1812.

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a private letter from Mr Strachey containing intelligence regarding the designs of the Pindaries to renew their incursion into our provinces.

This only tends to corroborate what their successful incursion in the month of March led us to anticipate, and every practicable preparation of precautionary defence is of course in progress.

It is superfluous to add to this communication the desire of Government that you should adopt every means in your power to obtain and transmit the earliest and most accurate information regarding the designs and movements of the Pindaries north of the Nerbudda.

If you should receive any intelligence of the intentions of the Pindaries to attempt an incursion into Cuttack, and of their movements in that direction you will judge of the practicability of conveying information to the Commanding Officer in that Province more speedily than by the Dawk to this Presidency

The Agent in Bundelkhand should also be apprized of any information you may obtain regarding the designs of the Pindaries which may not improbably be directed to Bundelkhand or to the renewal of their attempt to penetrate into Mirzapore through the Rajah of Rewa s country

We have been negotiating a treaty with that chief, the object of which is to engage him in the defence of the passes of his territory against the advance of predatory bodies and to obtain the liberty of stationing our own troops within his country on any occasion of menaced invasion and I have understood from private information that Mr Richardson has succeeded in effecting the conclusion of that Treaty but this wants confirmation.

Letter No 3.—The letter intimates that 4,000 Pindaries had crossed the Nerbudda at Hindia and are supposed to have proceeded towards Burhanpur

FROM—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

TO—M ELPHINSTONE RESIDENT AT POONA.

Nagpur the 26th October 1812

I have just received a report from my news-writer at Betul that on Sunday the 18th instant 4,000 Pindaries of the Holkar Shahee party crossed the Nerbudda near Hindia, and are supposed to have proceeded towards Burhanpore.

On Tuesday the 20th, the same news-writer mentions, a considerable body of Dost Mohammed's Pindaries, also crossed the Nerbudda more to the Eastward in the neighbourhood of Champore Barree, and took the direction of Sireenagar The destination of this body is not known, and they may either come down in this direction, or proceed on a more distant expedition to the eastward

The same as above to—

The Resident at Hyderabad, dated 26th October 1812

Colonel Rumley at Jalna, dated 26th October 1812

J Richardson at Bundelkhand, dated 26th October 1812

Captain Roughsedge at Hazaribagh, dated 26th October 1812

Letter No 4.—The letter conveys further information about the movement of Pindaries

FROM—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—M ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT POONA

Nagpur, the 31st October 1812

The party of Pindaries mentioned in my letter of the 26th instant to have crossed the Nerbudda on Sunday the 18th seem afterwards to have been heard of about Burhanpore, and since at Nachangaon on the Wardha and at Hinganghat about 50 miles to the Southward of Nagpur There are however other banditti who occasionally plunder in Berar, and in Southern parts of the Rajah's territories, and indeed who are now reported to be in motion, so that it is difficult to say whether the plunderers now on the Wardha and about Hinganghat are the Pindaries who are represented to have come down from the Nerbudda

I had a pair of Hircarrahs in, yesterday from Seetoo's Camp, which they left on the 18th on its march with part of the Holkar Shahee Pindaries, to join Juggoo Bappoo near Bhopal, and it was reported that all the Pindaries of the latter description would unite with Seetoo for the present and act with Sindhia's and the Bhonsla's troops

Today I have Hircarrahs from Dost Mohammed's Camp which they left on Monday the 19th He had moved to Dhamangaon a few coss from his cantonment of Bagrode, and was in readiness to undertake an expedition But in what direction was not known, excepting from the reports in the Camp which pointed at a renewal of his attempts in the direction of Mirzapore The Hircarrahs had not heard of any of Dost Mohammed's Pindaries having crossed the Nerbudda as was reported to me from Betul

The same as the above to—

The Resident at Hyderabad.
Captain Roughsedge.
Colonel Rumley
J Wauchope, Esquire.

Letter No 5.—The letter speaks about the negotiations between the main body of Pindaries and the agents of Sindhia and the Nawab of Bhopal. A roaming band of Pindaris—1,000 strong had looted the rich village of Khapa, 20 miles north of Nagpur

FROM—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

TO—J WAUCHOPE, AGENT TO THE G G BUNDELKHAND

Nagpur the 6th November 1812.

My news-writer at Saugor in a letter dated the 31st ultimo mentions that at that time Dost Mohammed was still encamped near Bagrode, but that a body of 6 000 Pindaries of his party had moved towards the Nerbudda with a reported intention of proceeding either to this quarter or into Berar An incursion into Garrah Mandla was also talked of.

A Hoojra on the part of Sindhia was in his Camp endeavouring to persuade him to follow Seetoo s example, and join Sindhia s troops under Juggoo Bappoo who is operating against the Nabob of Bhopal in conjunction with the Rajah of Berar's troops On the other hand the Nabob of Bhopal was offering Dost Mohammed a small advance of cash to persuade him to come to his assistance.

Reports have reached Nagpur of a body of Dost Mohammed s Pindaries having crossed the Nerbudda to the eastward of Hoshangabad, but no certain intelligence has been received.

The freebooters mentioned in my last letter seem to have been regular Pindaries A few days ago however a rich place called Khapa and many villages in the neighbourhood, about 20 miles to the northward of Nagpur were plundered by a body of Pindaries said to be about 1 000 strong, who immediately returned to the northward.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st October

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The same as the above to—

The Resident at Poona and Hyderabad,
Colonel Rumley and Captain Roughsedge, dated the 6th.

Letter No. 6—The letter conveys further information about the Pindaries, and their plans to plunder.

FROM—J WAUCHOPE, AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

To—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Banda, the 29th November 1812

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant respecting the entrance of a body of Pindaries into the Berar territory

2 Every account I have since received corroborates the fact of a large body of Pindaries from the Dhurra of both Dost Mohammed and Kadar Bux having pursued the direction of the Nerbudda with the reported intention of ravaging the Berar country but it would appear that those two leaders themselves still continue at their original headquarters of Bagrode and Gerasspore, although it was at first strongly reported that Dost Mohammed had himself accompanied the body.

P S.

Since writing the above I have received a paper of intelligence respecting the plunder from the Officer Commanding at Lohargaon which I have the honour to enclose

Translation of a paper of intelligence received from Lohargaon on the 29th November 1812

Dost Mohammed marched from Gorakhpore Pahui Kote on Sunday, the 4th of Aughan and after plundering everything there returned to Bagrode He has sent a reinforcement of 2,000 Sowars of Karim Khan's party to Ramzan Khan who is at Heerapore with 6,000 Horse and 2,000 foot, and it is reported that he intends to make an incursion on Hutta

Monday, 5th of Aughan 1869, Sambat

(A true translation)

J WAUCHOPE,
A G G

Letter No 7—The letter conveys information about the Pindaries appearing on the borders of Gujrat The strength of the Pindaries as well as of the army of the Nawab of Bhopal is mentioned The prices of foodgrains in Ujjain and Ratlam are also mentioned

FROM—F WARDEN, CHIEF SECRETARY TO BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

To—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Bombay Castle, the 3rd February 1813

I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to communicate to you, the accompanying copy of a dispatch from the Resident at Baroda of this date, conveying intelligence of the appearance of the Pindaries, in the Surat Attaveesey

To

FRANCIS WARDEN ESQUIRE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT BOMBAY

SIR

I have the honour to enclose deposition of a pair of Cossids from Shahjahanpur Sarungpore who arrived at the Residency yesterday

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

Baroda
The 3rd January 1813.

J WILLIAMS
Assistant in Charge.

Deposition of a pair of Cossids from Shahjahanpur Sarungpore arrived on the 2nd January 1813

About 18 days since we left Rutlam and arrived at Shahjahan pur Sarungpore where we heard that a coss distant on the south side of the fort of Talboopaul 50,000 troops were encamped, the Sardars belonging to Sindhia are Juggoba Bapu Dhansingh, Kadirbuksh and Chetty Khan and Dost Mohammed with Pindaries is along with them, and we heard that there are Guns in their Camp

A report prevails that the Nabob of Bhopal named Vazir Mohammed has in the fort 6 or 7 000 men in hopes of an accom modation hostilities were suspended some time ago but have again recommenced.

The Pindaries are plundering on the neighbourhood 20 or 25 coss round the road is entirely stopped

We further heard that Dost Mohammed with the Pindaries, after the settlement at Bhopal will proceed on the borders of Gujrat near Ratlam but some people say they will proceed to Sindhia s Camp

We further heard that 40 coss distant from Ujjain on the banks of the Nerbudda Rashum Khaun and Ramdhin are halted with 7 or 8 000 Pindaries but they are plundering the Pergunnah of Berar and they intend to proceed to Malwa.

Twenty five coss distant from Rutlam at a place called Pratap-garh a Sirdar belonging to Sindhia named Yeshwant Rao Bhow has halted with 7 or 8,000 men and their intention is to join the Army at Talboopaul.

Four or five thousand men of Dhar are encamped at 12 coss distant from Banswara, and they are plundering the villages of the said Pergunnah.

Ramlal Bapoo Sindhia s Sardar has encamped with about 7,000 men at Nowloye.

The price current at Shahjahanpur and Ujjain—
Wheat—28 seers per rupee
Jowary—40 seers per rupee
Muckaye—40 seers per rupee
Ghee—3 seers per rupee
The price current at Rutlam—
Wheat—18 seers per rupee
Jowary—30 seers per rupee
Muckaye—30 seers per rupee
Rice—12 seers per rupee
Ghee—3 seers per rupee.

The merchants of   are came to purchase the grains which enhances the price

(True Copy)

J WILLIAMS,
Assistant in charge

Letter No 8—The letter gives information about the intention of the Pindaries to plunder Saugor, Jubbulpore, Mhow, Rampur and Jhansi

From—J WAUCHOPE, AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BUNDELKHAND

To—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Banda, the 6th March 1812

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo with its enclosure

2 I suspect the body of Pindaries you allude to in your letter to Colonel Gregory, are a Detachment from a body of Dost Mohammed's Pindaries which lately made an excursion in the direction of Jubbulpore under Ramzan Khan This leader however with the whole of the body detached on that excursion have now returned to the vicinity of Bagrode, from whence a second excursion is meditated Saugor, Jubbulpore, Mhow, Rampore, and Jhansi are variously reported as the objects of the projected excursion

Letter No 9—The enclosures to this letter convey information about the incursions of the Pindaries in various parts of Malwa and their intention to enter Malwa

From—J WARDEN, CHIEF SECRETARY TO BOMBAY GOVERNMENT,

To—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Bombay Castle, the 25th March 1813

I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to transmit for your information the accompanying copy of a dispatch from the Resident at Baroda under date the 13th of this month conveying intelligence regarding the Pindaries

To

FRANCIS WARDEN ESQUIRE
CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT BOMBAY

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the accompanying intelligence from Dhar and Indore, and to state that as some part of this information gives reason to believe that another attempt may be made to invade the Attayeesy a copy of the enclosure has been transmitted to the Chief of Surat. In pursuance of the orders conveyed in the dispatch from Mr Secretary Balington dated the 28th ultimo I shall not fail to maintain a communication with the judge and magistrate at Kaira and the Chief of Surat, whenever intelligence that reaches me is of a nature to affect the interest committed to their charge.

2 The information on of the Pindaries at .having an intention to move upon Ratlam, appears uncertain, but should subsequent accounts prove them to be actually on the move in that direction it would be desirable that my proposal in the 7th para graph of my letter of this date for a body of troops joining the Myhee Kanta troops from Kaira should be carried into execution.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient humble servant,

Baroda J R. CARNAC,
The 13th March 1813. Resident.

Translation of intelligence by Cossids from Dhar arrived 13th March 1813

The Cossids left Dhar 7 days ago They state that they went for intelligence to Indore and found Ramdin Poorbia encamped there with 7,000 of Holkar s troops. A Patan, named Roshan was at Dharamporee 13 Coss east of Kookshey with 4,000 men and it was reported he would soon return junction be formed, their intention was said to be movement to Khandesh. As Indore belonged to Holkar it was not plundered by any party of the abovementioned troops.

The Cossids further state that while at Indore they met a Cossid from Choley Meyhayswer going to Holkar s Camp He stated that at the Ghats of Sutwass Hullud Handia, 40 Coss from Indore the Pindari Chiefs Heroo Peroo and Sheetoo were seperately encamped 7 Coss of each other Of these Peroo with 7 or 8,000 horse lightly equipped had 15 days from the present date, crossed the Nerbudda and gone towards Khandesh. The other two Chiefs are still in the vicinity of the Sutwass Ghat and it is rumoured that altogether they have 15 or 20 thousand men. It was said that after Peroo had acquired plunder from Khandesh he would return to have

long had it in contemplation . an irruption into Berar, but the Bhonsla's troops about 10,000 have prevented the execution of the enterprise by being encamped at Colla Chabootra 30 Coss east of Sutwass

The success that attended the irruption into Guzerat has given confidence to the Pindaries and it was supposed that they would soon attempt it again, as also that they would come into Malwa

Holkar's Pindaries, under the denomination of Mundgul Barra Bhoy are encamped within 4 Coss of Shahjahanpore, 25 Coss beyond Ujjain The depredations of these Pindaries are very serious in the neighbourhood of their Camp It is said, but with no certainty, that these Pindaries will direct their way to Ratlam in Malwa

A party of armed men, belonging to Dhar are in its vicinity and some disturbances have lately occurred with the rebel Murar Rao Powar

Jean Bapteste's Battalions about 5,000 under Ragunath Bapoo are in the Depalpore Pergunnah belonging to Holkar 15 Coss beyond Ratlam This force has plundered the village of They are going to Depalpore

Price of grain at Indore per rupee—

32 seers of wheat
45 seers of jawari
40 seers of gram
4½ seers of ghee

Price of grain at Dhar per rupee—

Wheat 28 seers
Jowari 32 seers
Gram 30 seers
Ghee 4 seers

(A true copy of the translation)

J R CARNAC,
Resident

Letter No 10—The short despatch intimates the whereabouts of the Pindaries as derived from messages received from Jhabna and Naundedwar.

FROM—J R CARNAC, RESIDENT AT BARODA

TO—F WARDEN, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

Baroda, the 29th July 1813.

I have the honour to forward for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, two transcripts of intelligence received from Nader-Bhar and Jabwa

Heads of intelligence from Nader Bhar, dated 5th Rajub/5th July 1813.

The Pindaries still remain encamped at Tal Bhopal and Karimgarh in consequence of the rivers Nerbudda and Taptee having been swelled by the rains they are not able to cross over near to Daoleh Metah Gaum in Khandesh are encamped 5,000 of the Peshwa s troops. Degla Sirdar according to the Peshwa s order has left the Army and gone to Shri Nagar and it is the Peshwa s orders to punish the Arabs and Bheels, who have been existing disturbances in Khandesh but from the severe fall of rain for the last two months they still remain unexecuted. Tezh Khan Sarayewala and Jewa Warara Bheel have plundered the dwelling place of the Thannadar of Chitarna Village, belonging to the Peshwa and have carried away some men and cattle on this becoming known the Commander of this district directed a detachment of 1,000 men to march upon them this took place 20 days back, and the Bheels getting notice of the march of the man prepared accordingly and are assembling from all quarters

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Head of Intelligence from Jabwa dated Ashar Sood 13 (11*th July* 1813.

Sindhia occupies his old position Ramdhin Poorbia is cantoned midway between Indore and Depalpore. Roshan Bagin the Talook Purace near to Myhesir has encamped his troops, he has plundered and burnt some villages Dam Singh belonging to Sindhia has encamped 4 Coss from Ujjain with 2 Battalions and 1,000 Cavalry The Pindaries are encamped at Sutwass Ghaut Buree Bybe and plunder round for 30 Coss. Bapooji Sindhia and other Sirdars have encamped near to Merurbahera. Meer Khan is in the Zillah of Jaypore.

Dowlat Rao Sindhia s Battalions are engaged in hostilities with the Pertabghur man, on which account, Sindhia wrote to his Mother saying that the Talook of Partabgarh was under her management, therefore whatever loss, has been sustained by Mansoor Catcherode, and Nowlaee from the Pertabgarh man, do you make good for me. The Pertabghar man has I have since heard, commenced negotiation with Dowlat Rao Sindhia s officers

The cause of Holkar s moving from Bampoor was this that an Astrologer from Benares said that in this station a fire took place, therefore it is requisite to move from it, but if you should not find a better place you are then to return here, they were to make five marches.

(True copies)

J WILLIAMS

First Assistant to the Resident.

Letter No. 11.—The letter contains an enclosure which conveys intelligence regarding the disturbed situation in Ujjain, and other places in Malwa, and also regarding the Pindaries.

FROM—J R CARNAC, RESIDENT AT BARODA,

TO—F WARDEN, CHIEF SECRETARY TO BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

Banda, 2nd September 1813

I have the honour to forward for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council a transcript of intelligence received from Mohammed Atta Munshi

Translation of a paper of intelligence from Munshi Mohammed Atta dated the 22nd Shawban/20th August 1813

It is reported that the Pindaries are encamped forty Coss from Ujjain Their horsemen plunder day and night in the adjacent countries On account of the incessant fall of rains they are unable to make extensive predatory excursions, but they will undoubtedly, after the rainy season commence their accustomed depredation I myself saw from a village I was at, a body of a thousand Pindaries horse proceeding at the distance of two Coss from me on the road to Indore, belonging to Holkar, which place they plundered, carrying off two thousand head of cattle, four hundred of Holkar's Cavalry came that same day into Indore, but made no attempt to pursue the plunderers It was formerly rumoured in Hindustan that Sindhia and Holkar are excellent Soldiers, and had had good troops but their state is greatly altered Sindhia has no money to pay his troops and Holkar is likewise reduced to the same straits

For these last two years the troops of Maharaj Dowlat Rao Sindhia Bahadur have been engaged in prosecuting hostilities against Tal Bhopal and have plundered the vicinal country, but they had no regular engagement, they have by the latest accounts retreated from thence

Maharaja Dowlat Rao Sindhia's orders have arrived in this country for the troops under the command of Jean Baptiste to advance against Bhopal 10,000 of Barabhoy Holkar's troops having united with Khan Sindhia's Sirdar, were going towards Bhopal and according to Sindhia's orders 5,000 Pindaries were likewise proceeding against Bhopal These troops had arrived at Sumboor and returned to their original position on which account I did not conceive it conformable to the Rules of propriety to remain any longer in villages and again returned to Ujjain

Anand Rao Powar's wife is in Dhar, and Moorar Rao is engaged in plundering in the pergunnahs, and Moorar Rao has engaged Raja Behauder with two Battalions and some horsemen, Rajah Bahadur is a Sirdar of Sindhia's Moorar Rao has returned to Dhar with Murd Ali and has erected Batteries against the Citadel

it. The Raja claims the district of Sohagpur from the Rajah of Berar and it is therefore probable that the correspondence related solely to that claim.

3 The detachment will march for the purposes detailed in the proclamation of which I had the honour to furnish you with a copy on or about the 27th instant.

Letter No 15.—The letter refers to the directions of the Governor General to prevent the settlement of the families of the Pindaries between the Nerbudda and Asirgarh in co-operation with the Sindhia. The enclosure is a letter addressed to the Sindhia for that purpose.

FROM—J ADAMS SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—H. RUSSELL RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

Fort William, the 26th November 1813.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant enclosing the copy of a letter from Capt. Sydenham relative to the removal of the families of the Pindaries to the vicinity of Asseergarh and Burhanpur and the probability of their establishing themselves in that quarter

2 The Governor-General in Council is fully impressed with a sense of the dangerous consequences which the successful execution of this plan would produce with reference to the security and tranquillity of our own provinces and those of our ally in Gujrat as well those of the Nizam and the Peshwa.

3. His Excellency in Council has accordingly issued instructions to the Resident with Sindhia of which I have the honour to enclose a copy directing him to address Sindhia without delay and urge him to exert himself to drive the Pindaries back to their former haunts if it shall not be practicable to make a more effectual impression on them. His Excellency in Council contemplates as you will observe, the probability of an occasion arising for the employment of the Subsidiary force at Jalna, and a proportion of His Highness the Nizam's troops to co-operate in this service, and you will be pleased to advert to the possibility of such an arrangement and take into your consideration the most expedient mode of carrying it into effect, and that you will be prepared to carry into execution any instructions on the subject which you may receive.

TO—R. STRACHEY ESQUIRE RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA.

SIR,

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Resident at Hyderabad under date the 9th November enclosing a report of the proceedings of the Pindaries which indicate a design to establish themselves permanently in a position in Sindhia's territories south of the Nerbudda near Asseergarh and Burhanpur

2 It is impossible for the Governor General in Council to view with indifference a circumstance which will so materially affect the security of tranquillity both of the Hon'ble Company's territories in Gujrat and the provinces of their Highnesses the Nizam and the Peshwa, which will thus become more than ever exposed to the invades of the Pindaries His Excellency in Council considers it to be a duty which Dowlat Rao Sindhia owes, no less to himself than to other states, to use every effort to restrain the Pindaries from establishing themselves permanently in a new position and since it is impracticable, in the present situation of affairs, to adopt a general and combined system of measures for suppressing that growing evil, it is more peculiarly incumbent on every one of the established power of India to prevent by the instant application of its means to the occasions that arise, the adoption of any measure on the part of the Pindaries which has such ambitious tendency as that now under consideration, to augment their power, enlarge the sphere of their operations, and facilitate their means of doing mischief

3 You will therefore be pleased to take the earliest opportunity of representing to Dowlat Rao Sindhia the urgent importance of preventing the Pindaries from establishing themselves to the south of the Nerbudda, or indeed in any new position and urge him to direct his local officers to adopt the most decisive measure for compelling them to return across that river to their original stations, if they cannot be more effectually attached It is superfluous to add that it must be an essential part of these measures to prevent the families of the Pindaries from settling in the country Their removal will at all events be practicable in the absence of the Pindaries

4 The arguments to be employed to convince Sindhia of the degree in which his own interests are concerned in the successful execution of this measure, will readily occur to you and I am therefore only directed to desire that you will press them on Sindhia in every possible form in which you deem them calculated to make an impression on his mind

5 It may be expected that the event of Sindhia and his officers entering cordially into the views which you will lay before His Highness, to assist their efforts by the co-operation of the Subsidiary force at Jalna, and a portion of the troops of His Highness the Nizam This question will be for future consideration after the receipt of your report in reply to these instructions The subject will in the meanwhile be mentioned to the Resident at Hyderabad, who will be desired to take it into his consideration, and be prepared to carry into effect any instructions which he may receive to that effect will not however suggest such a co-operation to Dowlat Rao Sindhia without special instructions

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
J ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Fort William
The 26th November 1813

Letter No 16—The letter reports the whereabouts of Pindaries and conveys the information that they intend to raid Nizam's territories south of the Godavari.

FROM—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

TO—H. RUSSELL, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

Nagpur the 31st December 1813.

With reference to the instructions of Government to you and the Resident with Sindhia under date the 26th of November of which I have this day received copies, I deem it proper to state for your information the substance of my last intelligence from Seetoo s Camp

That Chief with his horde continued on the 11th instant in a position south of the Nerbudda, at Malthawun, near Hindia, in the fort of which name also on this bank of the river he and his adherents the Ranjuns have lodged their families and valuable effects by the permission of Sindhia s killadar since the beginning of October Whether or not the families of the whole or principal part of their followers are in the same place is not mentioned, but it is likely that they are with the Camp

Seetoo and the Holkar Shahee Pindaries who have not quitted their seats on the other side of the river seem to act generally in concert and a reconciliation appeared likely to take place between him and the Chiefs of Karim s party who are encamped at Rayseen. A meeting between the principal men of each party was to have taken place on the 14th instant for the purpose of adjusting differences and forming plans for united operations

Seetoo was employed in raising Infantry and equipping his Artillery The elder of the Ranjhuns had just returned from an expedition against some places of Holkar's south of the Nerbudda in the district of Muheshwar from which with the assistance of Infantry and Guns he had levied regular contributions.

I must not omit to mention a report that Seetoo in conjunction with the Holkar Shahee and Karim Shahee Pindaries meditate a combined irruption into the Nizam s territories south of the Godavery as far as the vicinity of Hyderabad.

I shall forward copies of this letter to the Resident with Dowlat Rao Sindhia and to Mr Secretary Adam.

Letter No 17—The letter and its enclosure refer to the establishment of the families of the Pindaries in the neighbourhood of Burhanpur and to what action can be taken against them.

FROM—H. RUSSELL, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

TO—RICHARD JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Dated Hyderabad the 5th January 1814.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th and to send you a copy of my letter of the 25th ultimo to Mr Adam, Secretary on the subject of the removal of the families of the Pindaries to the south of the Nerbudda.

To—JOHN ADAM, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 26th ultimo on the subject of the apparent intention of the Pindaries to establish themselves in the neighbourhood of Boorhanpur.

The Right Honorable the Governor-General will have seen by my dispatch of the 6th instant that the intelligence of the Pindarries being accompanied by their families had been confirmed but that they were likely to be opposed by the Killedar of Aseer from which it may be concluded that Sindeah's officers will execute any orders which he may issue for their being expelled from his districts to the south of the Nerbudda as far as they have the means of doing so But the troops which they now have must be very unequal to cope with the Pindarries

I have communicated a copy of your dispatch to Captain G Sydenham and have desired him to send Hircarrahs on whom he can depend, in the direction of Boorhanpur to ascertain the situation and force of the Pindarries and to discover as far as possible what was their real view in bringing their families across the river with them The force at Jalnah is already prepared for active movement and if its services should be required in the execution of His Lordship's determination, it will probably be advisable to station the principal part of the Nizam's own troops at convenient points along the frontier, and to send the troops at Jalna joined by a party of His Highness's best cavalry, in one or two bodies, according to the intelligence which may be received at the time of the distribution and movements of the Pindarries There would not be much hope I fear of Colonel Rumley's coming up with them to the southward of the Nurbudda, though there could be no doubt of his forcing them to withdraw their families across the river.

Several small parties of Pindarries have penetrated into the Nizam's country in the direction of Omrawetty, but I have not heard of the movement of any large body

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

H RUSSELL,
Resident

Hyderabad.
5th December 1814

Letter No 18.—The enclosure is a paper of intelligence about the intentions of Chitoo to raid the territories of the Peshwa, Bhonsla and the Nizam.

FROM—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

TO—H. RUSSELL RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

Nagpur 9th January 1814.

I have the honour to forward a translation of a paper of intelligence which I have this day received from the Pindary camp

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The same as above to the Resident at Poona and with Sindhia and Colonel Rumley dated the 9th January 1814.

Translation of a paper of intelligence from Seetoo's camp at Malthawun dated the 31st December 1813

Cheetoo returned to camp on Monday the 26th in the morning The next day he held a Durbar and partitioned out the Perganas of Sutwas, Gopalpur Seepaner and Nemawar to his matchlock men, telling them that they were to stand by him to the last, and that as long as they were protected by God they would subsist by plundering the countries of the Peshwa, the Nizam, the Bhonsla, the English Sindia and Holkar He also told them to be ready and have their horses shod for an incursion towards Nagpur after the Teej the third day after the tenth of the Mohuram. Namdar Khan and Khooshal Kooer of Kareem's party he said were also going in the same direction, but it did not matter they were to be ready and let matters take their course. Accordingly they are all getting ready Cheetoo accuses Kishnajee Naeek of spoiling his schemes, and says he has now nothing left but to get his views accomplished by plundering some country Namdar Khan and Khooshal Koowar wish to get Karim released, and then to endeavour by a general combination to obtain Jaghirs from the Peshwa where they may deposit their families, and serve the state. Until then they will plunder the country but all of them at present intend to go on an expedition either against the Nagpur territory or Berar after the Mohurrum. There is no dependence however to be placed upon their movements. Cheetoo is filling up his battalions. Sew Singh commandant has come from Ujjain.

A letter has arrived from Sadik Ali Khan to Cheetoo brought by a Barreedar The contents of the letter were that the Rajah of Berar relied upon Cheetoo's not plundering on his frontier and exhorting him to plunder the territories of the enemy Cheetoo asked the Barreedar who was meant by the enemy He said he had no verbal message, and knew nothing about it. An answer was then written but I do not yet know to what purport.

It is fixed that on the Sunday after the Teej (or the 9th January) the expedition will be commenced.

(A true translation)

(Sd.) RICHARD JENKINS
Resident.

Letter No. 19.—The enclosure gives details about the mutual relations and activities of the Pindari Chief

FROM—R STRACHEY, RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA.

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Sindhia's Camp, 15th January 1814

I have the honour to transmit herewith a translation of a report which I have received from Sutwas

Cheetoo is encamped as before (near Hindia) This day the 8th of Mohurrum (1st January) the party from this Horde who went for plunder to the southward returned empty handed, having had an action with the troops of the Nizam The person whom I sent joined them on their return In that affair about 50 men of the party were killed and their Horses fell into the hands of the Nizam's troops 104 men were wounded, and near 200 Horses and 40 Camels, besides other things, were lost They have had a difficult retreat

Yesterday another party set off towards Burhanpore

Khushal Kooer and Kauder Buksh, who were on the best terms, have become enemies The former, on the 5th instant (29th December) attacked the Horde of Kauder Buksh, killed 10 men, wounded 12, and carried off 10 or 12 Horses with what else he could He lost 2 killed and 10 or 12 wounded

A letter has been written by Khushal Kooer to Captain Hari Singh, who commands Holkar's Artillery at Bagurreah, near Indore, and to the Barra Byes who are also there, telling them of his design to attack Cheetoo, requesting their co-operation, to which they appear to have agreed Cheetoo, having gained intelligence of the design, has sent to endeavour to persuade Ambajee Pant to assist him He has issued the strictest orders to the persons who have charge of the collections of Oonchode, Sutwas, and other places to be on their guard, which they are accordingly, and keep their troops constantly under arms In the Horde, the alarm of Khushal Kooer is very strong For a day or two past Holkar's Artillery and the Barra Byes have been employed in attacking Bagurreah, the Zamindars of which are refractory The nephew of the principal Zamindar has been killed

A letter was received from Cheetoo by Mootee Kooer, who has charge of Sutwas, on the subject of being prepared against Khushal Kooer Mootee Kooer showed me the letter which I have contrived to keep and I transmit it, the original, herewith

Letter No 20.—The short letter gives information about the strength and movements of the Pindaries.

FROM—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

To—H. RUSSELL RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

Nagpur the 23rd January 1814.

I have just received a report from my news-writer in Cheetoo's camp that on Monday the 16th instant, 9,000 Pindaries set out from the neighbourhood of Hindia, in three bodies. Two thousand five hundred under Shekh Dulla were destined for Berar two thousand five hundred for the direction of Taptee Changdeo in Khandesh, and four thousand for Nagpur

Some of the latter party were about Betul on the night of the 20th.

Letter No 21.—The enclosure to this letter which is addressed by Mr Adam to Mr R. Strachey, Resident with Dowlat Rao Sindhia under the same date impresses upon the Resident the urgency of pressing the Sindhia and his ministers to take steps against the Pindaries who had brought their families south of the Nerbudda.

FROM—JOHN ADAM, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To—RICHARD JENKINS ESQUIRE, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, 28th January 1814.

I am directed to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of a letter addressed to the Resident with Doulut Rao Sindeah on this day's date under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

To—R. STRACHEY ESQUIRE, RESIDENT WITH DOULAT RAO SINDEAH.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No 5 under date the 8th instant reporting your proceedings in execution of the instructions communicated to you in my letter of the 26th of November relative to the Pindarries who have removed their families to the southward of the Nurbuddah with the apparent design of establishing themselves permanently in that quarter

The Governor-General in Council observes with concern the supineness and indifference manifested by Doulut Rao Sindeah and his ministers on a question of so much importance to their own interest as that to which you called their attention at the conferences described in your letter and the sentiments expressed by you

with regard to the temporising and short-sighted policy pursued by the Darbar towards the Pindarries correspond entirely with those of the Governor-General in Council

The Governor-General in Council cannot encourage any sanguine hopes of rousing Sindhia to a just sense of his true interests in this respect or of exciting him to adopt vigorous measures for circumscribing the means and repressing growth of a power which threatens at no distant period to become so formidable to his own as well as to the other established Governments of India The Governor-General in Council has no doubt either that Sindeah is swayed by motives such as those which you ascribed to him in the concluding observation of your letter

While therefore it is not to be expected that any decided measures will be taken by Sindeah, it will be desirable that you should keep the subject alive and omit no opportunity of urging the Durbar to instruct its officers south of the Nurbuddah to effect the removal of the families of the Pindarries and to avail themselves of any opportunity of attacking their force, also to afford their officers the necessary support to enable them to execute their orders with efficiency It would seem from the tenor of the arguments employed by Sindeah's ministers in the discussions reported in your dispatch, that this precise object was not particularly pressed upon them by you since their arguments apply rather to a general and comprehensive plan of operation directed to the destruction of the Pindarry's power than to the limited object at present contemplated by Government

At the same time His Excellency concludes that your observation to the ministers that the Governor-General in Council was prepared for every contingency was made with reference only to the eventual employment of the Jaulna force against the Pindarries to the south of the Nurbuddah As however there is a hazard of misconception on the part of Sindeah's Government with respect to the extent to which the British Government is prepared to act and as assurances of the undefined and general nature afforded by you may lead the ministers to expect a co-operation on the part of this Government in any measures which they may determine to adopt, I am directed to recommend great caution to avoid exciting hopes of that nature, which the Governor-General in Council is not prepared to fulfil

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Fort William
The 28th January 1814

J ADAM,
Secretary to Government

Letter No 22.—The enclosure to this letter addressed by Mr Adam to H. Russell, Resident at Hyderabad, under the same date refers to the Government's desire to expel the Pindaries' families recently moved to the regions south of the Nerbudda by force of arms, for which the co-operation of the Nizam's Government and of the Sindhia is requested.

FROM—JOHN ADAM, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, 11th February 1814.

I am directed to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of a letter addressed to the Resident at Hyderabad on this day's date under the authority of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

TO—HENRY RUSSELL, ESQUIRE, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 25th of December in reply to the letter which I had the honour to address to you under date the 26th of the preceding month, relative to the Pindarries who had lately proceeded with their families to the south of the Nerbudda with the apparent design of establishing themselves permanently in that quarter Your dispatch of the 13th of January enclosing the copy of a letter adressed to you by Captain Sydenham in reply to your communication to him on the same subject has also been received

You will have received from the Resident with Doulut Rao Sindiah a copy of his despatch to the Governor General No 5 a *copy of the reply to which has also been transmitted to you.*

The result of Mr Strachey's conference with Sindia's ministers affording little reason to hope that any effectual measures will be adopted by that Durbar with a view to accomplish the objects of this Government as stated in the instructions of the 26th of November it becomes proper to consider the steps which may be taken for carrying them into effect, independently of the co-operation of Sindia, or at least with the limited aid which can be obtained from the local officers of His Highness's Government, south of the Nurbudda unsupported by the Durbar

It would appear that the Killadar of Aseergurh is not indisposed to employ his efforts to oppose the progress and designs of the Pindarries and it is not improbable that he may be excited to exert himself with vigour and cordiality in the support of any measures which it may be determined to adopt for this purpose.

The state of preparation for active service in which the force at Jalna is placed, and the arrangements for securing the co-operation of an efficient of His Highness the Nizam's horse, which have been concerted between Captain Sydenham and Rajah Govind

Buksh under your instructions combined with the judicious distribution of the remainder of His Highness's force appear to offer the best and readiest means of making decisive attacks on the Pindarries to the south of Nurbuda to the extent, at least of driving them beyond the river and compelling them to withdraw their families to the northern side

Obvious considerations suggest the expediency of abstaining from entering Sindia's territory except in a case of great and pressing emergency, such as is not apparent in the present instance without the previous permission of that Government or at least of the local authorities As an application from you to the latter in the present instance will, if attended with success, save considerable time, I am instructed to desire that you will immediately open a communication with them directed to that object urging the motives which ought to influence all the regular states in India to oppose by every means at their command of extension of the power of the Pindarries on stating that the subject is at present in agitation at the Durbar of the Maharajah who will be requested to issue immediate orders to his officers to admit the British troops into His Highness's territory for the purposes stated

You will also call on them to afford every practicable degree of assistance to the British troops which shall be employed on the proposed service, and to co-operate with them by every means in their power

You will immediately forward to Mr Strachey copies of your communication to Sindia's officers

You will exercise your discretion with regard to the expediency of authorizing Colonel Rumbey to make a forward movement to the frontier of the Nizam's country so as to enable him to enter the territory of Doulut Rao Sindia on receiving information of the concurrence of His Highness's officers in that measure Such a movement may it is true give the alarm to the Pindarries, and render the chance of overtaking and attacking them, still less, but as the main object of the measure now in contemplation is to force them to return with their families to the north of Nurbbuda and as the prospect of coming up with them to the southward of tha river is under any circumstances extremely faint, this demonstration of our intentions may have an useful effect and perhaps precludes the necessity of advancing into Sindia's territory

It is superfluous to admit that if the answer from Sindia's officers be unfavourable, it is the desire of Government you should abstain from authorizing the troops to cross the
I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your despatch of the 21st of January enclosing the intelligence concerning the Pindarries received with Captain Sydenham's letter to your address of the 15th of that month That information tends to confirm the belief that it is the intention of the Pindarries to

establish themselves permanently to the southward of the Nurbudda and the importance of adopting early measures force them.

It appears to His Lordship in council to be extremely desirable that eventual measures should be taken by Sindia for defending these passes near Aseergurh described in paper of intelligence transmitted by Captain Sydenham and Mr Strachey will be instructed to press this on the Maharajah and to urge him to furnish to Killadar of Aseergurh with the means of occupying them with troops

I have the honour to be
Sir

Fort William
The 11th February 1814.

J ADAM
Secretary to Government.

Letter No 23—The letter encloses an Akhbar from Hindia dated 5th June which conveys useful information about the Pindaries, Jean Baptiste, etc.

FROM—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

TO—COLONEL DOVETON CAMP AKOLA

Nagpur 10th June 1815

I have the honour to forward for your information the translation of a paper of intelligence I have just received from the Nerbudda

About 200 of the party of Pindaries first mentioned are reported by my Hirkarrahs to have proceeded by Betul and Multai to plunder in the Rajah s country to the north of Nagpur

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Translation of a Marhatta Akhbar from Hindia, dated 5th June

Seetoo Pindarrah with his baggage is encamped three coss to the Westward of Ujjain. From that encampment one thousand picked horsemen have crossed the Nerbudda at the Baglatur Ghat and proceeded by the route of Mel down the Putag Ghat. Where they are going is not ascertained

Wasil Mohammed the brother of Dost Mohammed is encamped at Bhilsa Two thousand horse of his Camp have crossed the Nerbudda at the Bharuk Ghat and are arrived in the vicinity of Shohagpur Babaee. More are expected to follow such is the report.

Seetoo is to establish his cantonments below the Ghats at Hurrengaon. Colonel Jean Baptiste, Jeswant Rao Bhow Krishna Rao Bhow and Rajah Bahadur (Sindhia s Commanders) and Burra Runjan Chhota Runjan, Namdar Khan and Bukah Khan, etc., Pindaries, are five coss on this side of Sarangpore. It is reported they are to canton at Dowlatpore, but at present they are above the Ghats.

(A true translation)

Letter No 24—The letter contains enclosures that convey useful information regarding the strength and movements of the Pindari leaders

FROM—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

TO—F WARDEN, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, BOMBAY

Nagpur, the 22nd October 1815

I have the honour to transmit for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council further accounts respecting the Pindaries, received by this Government and communicated to me

Translation of an extract from a Marhatta letter from Chundajee Bhonsla to the Rajah of Berar, dated 9th of Zeelkad or 13th October, Camp at Bhadoogaon

After compliments I, before sent a letter by a Camel Hircarrah in which I enclosed some Persian papers, found where I took the gun in the battle with Roshan Beg These papers contained reports from a Vakeel sent by him to Seetoo Pindarrah, of conversations held with Seetoo, and also a letter from Seetoo to Roshan Beg I ought to have mentioned this in the letter enclosing the papers in question, but I omitted it Your Highness will have learnt from those papers what passed between the Vakeel and Seetoo

I have just received a letter from the Goosain at Gangeshri (on the Nerbudda) dated the 6th instant, and also accounts from Temboornee, mentioning that the Pindaries will cross on Sunday, the 11th instant I am accordingly prepared and have stationed Hircarrahs for intelligence both at Hindia and Gangeshri I have also sent the necessary orders to Saoleegarh, Betul and Multai

Translation of a letter from the Rajah of Berar's intelligencer at Seoni, dated the 9th of Zeelkad or 13th October

Mirza Roshan Beg is encamped at Khandwa He has written to Khurgaon Butteesee for reinforcements. and accordingly troops are coming from thence to join him

Seetoo Nawab, Namdar Khan Jamadar, Imam Buksh Holkar Shahi, and Tookkoo Jummadar, etc, are about to undertake an expedition with their Pindaries, and their horses are all shod Two hundred of their horse came to reconnoitre the fort of Buglatir, where the water is about a man's height They were prepared to have started on the 6th, when the Karim Shahee Dhurra which is at Bairsa (Bhelsa), wrote to Seetoo that they would join him in the expedition with 2,000 horse Seetoo, Namdar and Tookkoo Jamadar are going with the Luhbur Seetoo in person conducts the Luhbur, which will certainly cross on Sunday by the Buglatir

Ghat. Whether they will go into Berar or to Burhanpore does not appear All the Pindaries but the Tooraees (I believe the Match lock men) who remain in the pergunnahs are assembled at Nemawar with Seetoo

Ramdeen Holkar s Commander is encamped at Tuppah.

(True translation)

R. JENKINS
Resident at Nagpur

Letter No 25—The letter gives information about the movements of the Pindaries and their intention to proceed as far as the Krishna river

FROM—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

To—COL. DOVETON COMMANDING THE HYDER ABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

Nagpur 2nd March 1816

Letters from Nirmal dated the 27th February mention the appearance on that day of a body of Pindaries in that district. They seem to have immediately passed on to the Southward. My Hircarrahs describe them as a body of 5 or 6 000. They were proceeding by moderate marches and have hitherto met with no opposition of consequence. The Kistna was talked of as their destination

Letters from Betul dated the 27th, mention 500 Pindaries belonging to Dost Mohammed and Kadir Buksh to have lately crossed the Nerbudda and Sheikh Dulla the Grassia Chief of Dhungaon and the Bara Bhai whose numbers are not mentioned to be preparing for an expedition.

A small party of about 300 Pindaries is reported to have just passed up with plunder towards Multai, probably a detachment from the main body which has proceeded to the Godavery

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Letter No 26—The enclosure to this letter gives useful information regarding the incursions of the Pindaries as far as Masulipatam.

FROM—G WELLESLEY ACTING RESIDENT WITH SINDHIA.

To—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Sindhia s Camp 3rd March 1816

I have the honour to enclose a copy of my dispatch of this date to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department.

Sindhia's Camp, the 3rd March 1816

To—JOHN ADAM, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

SIR,

I have the honour of transmitting for the acquaintance of Government some further particulars received by me last night respecting the Pindarrah inroad into the Deccan

The newswriter's confused statement respecting the Masulipatam river, and the impracticability of its passage to the Pindarrahs in their late invasion of the Deccan, is illustrated in Mr Jenkins' dispatch to Government of the 22nd December, wherein he reports them to have been turned aside by a branch of the river Kistna at the mouth of which Masulipatam lies

G WELLESLEY,
Acting Resident

Substance of news from Chetoo's Camp received on the 2nd March.

SIR,

The Lubhur, which I before reported to be ready to go from Chetoo's Durrah, went off yesterday the 17th February towards the Deccan, in number about 5 or 6,000 well-armed and equipped It is reported they are gone towards the places where they were before plundering Beyond Hyderabad there is a place called Muchleebunder, there they propose going These disturbers plunder wherever they find it profitable When they went before, they wanted to cross the river there and plunder on the other side, but they could in no way cross the Muchleebunder river which at that time was full Now they propose going there again in the hope that it has fallen, and will admit of a passage About 200 Pindarrahs from the Dhurrahs of Kadir Buksh and Tuckoji of Kinnode and Kanthapoor have accompanied them

(A true translation)

G WELLESLEY,
Acting Resident

Letter No 27—The letter and enclosure reveal the military dispositions ordered by the Colonel to encounter the Pindaris on their advance and their return

FROM—COL J DOVETON, COMMANDING HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE

To—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp, 23rd March 1816

Accompanying I have the honour to transmit for your information copy of a dispatch addressed by me this day to Mr Russell, in reply to his of the 19th instant, as also a copy of my letter of instructions to Lieutenant-Col Scott

To—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SCOTT COMMANDING A DETACHMENT

SIR,

I am directed by Colonel Doveton to request that you will proceed with the detachment detailed in the orders of this day agreeably to the accompanying route, and take up a position at Waukery 13 miles south of Adjuntah for the purpose of preventing the Pindaries escaping to the northward, by that Ghat or any other in its vicinity

At Chickly you will be joined by a thousand of the Nizam's horse, under the command of Gulam Knuckbund Khan or his brother who have received orders to accompany you and remain under your command.

The force under the Commanding Officer will resume its former situation at the head of the Sackimnany Ghat and detachments from the Poona Subsidiary Force will occupy positions at the head of the Cassaberry and Unkunenka Ghats.

You will be careful in keeping up a regular and incessant communication with the Commanding Officer of the Force, for which purpose Camel Hircarrahs will accompany you and you will likewise establish one with the officer commanding the troops in the vicinity of the Cassaberry Ghat.

It will be advisable to throw out in all directions small parties of the Nizam's Horse, in order to get the speediest intelligence of the approach of the Pindaries should they attempt to penetrate through your line of communication.

Camp near Kattu — (Illegible)
The 23rd March 1816 — Dy Qr Mr General.

(True copy)

J DOVETON
Colonel.

Letter No 28—The letter a copy of which was also sent to Mr R. Jenkins under the same date refers to the movements of the Pindari leaders, and the action taken by Dowlat Rao Sindhia against them.

FROM—R. STRACHEY RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA.

To—THE RT HON'BLE THE EARL OF MOIRA, K.G GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Sindhia's Camp Gwalior 28th March 1816.

I have the honour to acquaint Your Excellency that information has been received here stating that Cheetoo Pindarah has recrossed the Nerbudda. I have also received accounts from his Horde, which was near Chepaneer on the 18th instant, on the right bank of that river about fourteen miles from his former position.

A large body of these marauders (of Kerreem's party) under Khooshal Kooer, have moved to the south-westward from the neighbourhood of Shoojawulpur

Ameer Khan quitted Holkar's camp on the 17th instant, and, after visiting Zaulim Sing at Gangrowi, proceeded to Sheergur, where he now remains Kerreem Khan has since followed him to Sheergur, where the families of both these chiefs reside Ameer Khan's army is in the territory of Kota, and since his proceeding to Sheergur has made a few marches in a south-easterly direction, under Omar Khan

Dowlat Rao Sindiah has admitted the expediency of blocking up route to the Deccan as far as may be practicable with a view to obstruct the Pindaries The Maharaja has informed me that he has transmitted orders to Asseer and Boorhanpur directing the adoption of measures for the opposition of the Pindaries, should they hereafter attempt to cross by the passes in that neighbourhood according to the tenor of my communication to His Highness which was made agreeably to Your Excellency's instructions of the 11th and 26th ultimo

Her Highness Bala Bye returned to camp, having concluded her pilgrimage to Allahabad, Benares and Gya a few days ago

Letter No. 29—The letter gives an account of the unsuccessful pursuit of the Pindaris by the Colonel, and also of a successful encounter by one of his commanders—Bhim Rao, which resulted in the destruction of a small band of the Pindaris.

FROM—COL J DOVETON, COMMANDING THE HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE

To—H RUSSELL, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

Camp 1 mile east of Chikli, 12th April 1816

My dispatch of the 10th instant will have informed you of my having just then received accounts from one of my advanced parties stationed at Sindkhair of the approach of the Pindaries, and their apparent intention of proceeding in the direction of Tulnee, with the view as supposed of pushing through the Alleegaum pass about 20 miles to the eastward of my position at Sonah

I, in consequence, moved at 8 O'clock that evening with the force under my command in the direction of Maker, to frustrate their supposed intent as well as to endeavour to strike a blow at them I had not however proceeded on by march above 7 miles when I received information that the advanced party of Pindaries after plundering a place named Seoni in the direction to Tulnee from Sindkhair, had suddenly turned to the north-west, and were then marching rapidly as supposed, for the Dewalghat I immediately retraced mey steps to Sonah, and pushed on the Mysore

Horse under Bhim Rao Bukshi for the Ghat to intercept and cut them off as I was convinced they were only the advance of the principal party He fortunately succeeded in effecting this object and his subsequent operations as well as the supposed loss of the enemy will best appear from the accompanying translation of his official report to me.

In the course of the morning of the 11th I received information from some prisoners taken by Bhim Rao as well as from other sources of intelligence, that the main body of Pindaries were advancing—one of the prisoners on promise of his life being spared and an handsome reward in the event of success undertook to lead me to the precise spot where the main body then were, and I accordingly marched with the light troops at 4 o clock that evening in the direction of Tailgaon during the course of the night as I continued advancing all the intelligence which I could procure convinced me we were in the right direction, and this was confirmed about 8 o clock by the arrival of a Trooper from my advanced scouts with information of their being actually encamped at the time of his departure, between the villages of Tailgaon and Mangrul. On persuing about 2 coss further I fell in with an intelligent Puttail at the village of Kahorah about 4 coss from Tailgaon who informed me that the principal body of Pindaries had arrived in the vicinity of the latter place at 2 o clock on that morning, and that his latest accounts which came down to noon still left them encamped between Mangrul and Tailgaon which places they had attempted to plunder but until that time had been opposed with effect by the inhabitants at the same time offering to lead me direct to their encampment. The detachment therefore proceeded on towards that village of Unchalwanee only about a coss and a half from Tailgaon in high spirits and under the pleasing impression that the surprize of these plunderers would be complete when arriving near it about midnight, to my inexpressible mortification one of my scouts came in with intelligence that they had moved off with great precipitation about 5 o clock in the evening and crossing the country over some rugged height, had proceeded in a direct line for the Ajanta Ghat This was confirmed on our arrival at the village of Unchalwarree, by the Patel of that place who had been in their Camp only a few hours previous He stated them to be about 6 000 well mounted apparently loaded with plunder and having several elephants with them. The force remained at this place until day light and I was not without faint hopes from the direction the Pindaries appeared to have taken that the detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Scott might hear of their approach and fall in with them. On arriving here however I found from various quarters as well as from the officer commanding the Company in possession of the Dewalghat that they had passed through the range of hills about a coss and a half to the westward between that Ghat and the Ajanta by a pass hitherto almost unknown to us, and only practicable I believe for horse and foot.

During the course of the morning, I have received a dispatch from Major Hodgson at Jalna, which would almost induce the supposition that another party of Pindaries were following although all the prisoners agree in the information that the party which have passed comprize the whole of those who crossed the Nerbudda in February, although I cannot learn distinctly when they re-united It is however my intention to move a few miles to the west of Chickly tomorrow morning for the purpose of making it sure, as this appears to have been their favourite route

In concluding this detail of our operations, it now falls to me to perform the pleasing duty of requesting your attention to the meritorious conduct of Bukshi Bhim Rao, and the Mysore Silledar Horse under his command From his purport I have every reason to suppose, that the greater part of the advanced body of Pindaries consisting of about 400 have been severely handled and that but few of them have escaped

I shall do myself the honour of addressing you again in a few days as soon as I shall be able to ascertain whether the whole of these plunderers have actually made their escape, and hope as the season is now far advanced, to receive your instructions with regard to our future movement in advance

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp 1 mile east of Chikhli. J DOVETON,
The 12th April 1816 Colonel

P S—I think I may venture to assert that every previous arrangement which infinitely could devise for procuring speedy intelligence of the movements of the Pindaries had been made Indeed nothing but several untoward circumstances, which no fore sight could provide against, prevented their total destruction

1st. The trooper who came from Mangrul with the first intelligence was mislead at Chikhli, where he was informed that I had proceeded to the Badoolah Ghat in pursuit of the advanced party—he accordingly galloped there when he found I was at Sonah, and before he could arrive at this place, I had marched by this circuitous route there was a delay of 6 hours in the first intelligence

2nd A camel Hircarrah who was sent express to Lieut-Colonel Scott in the coercing of the 10th with orders to him to proceed immediately to take up a centrical position west of the Dewal Ghat, was taken prisoner by the advanced party of Pindaries and lost his camel, although he saved the dispatches These were sent

after me by the Aumil of Chikhli in the direction on which we had first moved, and by that means missed me at Sonah where they did not arrive till 11 o clock on the morning of the 11th and were then to be forwarded on again to Colonel Scott. Had these reached Col Scott as I calculated on he would have been precisely in their front when they were moving to escape from us at it was I find he only reached the position about the time they were making their way through the range of hills.

J DOVETON
Colonel.

Translation of a letter from Bhimrao Bukshi of the Mysore Silledar Horse to Colonel Doveton, giving an account of his affair with the Pindaries dated 12th April 1816

After compliments.

Having received your instructions and taken leave, I proceeded with the Sillehdar Horse under my command in the direction pointed out by you. About 7 o clock in the morning of the 11th I came in sight of the Pindaries who immediately on perceiving my force moved off with great rapidity I persued them upwards of 2 coss below the range of hills, the greater part of them were killed or wounded, and the remainder made their escape by dispersing individually in various directions I have captured one hundred and seventy-six horses and tattoos, also one camel and taken few prisoners My own loss amounts to 2 men killed and 20 wounded 11 horses killed 4 wounded and 3 missing On my return to a village above the pass I learnt that a still larger body of Pindaries were coming and immediately afterwards heard that you had marched with the Force in the direction on which those Pindaries were proceeding In consequence I returned to Sonah.

(A true translation)

J MORGAN
Captain.

Letter No 30 —The letter gives an interesting account of the organization manner of line and movement of the Pindaries.

FROM—COLONEL J DOVETON COMMANDING THE HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp near Chikhli 16th April 1816.

I have the honour to transmit the substance of the information which has been obtained from one of the most intelligent of the Pindarrah followers, taken by the Mysore Horse and which has been confirmed by 4 others examined separately

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Examination of Khandu Pindarrah taken prisoner by the Mysore Horse, under Bhim Rao Bukshi, made on the 14th of April 1816

Question (1)	Anaswer (2)
What is your name	Khandu
Who is the chief of the party to which you were immediately attached ?	Bheeka Syud
What was the strength of the party ?	Upwards of 300
What was the amount of the whole Luhbar ?	10,000 horse of various descriptions
Of whose Dhurrahs was it composed ?	7,000 of Seetoo's, 1,500 of the Holkar Shahee's, 1,000 of Karim Khan's and 500 of Dost Mohammed's.

Narrative

We were all collected at Nemawar, to the amount of 10,000 and crossed the Nerbudda at the Baglatir Ghat We proceeded by the Muckree Ghat, Mail, Maisdee, Ashti, Amner, and crossed the river Wardha below Chanda, proceeded by Edlabad, passed the Godavery leaving Dharampuri 10 coss to the left, crossed the Kistna near Amraoti, plundered the outskirts of the town, moved on towards Guntoor, plundering some places whose names I do not recollect Guntoor was plundered by the advanced party, who might be about a hundred horse, who obtained some booty, but not much, perhaps the whole did not exceed two or three thousand rupees On being fired upon by some sepoys, we quitted Guntoor with precipitation for Mungalgerry, which we were prevented from plundering by having armed people in it, thence we moved to Kummum, forty or fifty horsemen pushed on towards the place, but got entangled in the paddy fields where one of the horses stuck fast, and the remainder being fired upon by some troops galloped back and joined the main body We halted at a small village about half a coss from Kummum, where a consultation was held and it was determined to return by the same route as we advanced to Kummum, but having understood from a Bunjari whom we met with at a small village on our way, that the principal fords of the Kishnah were occupied by troops, and who promised to conduct us across the river by an unfrequented Ghat, we followed the road pointed out by him We had scarcely crossed the Kistna and were dressing our victuals, when a regiment of cavalry made its appearance, in consequence we moved off immediately from thence in the direction of Hyderabad, and when we had arrived within 12 coss of the city, we separated into the two bodies The one to which I belonged under Bhika Syud, proceeded leaving Hyderabad 4 coss on the right, plundered Chundapett, and taking only byepaths, and plundering all the small villages on our route recrossed the Godavery in the neighbourhood of Beer, advanced leaving Jalna 12 coss to our left, ascended a small Ghat near Sindkhair, from whence we made two

marches, and halted near Goderee, about a coss from Chikhli and three coss from the British Camp in among the hills at the same time some of our people who were looking about for forage and firewood, found a camel, and brought it to Bhika Syud who said there must be a Camp somewhere in this vicinity and accordingly we were all on the alert. Seeing a light at a distance, Bhika Syud with 10 horsemen went in the direction of it and about an hour afterwards returned with the intelligence that the force had marched in another direction. We then moved two coss and again halted for the remainder of the night, at day break we mounted and had gone about a coss when we were overtaken by the Mysore Sillehdar Horse. Of the movements of the main body after our separation I am perfectly ignorant.

Question	Answer
After you separated from the main body was no place fixed for rejoining ?	Yes, in the vicinity of Pandharpur but how ever it did not take place
Who was the principal Chief of the Luhbar ?	Hussain Bukah commonly called Bakahu.
For what purpose did you commence your expedition ?	To cross the Kishna and go into Tippu Sultan s country
Did you not know at the time there was no such country ?	No it was reported in the camp that we were going to Tippu Sultan s country but after we had crossed the Kistna we learnt the country belonged to the English.
What were the arrangements made previous to the collection of the Luhbar ?	We all assembled at the command of Seetoo and departed on the Luhbar according to his instructions.
What is your mode of life during the rains?	On our return from an expedition we all repair to Seetoo and give him an account of our operations, then we disperse to our several homes, which are situated near the banks of the Nerbudda and in the Bhopal country at the distance of ten or twenty coss
Do you remain together in cantonment during the monsoon or in the different villages ?	We remain in cantonment during the rains, those belonging to Seetoo s Dhurra at Nemawar those of Karim Khan s at Raisein, Dost Mohammed s Dhurra in the neighbourhood of Bhilsa at Ganeshpur The Holkar Shahee Dhurrah s are stationed as follows — Garde Khan at Kunnode, Kadir Buksh at Katapore, and Sahib Khan and Bahadur Khan at Eklarah.
What preparation do you make before you proceed on a Luhber ?	As long as we continue in Sindhia s country we purchase everything. Afterwards we depend entirely on plunder
Since you carry no provision along with you, how did so large a body as the last Luhbar continue to subsist ?	We mutually assist each other depending entirely on what we can procure from the villages on our route or any convoys we may meet, but are often exposed to temporary privations.
Under whose authority do you consider yourselves ?	Under that of Sindhia and Holkar but the majority under the former

Question	Answer
To what length is it considered the authority of Sindhia and Holkar extends?	Our proceedings are supposed to be regulated by the orders of these Chiefs and we plunder and spare the countries according to their directions, whenever they require our services we always join them
For what reason do you submit to the authority in these matters ?	Because our families find refuge in their dominions, and in the event of our being attacked we should fly there for shelter
Then you never plunder under any circumstances the territories of Sindhia and Holkar ?	Never except by stealth, we have been in the habits for these last 12 years of plundering the Nagpur territories but of late the Dhurras of Seetoo and Karim have not done so in consequence of an agreement
In the event of a pursuit after the Pindaries what is the best mode of intercepting them ?	On their return from an expedition when laden with plunder, because then they are incapable of making such rapid marches as at first, their horses being fatigued, by the journey and incumbered with their loads Should we be pursued across the Nerbudda we would disperse to our several cantonments, and take refuge in Sindhia's territories
In what manner are the marches of the Pindaris conducted ?	When we set out I have no apprehension we march generally seven or eight cossa day, because we wish to reserve our horses for occasions when it may be requisite to make every exertion, but if we have reason to fear a pursuit we can move 20 or 25 coss, and can continue at this rate for twenty days if necessary
On your return from an expedition when laden with plunder what is usual rate of marching ?	About 20 coss a day, we start at day light and continue marching till 12 o'clock, when we halt in the jungle till about 3 or 4 o'clock in the evening, when we resume our march till midnight In all our marches —both coming and going we avoid the high roads and proceed by the most unfrequented paths.
How are you generally armed ?	With spears and swords and but few matchlocks, at an average of about five to every hundred men—some of the principal officers may have pistols
What may be the strength of the Pindaries ?	About 10,000 good horse, and of various other descriptions 5 or 6,000
In what manner do you feed your horses that they are able to stand such extraordinary fatigue ?	We generally feed them in grain such as Chunna, Jowaree, Tooree, in short, whatever we can get, besides we have a preparation of opium essence, blue stone and other ingredients which I cannot particularise and we accustom them when going to bear fatigue Out of fifty horses we got at Chundapett only five were able to keep up
When you conceive you are liable to be overtaken by a body of Horse in pursuit of your party what do you do on such an occasion ?	We move off together in a body and continue so as long as we can Those who fall in the rear are left to their fate, we never stop to defend them

Question	Answer
When you proceed on an expedition are you under the orders of a particular chief or is every party only subject to its own commander	We are nominally under the orders of a particular chief termed the Luhburea but if any person desires to separate from the main body no notice is taken of it.
How do you procure intelligence ?	We never send out persons for intelligence, but struggling parties bring all the information they may obtain on their route and in case of any of our own people missing the main body we set fire to a village, or a stock of forage as points for them to proceed on.
In what manner do you dispose of your booty ?	Every man retains what he gets, with the exception of elephants which are usually given to Seetoo who in return makes a present.

J MORGAN Captain,
Persian Interpreter

Letter No 31.—The letter gives information about the activities of the Pindaries and the enclosure contains a list of the places on the route between Kassurbaree to Lakhanwara.

From—G SYDENHAM AGENT IN BERAR.

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Aurangabad 17th April 1816.

I have the honour to forward for your information a copy of my letter of yesterday's date to the Resident at Hyderabad.

To—HENERY RUSSELL, ESQUIRE, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

Sir

I lately dispatched two Hirkarrahs to explore the Ghats from Kassurbaree to Lakhanwara, who arrived here this morning with a list of them a translation of which I have the honour to enclose.

These Hirkarras inform me that on the 11th instant, they were in the village of Asola near which 300 Pindaries passed on that day moving slowly as if much jaded the loaded Tattoos dismounted, and led by cords held by the horsemen, about one hundred of whom were on horses with docked-tails. They afterwards heard that this party had been attacked by some of our troops, and I have no doubt that they were the Pindaries with whom the Mysore Horse came up represented to amount to 700. Asola is five coss south-east of Sailgaon, which lies at a similar distance east of Jafferabad.

On the 12th the Hirkarras passed within a mile of 1,500 Pindaries on their ground at Paluskhera near Jaum north-east of Sinoka where they saw two elephants with flags of gold cloth and a few camels A villageman who had escaped from this body informed them that they had an European gentleman and a lady prisoners, who were obliged to ride on the march in the middle of the party This the inhabitants called a body of three thousand

The third division, which the Hirkarra did not see, were said to amount to form two to three thousand, but did not probably consist of more than twelve hundred, and I calculate that the whole of the three divisions, which have lately made their escape down the Ghats to the eastward of Ajanta. did not amount to much more than 3,000 or about a fourth of the number represented by flying reports

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Aurangabad G SYDENHAM,
16th April 1816 Agent in Berar

List of passes from Kassurbaree to Lakhanwara according to the report of Hirkarrahs

		Coss	
P.	From Kassurbaree to Purjuree	2	Passed by wheeled carriages
	Pipree	1	Foot-paths for men but difficult for horses Fort near the Dhar pass
	Dhar	1	
	Tirmukjee's Ghat	½	
	Mahadeo	½	
	Gunnesh or Puttun	3	Kunnera fort near the pass
	Ankaree	3	
	Amba	3	
	Ranjan	1	
N.	Khyr	1	Foot-paths
	Neem	1	
	Bhawani Aree	3	
	Gaotalla	1	Practicable for wheeled carriages
M. E J	Chotakoree	3	
	Mehoon	1	
	Lonja	2	Foot-path
	Untoor	2	Fort
	Seep	2½	
P.	Sendra	3	
M E J.	Sitoonda	1½	Fort
P.	Jogesuree	4	
	Moodesuree	4	Foot-path
	Cowlee	4	Do.

N	Nit	½	Foot path.
	Gunneah	1	Do
	Bytaulbaree	2	Foot paths Forts of Bytaulbaree and Ousagurh.
	Hulden	1	
	Furdapoor	7	Near Ajanta. Practicable for wheeled carriages. A large stone gateway without a *Gate*
	Toudapur	3	
	Junnoorra and Sawal Barra	1	
	Muala	1½	Foot-paths.
	Kooroond	1	
	Dhaba	1	
	Dewalghat	1	A large gateway without a gate.
	Bidkobree	1	Foot-paths.
	Khurkee	1	
	Khyr Kher	1	
	Badoola	1	Passable by wheeled carriages.
	Pulees Dhug	1	Foot path.
	Wujeer		
	Sirala		
	Lakhanwara		Practicable for wheeled carriages.

NOTE.—N stands for Nizam, P for Peshwa, and M. E. J for Murtaja Ear Jung. The names of passes opposite to which there are no remarks, represent Ghats practicable for horse.

Aurangabad G SYDENHAM

The 16th April 1816. Agent in Berar

Letter No 32.—The letter reports that Chitoo had recalled his family, followers and baggage from Hindia to Sutwas and that owing to the mutual quarrels, among the Pindari leaders their usual range of depredation south of the Nerbudda has been limited.

FROM—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

To—H. RUSSELL, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

Nagpur 18th April 1814.

I have the honour to transmit for your information some extracts from my latest intelligence respecting the Pindaries.

You will observe that Cheetoo s family and all his baggage and followers have at length been recalled from Hindia to Sutwas their usual place of residence on the northern bank of the Nerbudda and in general it appears that the disputes of the Pindaries amongst themselves and with the petty chiefs in their neighbourhood, have contributed to restrain them from undertaking their usual extensive range of plunder and devastation to the south of the Nerbadda.

I have no direct accounts from Meer Khan s position but the reports that reach the Rajah by means of his Hirkarrahs and the general tenor of collateral intelligence combine to show that he is concentrating his forces for his meditated southern expedition. The Rajah has not yet determined on his plan of defence.

The same as the above to the Residents at Poona and with Sindia and to Captain Sydenham.

Letter No 33.—The enclosures to this letter are an address to John Adam and an abstract of intelligence The last document contains information about the fight between Chitoo and Khushal Kunwar in which Chitoo was defeated and put to flight.

FROM—R STRACHEY, RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA,

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Sindhia's Camp, 22nd April 1814.

I transmit herewith a copy of my letter of this date to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department

TO—JOHN ADAM, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

Sindhia's Camp, 22nd April 1814

SIR,

In my dispatch of the 16th instant to the address of His Excellency the Governor-General I noticed the hostile appearance which the Hordes of Cheetoo and of Kerreem's party had assumed towards each other

Detailed accounts of their subsequent operations to the 12th instant having reached me since the date of that dispatch I do myself the honour to transmit an abstract from the reports which I have received

I should observe that previously to the occurrences related in the encloser, Cheetoo had returned from Hindeah, where he left a small force and had joined his Durrah at Javagaon His adversaries were at Dowlutpoor, between these places, to the southward of the latter, there is range of hills, the roads across which are by difficult passes forming a communication with the Nerbudda

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

RICHARD STRACHEY.

Abstract of intelligence from Durrah of Cheetoo Pindarah

On the 8th instant a skirmish took place near the pass of Khairee in which Cheetoo had the advantage, the other party, under Khooshall Kooer being obliged to retreat Both sides are stated to have suffered equally, viz, 25 killed and 50 wounded

On the following day Khooshall Kooer again advanced from Dowlutpoor by the pass of Toomree which he had cleared for the passage of guns and surprised a post of Cheetoo's infantry who were stationed near that pass. Khooshall Kooer then advanced with 1,000 horse, 200 foot, and 2 guns towards Jevagaon, but he was suddenly attacked in flank, by an inferior force under Omeid Kooer (an officer of Cheetoo) who was stationed at Futtehgurh, a post in advance of Jevagaon, and was defeated after a sharp action with the loss of his guns and upwards of 100 horses, which were taken by Omeid Kooer He in consequence fell back to Dowlutpur by the road on which he had advanced.

On the night of the 11th instant Khooshall Kooer with a force of 15,000 men, horse and foot, moved from Dowlutpur He first attacked the troops of Cheetoo posted for the defence of the passes all of whom were put to the sword. He then advanced to the Durrah of Cheetoo which he succeeded in surprizing, and the latter having lost about 100 killed was obliged to fly Khushall Kooer after having plundered Jevagaon followed him plundering every village which laid on the road. Cheetoo retreated to Kinoje, near which there has long been a cantonment of Holkar Sahee Pindaries which place he plundered. The latter many of whom are with Cheetoo joined in the plunder of Kinoje, their own jageer Cheetoo then gave an order for his own villages to the north of the Nerbudda to be laid waste, which was in part executed without delay

Of the 15,000 troops with Khooshall Kooer 2,000 horse, 2 battalions and 4 guns belong to the Chief of Bhopal. These auxiliaries commenced the attack on Cheetoo's Durrah by opening a fire of grape.

Cheetoo is at Kinoje, from whence Khooshall Kooer is encamped at the distance of about five miles.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

RICHARD STREACHEY

Resident.

Letter No 34.—The letter refers to the military strength of the Pindari leaders, and their intention of effecting a junction to raid Nagpur territories.

FROM—J WAUCHOPE, SUPERINTENDENT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS BUNDELKHAND

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Bundelkhand 23rd April 1814.

Ameer Khan by my latest accounts, still continues at Sher Gurah with an escort of about two thousand horse. A Hircarrah belonging to the newswriter at Saugor who had been sent to

Seronge in quest of intelligence of Ameer Khan, returned on the 17th instant and reported that he had met with a Hircarrah deputed by Ameer Khan to Munnoo Mean the Aumil of Seronge, and giving himself out to be a traveller, he entered into conversation with him and gained from him the following intelligence

That Ameer Khan's main army under the command of his nephew was then at Shujawalpur, 20 coss from Sheregurah in the direction of Bhopal, that he (the Hircarrah) had been sent by Ameer Khan to Munnoo Mean to desire him to assemble all his force and proceed with it towards Bhopal where Ameer Khan himself would shortly join him and from thence the whole would march into the territory of Nagpur The army was stated by this Hircarrah to contain 16,000 Cavalry and upward of 100 Guns The number of Infantry he did not state

The Akbar from Ameer Khan's camp (which I at present receive by the way of Delhi), dated the 5th instant mentions, letters having been received by Ameer Khan from Omur Khan, the person commanding his army then at Agur in the Zillah of Shajihanpur near to Shujawalpur, representing the necessities of the troops, etc, and Mr Strachey in a letter to the Governor-General, dated the 16th instant, of which he has sent me a copy, mentions that Ameer Khan's troops under Omur Khan have moved to Kilchipur committing their depredations on different places without regard to whom they belonged

Should this information be correct it is probable that Ameer Khan, if he really intends to invade Nagpur, will cross the Nerbudda in the vicinity of Hindia which is so far remote from this province that it would be nearly impossible for the force from this quarter to obstruct the advance of Ameer Khan into the Berar country or to do more than intercept his retreat after he shall have been repulsed by the Subsidiary forces from the southward

As I am in daily expectation of receiving more authentic intelligence direct from the camp of Ameer Khan, it is not my intention to take any steps on the present information towards the assemblage and advance of the troops in this quarter, but I entreat the favour of your furnishing me with the earliest possible intelligence you may receive of Ameer Khan's movements or those of his army, which, from the present comparative proximity of the latter to Nagpur, you may perhaps be enabled to obtain more speedily and accurately than I can Early information of the advance of the force at Jaulna, whenever that measure may be determined on, as well as of any military arrangements which the Rajah of Berar may himself be making to avert the threatened danger, will also be of most essential importance in regulating our proceeding in this quarter, more especially as some time must be required to concentrate the troops to be eventually assembled on the frontier of this province from their present positions

Letter No 35.—The letter gives information about the incursions of the Pindaries, and the value of the booty they had secured during their late ravages beyond the Krishna.

FROM—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

TO—COL. J DOVETON COMMANDING THE HYDER ABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

Nagpur 29th April 1816.

I have the honour to enclose for your information translations of two papers of intelligence respecting the Pindaries.

A report from my newswriter at Betul mentions that 700 Pindaries had appeared in that neighbourhood on the 26th instant.

The same as the abov to the Residents at Poona Hyderabad and with Dowlat Rao Sindhia, and to Captain Sydenham at Aurangabad

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Translation of an Akhbar from a newswriter at Hindia, dated the 22nd April.

Setoo and the elder Ranjun are at Nemawur On Wednesday the 17th after an interval of two months and a half the plundering parties returned and entered Camp The plundering parties of all three Dhurrahs have come together All the Pindaries of Karim and the Holkar Shahee passed over by the Ghat of Hindia and halted there for one night and marched in the morning The party of the Holkar Shahee went to Kunode. Those of the Karim s division went up the Toomree Ghat and proceeded towards Sujawalpore. The Pindaries say they went two marches the other side of the river Kishna. The English had warned the country and placed all property in places of security The villages were deserted. The plundering party had not acquired anying very extraordinary there but they had carried off four elephants and sixty camels, at Dewalghat owing to the pass being occupied all were left behind. One elephant was let go and another was tied to a tree. Notwithstanding the Ghat the Bheels and an English Regiment made an attack upon them and three hundred horses and men remained behind who have not been heard of since. In the vicinity of the river Kishna also two Regiments who were in pursuit were seen by them on one bank of the river whilst they were cooking on the other The instant they saw them they mounted their horses and ran away for the space of three Manzils. Their none either of men or horses were lost. However altogether the plundering party has suffered considerably and at every village five or ten horses and men were left behind. Still property to the amount of one crore has been brought into the three Dhurrahs, as well as two good elephants. Buksh Khan Toraech brought one elephant. Seetoo made a present to him of a turban, a pair of Shawls and one thousand rupees Twenty camels and seven horses belonged to a Regiment. Every one retains the horses and camels he brings. The elephants, Palki, Nukarruhi and standards they give up to the Sirkar receiving a reward in lieu. Such is the

custom Bhana Toraech who is under Karim brought one elephant The Pindaries of Karim brought also fifteen camels and five horses Ten camels have also been carried into the Dhurrah of the Holkar Shahee The enumeration of the plunder is two elephants, forty-five camels and twelve horses Sheikh Dulla has told the Pindaries to get their horses ready for an expedition to Surat to extend to the month of Asharh (the middle of June)

(From the same source, dated 24th April)

On wednesday Sheikh Dulla with a thousand Pindary horse from the Dhurrah of Seetoo passed by the Ghat of Hindia and proceeded by Harda to the Melghat It is not known whether they will pass into Berar or return Sheikh Dulla has made an agreement in the Dhurrah with Seetoo and the Tooraechs, that he will go into Berar and return in twenty days, after which all the Pindaries are to unite in an expedition to Surat Until then they are to get their horses ready and they actually have commenced giving them Musulih A pair of Hirkarrahs has been sent by Seetoo into Berar to obtain intelligence concerning the forces, to learn where the English force is stationed, whether they are moving or fixed in one station as before The Hircarrahs are ordered to procure exact information on these points

(A true translation)

R JENKINS,
Resident.

Letter No. 36—The letter conveys the information that a body of Pindaries 4,000 strong had crossed the Nerbudda on the 27th or 28th April.

FROM—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—COL J DOVETON, COMMANDING, HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE

Nagpur, 4th May 1816

By accounts last night received from the Nerbudda, it appears that 4,000 Pindaries belonging to Wausil Mohammed crossed the Nerbudda at the Bharkus Ghat in the vicinity of Hoshangabad, on the 27th or 28th ultimo, half of which are said to have proceeded eastward towards Sreenugger, and half to be coming down in this direction

Fresh accounts from Seetoo's camp represent a new expedition to be in contemplation, as soon as the horses are recruited from the fatigues of their late one, and a renewal of their attempts to the southward, as well as an expedition to Surat, is talked of as being proposed before the rains

The same to the Chief Secretaries at Bombay and Madras, to the Residents at Hyderabad, Poona and Sindhia's Camp, and to Captain Sydenham

Letter No 37.—The enclosure to this letter which a copy of Mr Strachey's address to the Governor-General under the same date gives useful information regarding the activities of the Pindaris and the strain of relations between the Holkar and Sindhia due to the ravages of the Pindaris attached to these two states, on the territories of each other

FROM—R. STRACHEY RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Sindhia s Camp 19th May 1814.

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of my dispatch of this date to the Right Honorable the Governor-General.

TO—HIS EXCELLENCY
THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF MOIRA.

MY LORD,

Cheetoo after his defeat by the Pindaries of Kerreem s party fled to the south westward of Oojain. He at length collected his dispersed hordes and joined Sindiah s Commander Jeswunt Rao Bhau, who has been gradually moving from Mewar by Mundessore and Dhar towards Oojain for sometime past. Their forces have now advanced towards the Pindaries of Keerreem who occupy most of Cheetoo s possessions, with the exception of Sutwas which fortress by the last accounts they were besieging

The late reverses sustained by Cheetoo are to be attributed in a great measure to the co-operation of the Nabob of Bhopal and a body of Holkar s infantry and artillery with his opponents. nus Holkar is aiding the Pindaries on one side and the other is o ed by an army of Sindiah while both these chieftains declare their object to be the reduction of those marauders.

Jeswunt Rao Bhau has written to Sindiah for instructions but in the mean time he acts according to his own views Sindiah has informed him that he has ordered Colonel Jean Baptiste to that quarter that he must unite with Baptiste, and that they will act in concert. In the mean time Jeswunt Rao Bhao seems anxious to defeat the Pindaries before Baptiste s arrival.

Jeswunt Rao Bhau s troops for some months past have committed frequent depredations on Holkar s territory a conduct by no means extraordinary such being the practice of Sindiah s and Holkar s officers towards the possession of each of these chiefs respectively Since Cheetoo s junction with Jeswunt Rao Bhao the excesses in Holkar s districts have been more than usual. Holkar has repeatedly remonstrated and he now calls on Sindhia to seize Cheetoo Sindiah in reply states the greater necessity of reducing

the other party which can be facilitated by Cheetoo's aid, and points out the policy of taking advantage of their mutual enmity The aggression of Sindhiah's troops on Holkar's territory has far outbalanced Holkar's on that of Sindiah To the repeated complaints of that government this promises that a stop shall be put to the evil, but observes that there are equal grounds of complaint against Holkar which must be remedied at the same time No arrangement however follows, and the confusion continues

Baptiste has at length moved from camp He is gone by Janshi to Chandery whence it is said that he will proceed to Bahaudergurh where his troops will assemble The officers of this Government who command Brigades of infantry have been ordered to place detachments at his disposal It may be considered likely that he will endeavour to secure the co-operation of Cheetoo The primary object of his expedition is now publicly talked of as an attack on the Pindaries—of Kareem's party

On the 4th instant a serious affray occurred during a large Mela at Ooojain, between two tribes of Fakeers, on which occasion a conflict took place and many lives were lost A scene of great confusion arose, when a body of Cheetoo's adherents, who seperated from him in his late flight, and had halted in neighbourhood of the city, took the opportunity of attacking and plundeing the pilgrims The Governor of Ooojin succeeded in seizing the chief of one of the contending parties a rich Gosawi of Kota, who was severely wounded and Sindiah has ordered him to be heavily fined The Pindaries went off with impunity

Sindia's Camp — RICHARD STRACHEY,
The 19th May 1814 — Resident

Letter No. 38.—The letter conveys the intentions of the Government to regulate its defensive measures against the Pindaries in the next cold weather. Mr. Jenkins is desired to ascertain if the Bhonsla would require the British assistance for the defence of his own territories.

FROM—J ADAM, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William, 20th May 1814

You will have received from Mr Elphinstone a copy of his dispatch No 5, dated the 28th of April, reporting the substance of his communication to the vakeel of Holkar residing at Poona, in reply to the enquiries made by that person under orders from his court, relative to the views and objects of the British Government in preparing the subsidiary force for service in the field

The Governor-General-in-Council concludes that you will have availed yourself of that information to confirm, the *impression* which may have already been made on the mind of the Rajah of Nagpur by your declarations of the resolution of the British Government to regulate its defensive measures by its sense of its own interest and security and that of its allies without any reference to those of the Rajah. It appears to His Excellency-in-Council that the knowledge of such a communication as that of Mr Elphinstone to Holkar's vakeel having been made to a power *** influenced if not guided by Meer Khan in its political measures aided by such observations as would be offered by you, will more effectually impress the Rajah with a belief, that we are determined to withhold our assistance than any direct disclaimer of such intention addressed to himself

It would be desirable to take this opportunity of intimating to the Rajah that if he *should not solicit our alliance, so* early as to afford time for making the necessary arrangements for his protection and security before the opening of the season for military operations, he cannot expect our compliance with his application which if delayed until the actual occurrence or proximity of the danger would be attended with great inconvenience to the British Government, and perhaps involve it in hostilities, which under a more frank and open conduct on the part of the Rajah might be avoided. This language has already been suggested to you in the instructions of the 10th July but it might be advantageous to urge the point in connection with the communication which you are now desired to make to the Rajah.

The Governor-General-in-Council confidently hopes, that no long period will now elapse without such verification of the Rajah's real views with respect to an alliance with the British Government as shall enable His Excellency in-Council to determine the precise objects and extent of such political and military arrangements as it will become indispensable to adopt during the interval of repose *afforded by the rainy season* with a view *to* enable *us to* meet the events which appear likely to arise in the ensuing cold weather

In this expectation His Excellency in-Council has deferred for a time the communication of his final orders for the assembly of the troops at the several points from which he will eventually be required to act but such confidential communications will be made without delay to the Government of Fort Saint George, and such previous arrangements and dispositions made, as shall enable the proper authorities to carry into effect without loss of time, such orders as His Excellency-in-Council may finally issue.

P S—A copy of the letter of this date to the Resident at Poona in reply *to* his dispatch No 5 of the 28th *ultimo is enclosed for* your information.

Letter No 39—The intelligence contained in the enclosure reveals the union of the forces of Jean Baptiste with the Pindari leaders Dost Mohammed and Chitoo, for the purpose of attacking Bhopal

FROM—J WOUCHOPE, RESIDENT AT BANDA

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Banda, 11th September 1814

I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying intelligence from Dost Mohammed's camp

Extract from a Paper of Intelligence from the Dhurra of Doast Mohammad near Bhilsah, dated the 3rd September 1814

On the 28th of August messages were brought by a camel driver and a pair of Hircarrahs, successively, from Jean Baptiste, inviting Doast Mohammed to an interview and acquainting him that Cheetoo had already arrived in Baptiste's camp On the 29th Doast Mohammed, attended by two thousand horse, set out to visit Jean Baptiste and was met at a distance of 2 or 3 coss by Mannoo Beg Captain, and Parussnath Seth Gomashtah, by whom he was conducted into Baptiste's camp On the first day the usual ceremonies passed On the next, Baptiste sent for Doast Mohammed and told him it was the order of Maharajah Dowlat Rao Sindiah that two thousand of his horse, composed of his finest men and horses, should be permanently attached to his (Baptiste's) army, that when opportunities offered for plunder in making new conquests they should receive no pay but so long as such opportunities did not exist they should receive a thousand rupees a day without fail On any occasion of particular emergency Doast Mohammed was to join Baptiste with his whole force Baptiste further said it was the wish of Dowlat Rao Sindiah that he should be cordially united with Cheetoo to whom a thousand rupees a day had also been assigned, and as soon as that union was well established, it was the Maharajah's intention to employ them on some important service

Doast Mohummed agreed to this arrangement after which Cheetoo was sent for and Baptiste effected a friendly meeting between them Dóast Mohummed then presented Jean Baptiste two horses valued at two thousand rupees each Doast Mohummed in the course of the interview having complained that Appa Khandurao had taken from him Bagrode and all his lands, and by his hostile conduct prevented him from making any distant and profitable excursions Jean Baptiste answered that as soon as he had accomplished the Bhopal business he would not only recover his lands for him but other favours would be conferred on him by the Maharajah, provided he proved himself zealous in his cause A written engagement was then formally executed by Doast Mahommud by which he agreed to furnish permanently two thousand of his best description of horse, and on emergency the whole

of his force, after which Khillats and presents were given to Dost Mahammed and six of his officers. Baptiste having proposed on the part of Sindiah to create Doast Mahammed a Nawab the latter declined the honour at that time, saying he would not accept it until he had performed some service that should merit it.

Antajee Pandit a vakeel on the part of the Rajah of Berar arrived in Doast Mohammed's camp twenty days before the above transactions with proposals that Doast Mohammed should accept provision from the Rajah. He represented to Doast Mohammed that his father Heera Pindara was an ancient servant of the Nagpur Government, for which he held Jageer of four lakhs of Rupees on condition of his directing his predatory excursion against such countries as the Nagpur Government pointed out. Doast Mohammed replied that his father had never more than five or six thousand Pindaries in his service, while he had fourteen or fifteen thousand horse, two Battalions and seven guns but that if the Nagpur Government would grant him a Jageer of ten lakhs of Rupees he would enter its service. On the 26th of August the Nagpur Vakeel sent Oodajee Naick accompanied by Aazam Koar and Baillee Koar to adjust the affair

Jeon Baptiste is encamped at the village of Dewas 9 coss East of Oujein with 9 Battalions of Infantry and 4 000 horse, exclusive of 3 000 horse and foot and 41 guns under Rajah Bahadur who had lately joined him. Jeswant Rao Bhao with 10 000 horse and 20 guns is encamped at the village of Soontelah from whence he paid his respects to Jean Baptiste. Jetha Bhao Subhadar of Newar who had formerly revolted from Sindia came with 20 000 horse and foot and 40 guns to have an interview with Jean Baptiste on which occasion the latter treacherously seized him and sent him prisoner to Gwalior Altogether the force assembled under Baptiste amounts to nearly a lakh of horse and foot and 113 guns and it is his intention first to attack Bhopal.

J WAUCHOPE.

Letter No 40—**The enclosure to the letter gives information about the preparedness of the Pindaris for their plundering raids, since the fair season had started.**

FROM—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

TO—H. RUSSELL, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

Nagpur 6th October 1816.

I have the honour to enclose for your information the translation of a paper of intelligence yesterday received from Hindia.

The same as the above to—
Colonel Doveton.
The Hon'ble M. Elphinstone.
Captain Close.

Translation of an Akhbar from Hindia, dated the 26th September 1816

The Nawab Seetoo is at his post of Nemawar The elder Ranjan was at Sutwas, but on the eighteenth he came to Nemawar Seetoo, Ranjan and the Jemadars of the Pindaras, and ten other of the principal people have met together and held counsel on the point of getting ready the expedition for plundering The aforementioned Pindarrahs having completed the shoeing of their horses are ready Namdar Khan Karim Shahee having come with fifty horsemen, and passing over the Nerbudda at the Chipaneer Ghat on Boats carried off a hundred head of cattle from the districts of Kothra and Chapeewaree Pergunnah, Seoni A letter has arrived from Sindhia to Anna Sahib to this effect that they should go and oppose Mirza Roushan Beg In consequence Anna Sahib has marched from Dhun Talao to Ujein Roshan Beg with ten thousand troops and 40 guns had arrived at Noolaee, and having plundered and sacked that place, which was under the Bhoos Kuttiah, from thence he proceeded to Khachrod, where he has erected Batteries and demanded a contribution Some Huzoorees of Sindhia's have come to Seetoo and said that Anna Sahib has gone with his forces to Ujjain, do you uniting to yourself the whole body of the Pindaries go and oppose Roshan Beg The Nawab Seetoo gave no answer Baptiste having made himself master of Raghoogarh, has left one Captain in that post, and gone with four Battalions to Kotta Seetoo has received information that Sindhia also is coming to Kotta Bhuroo Pandit Soubhedar has been removed from Hindia and gone towards Gwalior That Soubeh has been conferred on Baba Sahib

(A true translation)

R JENKINS,
Resident

Letter No 41—The enclosure is a paper of intelligence regarding the affairs of the Pindaries, their mutual wrangles and what new territories they mean to raid.

From—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

To—G STRACHEY, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, FORT ST GEORGE

Nagpur, the 22nd October 1816

I have the honour to forward for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council the enclosed translation from a paper of intelligence last night received from Hindia

The same to the Chief Secretary at Bombay

Translation of an extract from a paper of intelligence, dated Hindia 13th October

Seetoo with his Pindaries is at Nemawar and the elder Ranjan at Sutwas. Ten thousand horse belonging to Seetoo ten thousand belonging to Karim and seven thousand of the Holkar Shahee, in all 27 thousand Pindaries have their horses shod and the Luhbur is ready They were to have set out at the Dusserah and reports prevailed that they were going either towards Surat or towards Jagannath but it is not certain to what quarter the Luhbur will proceed The elder Ranjan levied contributions on two villages in the Jagir of Kadir Buksh of the Holkar Shahee division A misunderstanding between the two Chiefs was the consequence. Kadir Buksh entertained twelve hundred Arabs to give battle to Ranjan who on his side summoned all his Pindaries to assemble. Seetoo on hearing this exerted himself to reconcile the parties, but in consequence of their dispute the Luhbur was detained A reconciliation has now been effected and on the Parwa of the Deewali (21st October) having performed the usual ceremony of Poojah to the Nerbudda the Luhbur will cross on boats, as the river is not yet fordable.

Sawat Khan the son of Karim Pindarrah hitherto resided at Kota. Toolsa Bai the wife of Holkar wrote to the Rajah of Kota to send Sawat Khan to her The Rajah in consequence has dismissed Sawat Khan with a dress of honour in order to his departure to the Bai s Camp He has made one march from Kota and has 2 000 troops with him. On the arrival of Sawat Khan the Bai intends to release Karim and to send him with a force of infantry and guns to Bhopal

(A true translation)

R. JENKINS

Resident at Nagpur

Letter No 42 —The enclosure to this letter addressed to John Adam Secretary to Government reports the measure the Pindaries think of taking against a possible attack on them the attitude of the Sindhia in ordering his Commander in Malwa to break off all intercourse with the Pindaries the Jai Singh Baptiste affair and the depredations in the territories of Bhopal.

FROM—R. CLOSE RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA.

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Gwalior the 17th November 1816.

I have the honour to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of my dispatch of the 16th instant to Mr Adam

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Gwalior,
16th November 1816

To—JOHN ADAM, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

SIR,

The approach of the British and Allied troops towards the Nerbudda appears to have excited considerable attention, not only amongst the Pindarees, but the Governments north of that river, the current belief is that an attack is designed upon those freebooters, and I am informed that they have now lodged their families and valuable property in Sutwass and are considering what other measures they should take to guard against the dangers which menace them

2 The Chiefs are stated to be deliberating between the expediency of collecting their followers to make a stand against their enemies, or of detaching them across the Nerbudda so as to make a diversion of the allied troops by calling them off to the protection of their own territories which of these plans will be adopted by them does not as yet appear certain, but it is evident that the precautions which have been taken for the defence of the Nagpur dominions have tended greatly to discourage if they should not ultimately prevent the usual inroads of the Pindarees into the Southern countries

3 In the present emergency the Pindaree Chiefs have addressed themselves to Sindhia, but I have not yet satisfactorily learnt the purport either of their communications or of Sindhia's in reply His Highness however from ordering his Commander in Malwa to break off all the intercourse with the Pindarees and to separate himself from them, would seem to intend leaving them to their fate and being himself a quiet spectator of any measures which may be pursued against them

4 The Accounts which are received by this Durbar from Poona represent that Government being cordially engaged with us in framing arrangements for repressing the incursions of the Pindarees, and much importance is attached by the Maratha states in this quarter to the part thus taken by the Peshwa
there is an affectation of regarding as the Chiefs in the preparations now on foot, mention has been made here of Sindhia's taking some part the Pindaries, but the design of this I apprehend only be to preserve some appearance of an to concur in the views of the British Government

5 Exclusively of the transactions on the Nerbudda, the contest with Jai Singh Biptiste continues to make slow, but successful and the factions in the Ministry engross all attention in the Durbar at present, although the proceedings at Jodhpore are beginning to excite some

likewise. Bapoojee Sindhia and Meer Khan have marched towards that capital but with the former to support the pretensions of Goolraj the brother of the late Anand Raj Bukshee, supposed to have been murdered at Meer Khan s instigating and trying to maintain his ascendancy in the and promises in return for Bapoojee Sindhia's compliance to adjust all the pecuniary claims of the Government upon his master and the latter to opposite faction formed of some of Raja relations who also engage to satisfy his demands upon the Government if they succeed in geeting the administration into their own hands

6 The two forces are near each other and frequent communications have passed between Meer Khan and Bapoojee Sindhia, sometimes in expostulating, but at other times in a more conciliating tone, so that it is yet very doubtful whether they will proceed to extremities In the mean time a correspondence is carried on between the Jaipore Government and Goolraj each urging the other to make an attack upon Meer Khan and his other commanders who continue to over run and levy contributions on the Jaipore territories but though the policy of a spontaneous attack is admitted by both parties, no one seems prepared to strike any important block.

7 Dowlat Rao Sindhia has been anxious to take advantage of the present divided state of Amir Khan s affairs and to use some endeavours for reducing his power by which the Jaipur Government would be secured from the necessity of resorting to others for protection but no steps are yet taken for that purpose, nor does there at present seem to be any such design

8 I had written thus for when I received intelligence which I have every reason to consider authentic, that the Pindaree Leaders Namdar Khan and Cheetoo have required instructions from Dowlat Rao Sindhia how to act in their present critical situation they profess their readiness to obey His Highness in every thing and either to ravage the Nagpur territories or to abstain from crossing the Nerbudda as he may desire in the mean time Cheetoo represents that he had recalled a part of his Dhurra which had passed the river a circumstance which is confirmed by accounts received and transmitted to me, by the Resident at Nagpur

9. It appears suitable to the immediate views and interests of this Government to retain the Pindarees for the present in a state of inaction, and it is therefore probable that Dowlat Rao Sindhia will use what influence he possesses over them, to check rather than stimulate their proceedings lest a repetition of their aggressions should in the present state of things encourage the advance of the allied troops across the Nerbudda. At the same time it is likely that the danger of encouraging the Pindaree Leaders to rise in their vexatious demands upon His Highness may prevent his exerting his authority to restrain them in a decided manner

10 The dominions of the Nawab of Bhopal have suffered much within these few months from plunder and devastation, and I have occasionally received from thence letters which appeared to indicate a desire to recur to the negotiations which were formerly broken off with that state As I had no authority to correspond on that subject with the Nawab I have always referred him to Mr Wauchope

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

R CLOSE,

Resident

Letter No 43.—The enclosure originally addressed to J Adam, Secretary to Government refers to the contents of certain letters from Pindari Chiefs to Doulat Rao, and gives a few extracts from these letters to show how the Pindari Chiefs were pleading with the Sindhia for his protection against the intention of the English to destroy them The attitude of the Sindhia is described as "dissuasive"

FROM—R CLOSE, RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA

To—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Gwalior, the 20th November 1816

I have the honour to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of my dispatch of this date to Mr Adam

Gwalior,

20th November 1816

To—JOHN ADAM, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy and translation of a letter received by Dowlat Rao Sindhia from Namdar Khan, besides copies of some other letters as they are noted in the margin The following extracts from those last mentioned will convey to His Excellency the Governor-General all that they contain of any importance, the authenticity of Namdar Khan's letter scarcely admits of a doubt and as I obtained the rest from the same source although I have not had the same means of establishing their validity, I have reason to believe in the correctness of them also

2 No 2 with nearly a repetition of the preceding letter goes on to say It is well known to you what sort of advantage the Nagpur Rajah will reap from our devastations and that the whole of the Deccannees will bear the blame. I request that Jeswant Rao Bhow may be directed to join us, and at a time of need you may also be put to some inconvenience at present the service of the Sirkar is the first object, and observe with what devotion it shall be performed but first let an answer be prepared such as fully us and be sent expeditiously as give confi dence, for a scene of trouble us Accounts shall be sent to you in quick succession of what passes in this quarter

3. No 3 after mentioning the approach of the English troops and those of the allies severally to within 18 Coss of Setoo s posi tion and this vigilance and of the Ghats, continues thus "but what concerns me, is to find that our master is ready to assist in our destruction and has not consulted the advantage of his own dominions all the Jemadars of the Pindarees in this quarter regard your Highness as their Sovereign and Master and having now con sulted together they have disposed several letters to the presence and they will devote themselves to the execution of whatever orders may be issued in consequence. We are expecting your Highness s commands but in default of them the six Dhurras will form six separate bodies and will ravage and destroy the country of the English Of this be assured because we were satisfied with a small Jaidad and took no concern in the affairs of others but in seasons of difficulty there is no choice.

4. No 4 after repeating that the British and the allies are advancing to attack the Pindarees goes on as follows I am igno- rant whether all this is known to the presence, but let the Sircar consider well when we shall be no more how will the Nagpur man and the Peshwa Bahadur escape. We are now without remedy let His Highness s commands be made known to us that we may obey them. Hitherto we have never disobeyed orders or acted treache rously towards the Sircar We now request that some arrangements or negotiations may be entered into with the English and that they may be communicated to your servants, it will then be seen what our conduct will be likewise One thing gives me uneasiness the Pindarees are a lawless tribe and will lay every country waste they regard your Highness as their refuge and protector and for that reason I earnestly represent that if there is any delay in an answer to this your servants will be ruined, and the greater dispatch is used in sending us your commands the more it will be to our advantage.

5 No 5 is written by Wausil Mohammed the brother of the late Dost Mohammad who manages the affairs of the Durra for his nephew Muzhur Buksh (the son of Dost Mohammed) who is yet young After noticing the accounts he had received from Cheetoo that the allies were advancing for the expulsion of the

Pindarees, and that he had sent some horse to Cheetoo in compliance with his requisition, the rest of his followers being with Baptiste, he goes on thus "Your Highness had made some provision for us and had settled our affairs, but now disorder and confusion will prevail as before, the Pindarees are no longer under control they will now make no distinction of countries but will lay every place waste Whatever your Highness's orders may now be, they shall be executed with the utmost zeal and attention, now in the six Durras near 50,000 horse awaiting an answer and the orders of the presence My Vakeel is with your Highness and will explain matters further to you"

6 In answer to all this, all I have yet learnt is that His Highness has spoken to Namdar Khan's Vakeel in a dissuasive tone, but in such a manner that it would seem to be less his wish to restrain the Pindarees than to exculpate himself from the charge of encouraging them

I have the honour to be.

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd) R CLOSE,

Resident.

Translation of a letter from Namdar Khan, dated 17th Zeehidge or the 8th of November to Dowlat Rao Sindhia

Compliments omitted

"From the writing of Nowab Mohammed Kamal Khan Bahadur, I have learnt the following news, that the Nagpur Army with the Regiments of the English are coming this way to attack us (speaking of the Pindarras collectively) and the troops of the Hyderabad Wallah also, accompanied by the English Regiments have marched from the Deccan The said Nawab, Mohammed Kamal Khan, having drawn up all the boats of the river to his side and taken good care of them, is now ready for battle and the sowars of your slave I have sent to him and shall follow myself when necessary, and the Lubhur of Sowars, which had marched has been ordered to return My humble representation now is that if orders are given me, I will engage the enemy or if I am desired I will march with a light force and lay waste and destroy their country I have sent letters to the Nagpur Wallah, when the replies arrive I shall send another Arzee to the Presence In the present conjuncture, we are considering how to dispose of our families If Jeswant Rao Bhow or Meer Khan will take care of them, it is well, if not, we must see what else can be done Our hopes are in your favour and exaltation, because you are our master, and we your servants are obedient to your commands In this subject whatever advice or orders you may give, your slaves will carry into execution The Arzee of the said Nowab (Cheetoo) will have reached the threshold of the Presence, and particular accounts of

that quarter will have been obtained from thence. What was necessary is contained in this Arzee." And the usual concluding complimentary style.

(A true translation)

(Sd) R. CLOSE,
Resident

Letter No 44.—The letter reports the movements of the Pindaries to eastwards thus evading the British detachments set on watch

FROM—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

TO—HENFRY RUSSELL, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

Nagpur 20th November 1816.

You will have learnt by my late dispatches that not only the Pindaries of Wasil Mohammed's party who lately passed Major Fair but the principal body of Seetoo's, Kureem's and the Holkar Shahee, in short the main body of the Pindaries have moved to the Eastward. There is now nothing in this quarter to oppose their undertaking any expedition whether to Cuttack by Chattisgarh, the Northern Sirkars by the Wain Ganga and Godavery or the Nizam's and Company's provinces to the Southward, by Nirmal. Colonel Walker's position is favourable for the interception of those returning by the Westward, but the Pindaries by taking the same Easterly road as at present may avoid his force altogether and Major Fair has no cavalry Two Battalions of Infantry and two squadrons of Cavalry are indeed preparing in Bundelkhand to join Colonel Walker and they will hereafter be disposable for the protection of the Eastern roads but the period at which they may arrive is uncertain As therefore no large body of Pindaries now remains to go down by Burhanpur it occurs to me to suggest for your consideration whether a light detachment or the whole of the light troops might not be advantageously thrown out from Colonel Doveton's force towards the Wardha where they might perhaps arrive in time to prevent the Pindaries from attempting the Nirmal route in their course Southward or at any rate be ready to intercept them on their return through this country and not be less disposable eventually to meet them on a more Westerly track

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Letter No 45.—The enclosures to this letter are important and throw light on the disposition of the Sindhia and Peshwa towards the Pindaries.

FROM—R. CLOSE, RESIDENT WITH DOULAT RAO SINDHIA.

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Gwalior 24th November 1816.

I have the honour to transmit to you for your information a copy of my dispatch of yesterday's date to Mr Adam.

To—JOHN ADAM, ESQUIRE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Gwalior,

November 23rd, 1816

SIR,

Since the dispatch of my letter to you of the 20th instant I have received the accompanying enclosures of which I also send translations Even supposing the two first to have been penned with a view that I should gain information of their contents, the three letters together, combined with the common language held at this place, appear to me to give a true and correct insight into His Highness's feelings regarding the Pindaries and the opposition which has now commenced against them There can be no question of the Persian letter having issued from the Munshi's office the latest one was seen with His Highness's seal affixed to it and the similarity of expressions that seem through them both, shows clearly that they were written by the same person As to what is said in the answer to Namdar Khan of Cheetoo's letters not having been replied to, I can only explain it by imputing it either to delay in writing the answer after Sindhia had dictated the terms of it, or to a design to mislead

The Marhatta letter is from a different office and although the mention made of the Peshwa in the Persian letters might seem intended to some distrust between us and His Highness, the manner in which he is taken notice of in a more serious meaning the knowledge I have obtained what was before strongly suspected of namely that Trimbakjee when in power maintained a correspondence between the Government of Poona and the Pindarees, there seems little reason to doubt that His Highness did at that time take some interest in them

Sindhia I understand received information two or three days ago of the result of Col Walker's late upon a party of the Pindarees beyond the Nerbudda

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Sd) R CLOSE,
Resident

Translation of a Persian letter from Dowlat Rao Sindhia to Cheetoo, dated the 26th of Zeehidge, or the 17th November 1816

Your letter mentioning the approach of the English together with the troops of His Highness the Peshwa and those from Hyderabad and Nagpur, and likewise you being prepared to oppose them, has reached the Presence and the whole subject has been understood

The case is this on several occasions letters upon this subject were formerly dispatched to you from hence and Colonel Jean Baptiste likewise obtained from you the most solemn engagements which he transmitted in writing to the presence. At the same time he strictly enjoined you not to molest the country of any one, but nevertheless your Horse were not restrained. At present the force of His Highness the Peshwa too is withheld from you and above all the *strictest friendship subsists* between the Hon'ble Company and the Presence, all which must already be known to you. It is therefore written that you have now no concern with the Presence and that you are at full liberty to do whatever you please. It is thus clearly written for your information What more need be said.

(A true translation)

R. CLOSE
Resident.

Tarnslation of a Persian letter from Dowlat Rao Sindhia to Namdar Khan dated the 1st of Moharram 1232 Hizree, or the 21st of November 1816

The Arzees sent by you have successfully reached the presence and their contents have been understood. As to what you have written concerning the approach of the English Army and your waiting the *orders of the Peshwa—the case is this* why did you notwithstanding your having obtained a Jaidad from the Huzzoor and your having given the solemn written engage ments through Colonel Jean Baptiste, send your Luhbur into the country of the English and carry from thence. Did you not know that strongly I was united in friendship with the English and His Highness the Peshwa that the Peshwa is no longer disposed you his countenance, however you are saved. It is therefore written that you may now do what ever you think proper The Presence has absolutely no concern

The arzee which your Vakeel reported as having been sent by Mohammed Kamal Khan, has not yet arrived. When it does, a full answer shall be returned. From it you may learn further position.

What more need be written.

(A true translation)

R. CLOSE,
Resident.

Letter No 46—The letter conveys useful information about the whereabouts and dispositions of the Pindari leaders Chitoo and Runjan, Jaswant Rao Bhao, and Jean Baptiste towards one another.

FROM—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—COL DOVETON, COMMANDING HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE

Nagpur, the 29th November 1814

By a letter from my newswriter in Seetoo's camp, dated the 18th instant, it appears that Seetoo and Burra Runjhun had re-joined the camp of Jeshwunt Rao Bhao at Pundah, within a short march of Bhopaul, against which place it was expected operations would have immediately commenced The Bhao however suddenly broke up his camp and moved to Sheoor about six coss further off to the westward and he was followed by Baptiste The Bhao refuses to join in the attack of Bhopaul without an express order from Sindia, to whom both parties are stated to have written The two armies are encamped within gunshot of each other, in the attitude of enemies rather than of servants of the same master

Seetoo was with the Bhao and also some of Kureem's party attached to the Nabab of Bhopal Dost Mohommed was with Baptiste.

[The same as the above to the Residents at Hyderabad, Poona, and with Sindia, to Captain Sydenham and Wouchope, Esquire]

P S—By a letter of the 20th from the same newswriter I learn that a battle had taken place between Baptiste and Jeswant Rao Bhao, who lost his guns and fled to Bhopal

Letter No. 47—The letter gives information about the irruptions of the Pindaries and the whereabouts of some of the bands.

FROM—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—G STRACHEY, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, FORT ST GEORGE

Nagpur, 30th November 1816

The body of Pindaries who passed the right Brigade at Garurwara on the 12th instant have not yet been distinctly traced They plundered for some time in the district of Mandla to the South east of Garurwara and although there are reports of Pindaries having passed, far to the Eastward of Nagpur, in a southerly course towards Chanda, the reports are vague and the numbers unknown.

Another body of which the number has not been ascertained seems to have lately appeared on the Jubbulpore road I have also heard of a body today estimated at 2 000 in a district about 70 miles North of Nagpur

By accounts received today from Seetoo s camp it appears that very few Pindaries remained to guard the families of his and Karim s divisions at Sutwas and my last accounts report the same thing regarding Wasil Mohammed s contonment near Bhilsa.

[The same to F Warden Esquire, J Adam, Esquire, Residents at Hyderabad, Poona, Sindhia s Camp and Colonel Doveton]

Letter No 48—The letter gives accounts of the movements of a body of Pindaries near Nagpur, their pursuit by the British troops and their flight towards Chanda.

FROM—R. JENKINS ESQUIRE, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

TO—G STRACHEY CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERN MENT FORT ST GEORGE.

Nagpur 8th December 1816.

In my letter of the 5th instant I had the honour to mention that a large body of Pindaries had been heard of at Kuhi about 20 miles southeast from Nagpur Lieutenant Col. Scott moved against this body early on the morning of the 4th, with a light detachment composed of the four flank companies of the Brigade made up to 100 men each, followed by a gun and a Picquet of 150 men, and also joined by 2 light Companies of His Highness the Nizam s Regular Infantry under Major Fraser The Pindaries had moved off from Kuhi on the night of the 3rd and were pursued to Umrer a place about 27 miles south from Nagpur near which they were halting during the 4th. It was useless to attack them in the day-light and the detachment remained quiet until sun-set when it moved out from Umrer but the Pindaries had decamped about the same time. Lieutenant Coloned Scott pursued them for a considerable distance that night, not giving up the pursuit until the detachment had marched altogether about 52 miles, which it did in 21 hours The Pindaries continued their route to the Southward and by the direction they were taking it would appear they were going either towards Nirmal or into Berar Lieutenant Colonel Scott returned on the night of the 6th.

[The same to F Warden, Esquire, Residents at Hyderabad, Poona and with Sindhia and to Colonel Doveton]

P.S.—I have just heard a report brought by the runners of the Nirmal Dawke, that the Pindaris have taken the road to Chanda.

Letter No 40 —The enclosure to the letter addressed originally to John Adam, Secretary to Government reports in detail the discussion between the Resident and Atmaram Pandit on behalf of the Sindhia regarding the question of dealing with the Pindaris. The Resident also makes certain observations regarding the lack of enthusiasm, or activity on the part of the Sindhia to co-operate with the English in the designs against the Pindaris

FROM R CLOSE RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA

TO R JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Gwalior, 13th December 1816

I have the honour to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of my despatch of the 12th instant to Mr Adam

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To—JOHN ADAM, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

Gwalior,

December 12th 1816

Sir,

I have the honour to submit to you for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council the following report of a conversation which passed between me and Atmaram Pandit yesterday evening

2 He came to me he said by Dowlat Rao Sindhia's desire to acquaint me that His Highness had lately been informed by some of the Pindaree Chiefs of the measures which had been unanimously taken by the States to the Southward for the purpose of attacking them, that if lands as they said or a place to abide in were assigned to them, they would of course abstain from doing any injury to others but that without either, they had no choice left to them, that they had stated an intention of sending a person to Sindhia to negotiate the matter, and that as His Highness wished to take no steps in it without consulting me he wished to know my opinion of what he ought now to do It was obscurely hinted that the Pindarees had in their communication to Sindhia, alluded to His Highess's concerting some arrangement for them with the British Government, but of this I took no notice and the circumstance was not repeated

3 I observed to Atmaram that after what I had already said to him in several of our conversations upon this subject, it did not occur to me that I could add any thing of the least consequence, now that I had pointed out what seemed to be the only useful course which His Highness could pursue, but after that, it was for him to judge .... part that he ought to take; that it was

no less than that of every other state, I therefore take *some steps for chastising those plunderers and that if His* Highness were to adopt means for that purpose so far from to it every one would no doubt be Atmaram then mentioned the plan so dwelt upon here, of getting the Pindarees by some means or other and crushing at once he likewise said that it had to Sindhia as a politic measure to .Pindaree leaders to retain about them those who really were Pindarees, whose numbers might not exceed 2,000 or 3 000 and them o discard from them entirely the numerous bodies of plunderers of all description which they usually permitted to unite with them. On this I asked him who the real Pindarees were and how their numbers had *much increased I dissented from his* that they were altogether a distinct race of people, neither Mussalmans nor Hindus and I asked him in that case what they were he remarked that there had from first been two separate classes the Sindhiashahee and Holkar Shahee, but he made no reply to a question I put where they would have been or how they could have existed at all if neither Sindhia nor Holkar had given them employment. He observed in the progress of events, though their numbers were at first small, they had greatly aug mented and that much of this was to be attributed to the Govern ment of Bhopal which always gave them great encouragement. I asked him in what manner saying that I did not know of the Nawab s *having assigned them lands although situated as* he was amongst more powerful states which every now and then threaten ed his destruction there was every excuse for his obtaining assist ance in any way that he could.

4. *I enquired of Atmaram during our conversation* what was the Maharajh s object in thus referring to me knowing as I supposed he already did the opinions which I had formerly stated to this he replied that His Highness was informed of all I had before said, but that now as the Pindarees were directly opposed to the Bhonsla on the Nerbudda, he did not know but a bad con struction might be put on his sanctioning under the present state of circumstances the mission of an agent from them to this Camp

5 This was all that passed worthy of being communicated except that when I remarked that His Highness would meet with no interruption from any one in any efforts he might make to reduce the Pindarees although only one method occurred to me as I had before observed likely to prove of permanent advantage. Atmaram paused as if expecting that I was coming forward with some distinct proposal and when I went on to say that the only way seemed to be for His Highness to ask the aid of those who were able, and *might be found willing to give it*, he said he under stood me perfectly and repeated what I had formerly said on the subject After this he talked a good deal of public events which had occurred with respect to the Pindarees within the last 12 or

13 years, such as their being surrounded on two or three occasions by Sindhia's troops, the seizure and subsequent release of the Chiefs but without noticing the condition of their release, the fruitless expedition of Juggoo Bapoo against them, and some other, .. which I listened in silence He also the Pindarees in their present difficulties and applied to Baptiste to grant an assylum to their families but that he had refused to listen to them as he could not act without His Highness's orders He added that although the Pindarees were at one time servants of this Government and His Highness had assigned them some lands for their support, they had for some time past ceased to be so That they had become too powerful to pay obedience to any one and that this was a great degree owing to Serjee Rao Ghatgay who when the Maharaja was at Saugor had dignified some of their leaders by titles and had otherwise treated them with so much distinction that they afterwards became unruly and presumptuous and in a manner threw of all dependance on the Maharaja He said now laid the town of Nemawar in ruins and this he affected to consider a great outrage against this Government, but it is already known to His Lordship that Cheetoo burnt his Cantonments there because he thought the place was too near our troops to be occupied any longer with safety

6 Imagining that Sindhia's desire in making this communication to me, was to discover with what temper the subject of the Pindarees would be discussed as to learn something from which he might infer what were our ultimate intentions regarding either them or himself I thought it proper to avoid using any expression which should raise a suspicion of our entertaining designs unfavourable to him without however varying my language from that which I had formerly used, an inconsistency should have appeared in my general conduct It is possible that His Highness may have wished to procure our concurrence or even participation in an amicable settlement with the Pindarees, although it would be absurd to suppose him to be sincere in the delicacy which he was said to feel about receiving an agent from them, but if such were his design, yet as it was not distinctly explained I thought it better to take no notice of that question, and my neglecting to do so cannot I should hope have been misunderstood Sindhia's principal object may after all have been merely to exculpate himself as much of Atmaram's conversation appeared to have that tendency

7 Why His Highness should be so averse to asking our aid while he professes to concur in the general desire to curb the Pindarees, is a doubtful question, especially if it is true that he is willing to come forward as an auxiliary though not as a Principal It appears however to be reconcileable with the usual policy of the Marhattas to suppose that if his assistance were required he would conceive that he had the power to annex his own conditions to granting it He would doubtless require funds to support his

no less than that of every other state, I therefore *take some steps for chastising those plunderers and that if His* Highness were to adopt means for that purpose, so far from to it every one would no doubt be Atmaram then mentioned the plan so dwelt upon here, of getting the Pindarees by some means or other and crushing at once he likewise said that it had to Sindhia as a politic measure to .Pindaree leaders to retain about them those who really were Pindarees, whose numbers might not exceed 2 000 or 3 000 and them o discard from them entirely the numerous bodies of plunderers of all description which they usually permitted to unite with them. On this I asked him who the real Pindarees were and how their numbers had much *increased I dissented from his that* they were altogether a distinct race of people, neither Mussalmans nor Hindus and I asked him in that case what they were he re marked that there had from first been two separate classes the Sindhiashahee and Holkar Shahee, but he made no reply to a question I put where they would have been or how they could have existed at all if neither Sindhia nor Holkar had given them em ployment. He observed in the progress of events, though their numbers were at first small, they had greatly aug mented and that much of this was to be attributed to the Govern ment of Bhopal which always gave them great encouragement. I asked him in what manner saying that I did not know of the Nawab s *having assigned them lands although situated as he was* amongst more powerful states which every now and then threaten ed his destruction there was every excuse for his obtaining assist ance in any way that he could.

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contingent of troops and he might thus hope to reap at least some advantages from a revolution in the general state of affairs which however he might deprecate he saw to be unavoidable. It is also to be borne in mind that as the extinction of the Pindarees is looked upon as so dangerous to the interests of the Marhattas, Sindhia cannot desire to hasten it by any voluntary act of his own.

8 The mention which was made of Bhopal and the manner in which it was noticed was probably not without. I do not imagine that Sindhia has any views upon that state at present but he may perhaps have supposed that His Lordship had as a Vakeel to the Nowab is now if I am correctly informed in Colonel Walker s Camp and His Highness have had it in view either to prejudice against the Nowab or to discover whether he could safely renew his former designs against him.

9 I have reason to think that the intention imputed to the Pindarees of securing a person of consequence amongst them to negotiate with His Highness was used by Atmāram Pandit only as a pretence to introduce the subject to his discourse and to observe how such a proceeding would be regarded. Sindhia s own wishes may perhaps be collected from the common language of the Durbar where it is said that the Pindarees will never be subdued by the measures now pursued against them by this accords with what has been said by Atmaram Pandit on the present as well as on former occasions and may signify more perhaps than that His Highness would wish us to follow the same fruitless and unavailing course that he has hitherto pursued himself.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

R. CLOSE

Resident.

Letter No 50.—The letter and the two enclosures report the depredations of the Pindaris round about Bombay

FROM—F WARDEN CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT BOMBAY

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Bombay Castle, 30th December 1816.

I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council to transmit for your information the accompanying copy of a letter from the Magistrate at Carranjah dated the 27th of this month, reporting that a number of persons from the Marhatta shore have sought protection in Karanja from a body of Pindarees who are plundering the neighbouring Districts.

To—FRANCIS WARDEN ESQUIRE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, BOMBAY.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council that a large body of Mahrattas with their families, from the adjoining Districts have this morning flocked to the Island to seek protection from the Pindarries They state that a great body of the latter are plundering the neighbouring Districts of Nagotnah, Apta and Pen committing every devastation in the villages

2 I have in conjunction with Lieutenant Mander adopted every precautionary measure for their [illegible] should they cross the river which [illegible]. facility with which this can be effected (the river being fordable at low water) it is not improbable they might attempt

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Caranjah. S MARRIOLL,

The 27th December 1816 Magistrate

To—FRANCIS WARDEN, ESQUIRE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, BOMBAY.

Sir,

Referring to my communication of the 27th Instant, I beg that you will acquaint the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that I have received information of the Pindarries having left the adjoining Mahratta Districts, and that they have proceeded in a northerly direction probably with the intention of plundering the Country below the Ghauts as far as our northern Territories

2 From the deserted state of the Mahratta Villages, I am sorry I cannot at present afford more information but I shall lose no time in forwarding further intelligence when I am able to obtain such as may be of sufficient importance to communicate

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Caranjah S MARRIOLL,

The 30th December 1816 Magistrate.

Letter No 51.—The letter reports the details of an encounter with the Pindaries in the Northern Sircars, and the losses suffered by them.

FROM—MAJOR GENERAL C. R RUMLEY WALTAIR.

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Waltair 7th January 1817

Conceiving that any account of the defeat and losses sustained by the Pindarries in this division of the army would be acceptable to you, I do myself the honour of acquainting you with the following particulars —

A considerable body of Pindarries supposed to amount to between 5 to 6,000 suddenly made its appearance near Goonaporam, on the 18th ultimo and on the following evening entered the town of Kinredy having surrounded and closely pressed for several hours a company of Sepoys posted 12 coss in advance, which notwithstanding effected a safe retreat. The Pindarries met with great opposition from Major Oliver's detachment who skirmished with them for two hours in the streets of the town during which many Pindarries and horses were killed and wounded The troops who did not amount to more than 120 men found it impossible to prevent the town from being partly burnt, and they accordingly took post, until the arrival of two other companies from the out-posts The whole body of Pindarries having encamped soon after about a mile from the town Major Oliver determined on a night-attack, which most completely succeeded. He moved on with only half his force, and actually got into the midst of them, before he was discovered, when he instantly gave them to vollies, within the short distance of ten yards when they dispersed in all directions, leaving most of their heavy baggage on the ground. A large party in their flight, passed close to a company posted on the bank of a tank who gave them another volley

Their loss in these affairs, was upwards of 30 Pindarras killed and about 240 horses killed and taken

They hovered about on the following morning (the 20th) and then moved off in the direction of Ganjam pursued by Major Oliver for many miles, but without further success

From some prisoners who were taken it appears their leader's name is either Rumjaun or Suban Khan, and their destination was Juggernauth and the Cuttack province.

This same body plundered and burnt Itchapore on the 23rd, and on the following day rode round the village and cantonment of Berhampore, but on receiving the fire three times of small guard of sepoys, they again dispersed towards Ganjam, which town they plundered on the 25th but were prevented from firing it, by the arrival of a detachment under Major Monin.

On the night of the 27th Lieut only 50 men from the 2nd battalion regiment in completely surprizing their principal body 1,600 should be the most efficient, and best accompanied by of nearly that number Their flight was general precipitate, leaving on the ground, 20 men 20 horses un-considerable quantity of arms of various discriptions some baggage In this attack Gholam Cawdor a chief of a Korsand, was killed, and his elphant and standard from the report of some wounded prisoners, who were the next day, it has been known that they buried and during the retreat 30 bodies, and that a considerable more were wounded

After this defeat they seemed inclined to through the Goove-rur country, to the Mahratha frontier however probobly heard there were several small parties between them, and the Cuttack province In this attempt they have been partly disappointed Lieut Borthuick continuing to persue, and harass them, but was several times when they formed on the plain obliged to take pose council his deparily of remembers Having been reinforced on the 29th he again succeeded the same might in sur-prizing them by a double attack They were thrown into the utmost confusion and again lost several men and horses, nineteen of them were taken, and a considerable number might have been secured could Lieut have sparred men, for the purpose

I believe many of the party succeeded in forcing through Goomsur towards the Wishiru frontier but the quiater part were compelled to retire in an easterly direction and I entertain great hopes, that they will be fallen with by other detachments who were moving towards that quarter

I have only heard of one sepoy being wounded in all these affairs

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
C R RUMLEY.

Waltair
January 7th, 1817

Letter No 52—The letter conveys information as to how the Pindaries were dealt with when they attempted crossing of the Nerbudda

FROM—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—H RUSSELL, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

Nagpur, 7th February 1817.

By my last accounts from Colonel Walker, dated the 3rd instant, it appears that the Pindarries who lately passed up through Berar, reached the vicinity of the Nerbudda on the 31st ultimo, but finding the fords occupied they dispersed in various directions

through the thick forest which covers most of the country to the south of Hindia. A considerable body succeeded in crossing by a ford west of Hindia not known to be passable others had attempted to cross at the fords occupied by our troops and been beat back with loss and the Patrols of cavalry which had been sent out in different directions by Colonel Walker as the only means of gaining intelligence in the Jungles had succeeded in destroying some small parties and were still picking them up By our posts and patrols 29 Pindarries had been killed and 79 horses taken up to the 3rd Many Pindarries whose horses were knocked up in the consternation caused by learning the occupation of the fords, abandoned their horses in the hope of escaping on foot Colonel Walker had received information of 114 horses having been taken into different villages and many more were said to be running loose. The Gonds who inhabit the islands and banks of the river encouraged by the presence of our troops had also killed some of the Pindarries and taken a considerable number of their horses.

The body of Pindarries from Ganjam, after the action of the 24th had separated into several divisions. The greater part of them effected their excape to Saugor They however besides the loss they sustained from Major Clarke, lost several horses and much baggage in their retreat from the attacks of the Zemindars both in the Rajah s territories and the Saugor district.

The Pindarry prisoners state their leader Rumzan Khan to have been killed in the Ganjam district as well as another leader whose name is not ascertained.

The same to Poona Sindia s camp Captain Sydenham, Madras, Bombay and General Rumby

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MISCELLANEOUS

Letter No 1.—The letter and the enclosures pertain to the Kalinjar affair. The fort and its adjacent lands had been granted to one Chaubey Dariao Singh on condition of loyalty and submission which he had broken Hence an army had been sent against him charged with the duty of turning him out by force after the fort was taken.

From—N B EDMONSTONE, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William, the 4th February 1812

You are of course apprized of a considerable British force being assembled in Bundelkhand for the purpose of undertaking the siege of the fortress of Kalinger The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council deeming it proper that with a view to enable you to answer any enquiries or to counteract any erroneous reports on that subject, you should be apprized of the circumstances which have compelled the British Government to dispossess the Killadar of that fort and the lands granted to him, I am directed to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of a manifesto prepared under the orders of the Governor-General in Council addressed to the principal chiefs in the province which will put you in possession of the main facts of the case and suffice for the purpose above described

Manifesto addressed to all the Chiefs of Bundelkhand and others

It is well known to all the Chiefs of Bundelkhand, that when the officers of the British Government were employed in settling the Province Dariao Singh Choubey the Killadar of the fortress of Kalinger, professing his allegiance and obedience to the British Government solicited to be received among the number of its servants and dependants and to be permitted to retain in his hand the Killadari of the fortress and the lands adjacent to it, and that the British Government notwithstanding the circumstances of his holding possession of the fort and lands through the usurpation of

his predecessors who were merely servants of the family of the ancient Rajah's of Bundelkhand acceded to his solicitation and conferred on him the Killadari of Kalinger with sunnud for the adjacent lands under a specific engagement in which he acknowledged as the condition of the grant, his maintaining a conduct consistent with the obligations of duty allegiance and submission to the British Government according to the tenor of the articles of that engagement.

The Killedar however regardless of these obligations having in various specific instances as well as by the general tenor of his conduct, violated both the spirit and letter of his engagements and thus broken his faith with the British Government has forfeited his title to the possessions which he holds under the sunnud of the British Government as will be manifest by the following brief statement of facts

A person of the name of Dalganjan Singh uncle of a minor Zamindar in the district of Allahabad, having committed numerous acts of depredation and outrage within his nephew's Zamindary and in the contiguous district of Mirzapore, it became necessary to employ a Military force to pursue him into the neighbouring districts of Burdee where Dalganjan Singh obtained protection and whence he derived the means of prosecuting his predatory in roads. A leader of Pindaries by name Badal Khan whose residence was principally in the fort of Kalinger and who together with his family was under the avowed protection of the Killadar was leagued with the marauder Dalganjan Singh and having in one of his incursions carried off from the company's provinces about 70 heads of cattle, he was intercepted in his retreat by the people of the Rajah of Rewah They succeeded in wresting from him the cattle which he had siezed and which by the orders of the Rajah were delivered up to the Commanding Officer in the district of Allahabad. In revenge for this act Badal Khan seized the son of a Sharaf a subject and servant of the Rajah and carried him off to the fort of Kalinger where the boy was detained and Badal Khan protected.

It is proper to state in this place, that by thus aiding and abetting a person who had united with a rebel in plundering the Company's territory and affording him protection within the fort, the Killedar not only acted in opposition to his duty as a servant and dependant of the British Government but violated a specific article of his engagement by which he bound himself "never to aid and abet the internal or external enemies of the Honourable Company in Bundelkhand nor to harbour or give refuge to such persons in the fort of Kalinger or its environs nor in any of the villages subject to his authority nor to permit the families or children of such persons to reside in any part of his possessions and to abstain from all correspondence and intercourse with them."

The Raja of Rewah solicited the interference of the Governor-General's agent in Bundelkhand to recover the person of the boy whom Badal Khan had carried off The boy having been seized in consequence of the co-operation of the Rajah's people with the British Troops, the Agent deemed it incumbent upon him to demand from the Killadar, the restoration of the boy and at the same time under the engagements contracted by the Killadar, to require the surrender of Badal Khan in order that his conduct as a partizan of the rebel Dalganjan Singh might undergo investigation.

The Agent accordingly conveyed these demands by letter to the Killadar of Kalinger who however evaded a compliance with either and aggravated this evasion by declarations and demeanor highly disrespectful towards the British Government The Killadar however was finally induced after repeated requisitions on the part of the agent for the surrender of the boy and of Badal Khan to dispatch Vakeels to Banda for the purpose of communicating on these points with the Governor-General's Agent

The vakeels after some discussion entered into a written engagement for the restoration of the boy within a specified time, but declared, that they were not authorized to engage for the surrender of Badal Khan The Agent accepted this engagement but distinctly signified to the Vakeel at the same time, that he should not relinquish the demand for the surrender of Badal Khan and accordingly after the boy had been delivered up, the Agent repeatedly renewed the demand for the surrender of Badal Khan in letters to the Killadar who however persevered in his determination to withhold a compliance with that demand, although he admitted both the fact of Badal Khan's connection with the rebel Dulganjan Singh and his being under the Killadar's protection and with peculiar effrontery he even demanded exertion of the agent's influence with the Rajah of Rewa to obtain from him payment of the wages said to be due to Badal Khan by Dalganjan Singh in consequence of the Rajah's people having seized the cattle which, as the Killadar alleged, had been made over to Badal Khan by Dalganjan Singh in discharge of those wages, thus insolently claiming the aid of the British Government to recover in favour of Badal Khan the reward of his co-operation with a rebel in plundering the Company's territory, and this too in reply to a requisition on the part of the British Government for the surrender of Badal Khan on account of that co-operation But the contumacy of the Killadar was not limited to these acts of disobedience and violation of engagements The Governor-General's Agent deeming it proper that a news-writer should be established in the vicinity of the fortress of Kalinger in the same manner as news-writers are stationed with the principal Bundela Chiefs, despatched a person accordingly with Hircarrahs and a letter announcing his appointment to the Killadar On the news writer's arrival in the town at the bottom of the fort, a relation

of the Killadar's assigned him a place of residence but the Killadar immediately ordered him away in terms grossly insulting to the British Government threatened and maltreated the Hircarrahs who were dispatched to him with a message by the news-writer and compelled them to quit the limit of the Jagir and return to Banda. The circumstances of this transaction being peculiarly demonstrative of the contumacy of refractory spirit of the Killadar it is deemed proper to annex to this Manifesto copies of the narratives of the news-writer and of the Hircarrahs taken on oath for general information Independantly of all those circumstances also there is the strongest reason to believe that Daryao Singh Choubey has been in the habit of secretly encouraging and abetting the predatory incursions of the Marauder Gopal Singh.

Daryao Singh Chobey having thus departed from the obligations of that alliance and submission which he solemnly engaged to maintain having violated both the spirit and the letter of the conditions under which he received from the British Government a sunnud for the Killadaree of Kalinger and the lands annexed to it, and having by language and by acts grossly insulted the British Government, he has forfeited all claims to the continuance of the grant and has imposed upon Government the absolute necessity of resuming it and it is resumed accordingly

This statement of facts is promulgated with a view to show that while on the one hand the British Government will ever scrupulously fulfil the obligations of its engagements with all the chiefs of Bundelkhand so long as they shall faithfully adhere to the agreements which they have respectively contracted on the other hand it will never permit to pass with impunity a violation of those engagements on the part of others

When the British Government resolved to permit Daryao Singh Choubey to continue in possession of the fortress of Kalinger granted him a sunnud for the Killadaree of that fortress and the lands adjacent and entered into engagements with him it relinquished all desire and expectation of establishing its own Garrison in the place at any future period of time. So long indeed as Daryao Singh Choubey fulfilled the duties of fidelity and allegiance according to the tenor of his engagement, the advantage which the British Government would have derived from its occupation of the fortress, was essentially obtained The British Government anxiously desired the continuance of the arrangement thus established and with extreme reluctance now finds itself compelled by the refractory and hostile proceedings of the Killadar to revoke the benefits and favours which it has bestowed upon him and which he has so ungratefully and flagrantly abused

But from the preceding narrative of facts it will be evident to the world not only that Daryao Singh Choubey has forfeited all claim to the continuance of his grant, but that a connivance of

his conduct would be hazardous to the security and tranquillity of the province and injurious to the honour and reputation of the British Government

Actuated however in its just resentments by a spirit of clemency and moderation, and unwilling notwithstanding the provocations it has received on the part of Daryao Singh Choubey to involve him and his family in ruin the British Government has resolved to grant him and his dependants a suitable provision, provided he shall peaceably surrender the fortress of Kalinger and the lands annexed to it into the hands of the Officers of the British Government But in the event of his refusal or evasion the British troops now assembled in Bundelkhand will be prepared to dispossess him by force In that event the chief of Bundelkhand and all other persons whatsoever are hereby strictly prohibited from affording to Daryao Singh Choubey directly or indirectly any aid or countenance on his opposition to the British Government either by troops or supplies or in any other manner under the penalty of incurring the resentment of the British power The allegiance and fidelity to their engagements, manifested by the Chiefs of Bundelkhand precludes the supposition of their being disposed to encourage or assist Daryao Singh Choubey in his resistance On the contrary Government is satisfied of their readiness to contribute by every means in their power to promote the success of any Military operations which the British troops may be compelled to undertake, at the same time it is but just and proper to warn all persons of the consequences of a different course of conduct

N B EDMONSTONE,
Chief Secretary to Government

Shaikh Dowlat Ali appeared and deposed on oath I went with a letter directed to Choubey Daryao Singh Killedar of Kalinger and was directed to write the news When I arrived at the Gate of the city, the men stationed there would not allow me to enter, but gave notice to Rao Chuttersal the Choubey's headman He sent his man for the letter I remained at the Gate, after that a Burkandauze came and called me and gave me a room to stay in In the evening a man came and gave me the Choubey's letter and told me to send it wheresoever I had brought my letter from and that the Choubey had said it has been agreed with Captain Baillie that no Amlah of the Company's should remain there at present the contrary was done and that I had no business there and to go away I sent word by the man that I would not go till I received orders from the Governor-General's Agent The next morning a man came from the Choubey and said "you had orders yesterday to quit this Why are you now here" I gave no answer That night my clothes, a list and value of which I shall give in was stolen amounting to

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50 Rupees from the room they had given me. I accordingly sent notice of the theft to Choubey Daryao Singh, and Chatrasal. Two Burkandauzes then came from thence, seized my hands and turned me out of the house and said if I stayed in the city my life and the rest of my property would be in danger and they could not be answerable for it. Therefore through fear of my life, and being turned out of the house by the Burkandauzes I wished to go to some other place, when a man from Nawal Kishore came and called me to a house of his own I remained there for three or four days. After this Nawal Kishore went up to the fort and having settled some thing with Chatrasal about the quarrel they had he came to my house and told me through a man he had with him, that he was not for my staying there and to march off. Then Nawal Kishore himself told me to stay that night and to go the next day Accordingly the next morning a Burkandauze came, took me out of the house and led me out of the city and the Choubey's men who first turned me out, said aloud that 'Choubey Daryao Singh has said that he was not so much dependent on the Company when the Agent or any one else pleases he may come and fight him, and that he would not allow any news-writer to remain there Nay it is the Choubey's intention if you do not leave the place to imprison you in lieu of the Mahajan's son who has been sent in and keep you at the top of the fort. I did not wait upon Daryao Singh or Chatrasal as no servant of the Company's are allowed to go up to the fort. Nor did Chatrasal send for me. Four Burkandauzes were stationed to prevent the inhabitants or strangers coming to the news-writer Accordingly the Hurcarrahs and my servant who brought a letter from my brother were not allowed to come. They imprisoned my servant and seized the letter and tore it to pieces and sent it to me. Whatever I have stated is the state of the place.

DOWLAT ALI

News-writer

Shaikh Khairati, peadah appeared and deposed on oath

I am a servant of Shaikh Noor Ali brother of Shaikh Dowlat Ali news-writer I took him a letter and went to Kalinger At first the men stationed at the gate would not allow me to enter but sent notice to Chobey Chatrasal who sent word that the news-writer had come and gone away again and that I was not to go into the town and that I might return whence I came from. I then went to another gate and got the same answer A sepahi servant of the Choubeys told me that the news-writer was in Kalinger but that I should not be allowed to enter the gates and that I might get up a small pathway he showed me. I immediately went. The Sepahis seized me and kept me by them and sent notice to Choubey Chatrasal He gave order to keep me for the present in

confinement, and present me in the evening I remained in charge of the Sepahis, about Mid-night they took me to Chatrasal who took the letters I had in my Kamarband and gave orders to cut off my hands and nose and turn me out of the city After a minute or two he ordered them to take me up to the fort to stay in confinement there The Sepahis took me and were going towards the Fort He called back and said he had a mind to kill me but that he now released me and I was not to return again and told his Sepahis to tie my hands and feet and take me two coss out of the Kalinger Dependencies into the Company's territories and return Accordingly two Burkundauzes tied my hands with my Turban and dragged me about two coss away from the Kalinger boundaries From that I came to Bandee, although I said before Choubey Chatrasal and his men that I had come to the news-writers of Government and had brought letters from his brother, they would not allow me to enter This is the case as I have represented

SHAIKH KHAIRATI,
Peadah

Letter No. 2—The letter conveys the information that the fort of Kalinjar surrendered to the British on the 8th February 1812

FROM—J RICHARDSON, AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BUDELKHAND

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Kalinjar, 10th February 1812

I have the honour to inform you that on the morning of the 8th instant the celebrated fortress of Kalinger in Budelhkand surrendered to the British Arms and the British Troops were in possession of the place at noon of that day.

Letter No 3.—The letter refers to the Gaikwar's claims of Ghasdana on the Nawab of Cambay and to the withdrawal of the Pindaries to a place where they mean to spend the monsoon months.

FROM—J WILLIAMS ASSISTANT TO RESIDENT AT BARODA

TO—FRANCIS WARDEN CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, BOMBAY

Baroda, 14th May 1813

Captain Carnac having proceeded to Cambay for the purpose of adjusting the Ghasdana demands of the Gaikwar Sirkar, on His Excellency the Nawab, I have the honour to forward heads of intelligence regarding the movements of the Pindaries The Pindaries have departed from the vicinity of Burhanpore, Khandesh, Sutwass

and Hinded and are encamped at Kareemnaghur about 30 Coss to the Northward of the latter place, where they propose remaining during the ensuing monsoon it is also reported that Maharaj Alija Bahadur with a force consisting of 10 000 men and a body of Pindaries intends proceeding via Japoor Kansool towards Khandesh. But I do not attach much credit to this report. Japoor Kansoor(?) is situated 70 Coss from Burhanpur I have received no other intelligence of any movement.

Letter No 4.—The letter refers to the regulation made by the British Government about the exemption from the pilgrim tax that will be granted to the members dependants and the suite of the friendly chiefs and persons of elevated ranks as a mark of respect, friendship and regard on the part of British Government. It was not to be granted indiscriminately and to larger numbers than one hundred.

From—J MONCKTON PERSIAN SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, 26th March 1813.

You have already been informed by a letter of the 15th of January from the Political Department of the decided resolution of Government to adhere strictly to the established limitations of exemptions from the pilgrim tax under any one application to one hundred persons except in very peculiar cases which may warrant of special deviation from the general rule, and have been desired to explain the nature and intent of the regulation in question to all persons who may apply through you for exemption for a number of persons exceeding 100 except in those cases which can be considered to fall within the principle of reservation stated in that resolution It is not to be understood from this that an exemption for 100 followers is to be granted in all cases. That indulgence is to be considered as itself a favour which is to be granted only to persons of suitable rank and condition

2. With a view however to check the extravagant application which are constantly made by Chiefs for exemptions in favour of thousands of followers and to deprive them of all plea for expecting a compliance with their unreasonable demands the Governor-General in Council deems it expedient that without even waiting until applications are actually made immediately from the Durbar you should at once convey to the Court a formal and distinct explanation of the principles which govern the conduct of Government in granting exemptions from the pilgrim tax, and of its fixed resolution to act in strict conformity to those principles

3 You will therefore inform the Durbar that as Government is at a considerable expense in maintaining the large religious establishments for the support of the different places of worship it is necessary in order to defray that expense, to continue the practice

which uniformly prevailed under the native Governments of levying a tax from those for whose benefit those establishment are entertained That accordingly, in pursuance of the custom which prevailed under former Government a law has been enacted by which a light and moderate tax has been established on pilgrims resorting to the principal places of Worship, and that any deviation from that law is attended with inconvenience and is indeed in itself improper, since laws when once established should be uniformly and regularly enforced That this is necessary to the good order and efficiency of every well regulated Government That however the British Government anxious to manifest its respect and consideration for friendly Chiefs and other persons of rank, thought proper to make an exception from the general rule in their favour, and therefore determined as a mark of distinction to grant exemptions to them and their immediate relations, and dependants That upon this principle, the British Government resolved to grant exemptions to such Chiefs and other distinguished personages to the extent of one hundred persons as being the number which would in general be sufficient to embrace their families, and that it is only in cases when the party applying for an exemption shall possess elevated rank. and that the restricted number shall be known to be insufficient to include his whole suite, that Government will in future be disposed to depart materially from the established rule, that therefore with a view to prevent future disappointment, you are instructed to declare that the number of exemptions will hereafter be limited excepting in very peculiar cases to 100 persons, and never on any account be extended beyond that of the relations and dependants of any chief, and that the numerous followers who are in the habit of joining the chiefs in the progress of their pilgrimage cannot be permitted to partake of the privilege of exemption which is merely granted as a personal honour to themselves, but that they must in common with the subjects of the British Government and others be subjected to the operation of the Regulation for the payment of the tax, since they cannot on any principle of justice be permitted to enjoy privileges which are denied by Government to its own subjects You will particularly state that the object of granting exemptions is not to relieve those to whom they are granted from expense, since money is no object to those who apply for and obtain remissions, nor to enable Chiefs to employ them as a source of patronage by procuring the gratuitous admission of thousands to the temples of Worship but that the sole principle on which they are granted is that of manifesting respect, friendship and regard for friendly Chiefs and other persons of elevated rank, that the remissions are therefore of course intended to include only those who are bona fide attached to their suite

4 It is hoped that an explanation to the foregoing effect will be the means of preventing many unreasonable applications for exemptions, while it will certainly enable Government to reject with less difficulty those which may be made.

Letter No 5—The letter intimates the circumstances that had led the British Government to take up arms against the Raja of Rewa. The letter throws light on the attitude of native powers in general to the British alliance which often forced protection on them.

FROM—J ADAM SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, 4th April 1813

The British Government having been compelled to take up arms against the Rajah of Rewah for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction for his hostile and treacherous proceedings towards the British Government and security for his future conduct, I am directed to communicate to you a brief statement of the events and transactions which have produced this necessity to enable you to satisfy any enquiries which may be made at the court at which you reside concerning the Military operations now in progress for the invasion of Rewa if the advance of our troops shall not produce the Rajah's immediate submission.

2 In the month of October 1812 a treaty of alliance was concluded between the British Government and the Rajah of Rewah who had made overtures for that purpose of which one of the leading provisions was, that a British force should be stationed in his country for the purpose of co-operating with his own troops in obstructing the passage of the Pindaries through his country the British Government consenting on its part to guarantee his dominions against foreign attacks A detachment was accordingly advanced into the Rewah country under the command of Captain Patrickson immediately on the conclusion of the Treaty

3. The great and obvious advantages which the Rajah would derive from the alliance and his own earnestness for its formation, afforded just grounds of expectation that he would sincerely and cordially fulfil the obligations which it imposed on him and endeavour as far as depended on his exertions to give it effect He has nevertheless from the moment of the advance of the detachment, continued to manifest almost without interruption an entire disregard of the obligations of the alliance and a decided opposition to the views and objects of the British Government as connected with it. Instead of exerting himself to promote the convenience and accommodation of the Detachment, it was with great reluctance that he permitted it to encamp within his territory and the troops were exposed to the imminent hazard of distress from want of supplies. The prudent conduct of the Officer Commanding the Detachment and the prompt interference of the Governor-General's Agent in Budelkhand shortly surmounted this inconvenience, and the Detachment proceeded to occupy a position in the Rewa terri

tory where it has since remained But in this instance alone has the Rajah been brought to a just sense of the nature and force of his engagements with the British Government

4 He at first positively refused and has since evaded on the most idle and frivolous pretexts the establishment of Dawk, through his country, by which means all direct communication between the Detachment in Rewa, and other posts established under the present system of defensive arrangements on the frontier is interrupted Having withdrawn his open opposition to the establishment of the Dak it has since been obstructed by the contumacy and disobedience of one of the pricipal Jagirdars in Rewa, and although the Rajah has pretended to exert his authority to compel the Jagirdar to comply, there is strong ground of suspicion that he has instigated and encouraged the opposition of his Jagirdar, or at least that his endeavours to overcome it were not sincere, thus aggravating his misconduct by the most insulting duplicity and hypocrisy

5 The Rajah has withdrawn his Vakeels from Banda, the station where the Governor-General's Agent resides, and from Captain Patrickson's Camp, and has discontinued any intercourse with the Agent except that, which he has been compelled to maintain, by the necessity of answering the various representations and remonstrance which Mr Wauchope has had occasion to address to him

6 It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that he secretly dispatched an Emissary to the Camp of Dost Mohammed Pindarrah above two months ago and that the Emissary still remains there Although the object of the mission of this person is not known with any certainty, it cannot be doubted from the circumstance of his being nearly allied by blood to the Rajah that it is of an interesting and confidential nature The concealment from the British Government of the Mission of an Agent to the leader of one of those predatory bands against whose attacks it was the principal object of the Treaty to provide, is in itself, an act entirely inconsistent with the spirit of his engagements or a cordial disposition towards the British Government

7 Mr Wauchope judged it expedient to depute a news-writer to reside at the Rajah's capital, and furnished him with a letter of instructions to the Rajah The news-writer was not permitted to enter the town nor was the letter received by the Rajah for a considerable time The Rajah has since urged Mr Wauchope to recall him, and it has been done, although the mission of a news-writer at that precise moment might not unnaturally excite the jealous suspicion of the Rajah The refusal to admit him to his presence or to receive Mr Wauchope's letter, was a most offensive and insulting act towards the British Government, and the

tardy and reluctant receipt of the letter unaccompanied by any change of conduct towards the Bearer of it and followed by demanding his recall cannot be received as any evidence of an improving disposition.

8 The Governor-General was disposed for some time to believe that the unfriendly conduct of the Rajah did not originate in any such disposition of his own, but was excited by some of his Chiefs adverse to the British connection, or if originating with himself that it would gradually subside, as the jealousy with which the first advance of a British Detachment into his country might not unnaturally excite should be removed, and be succeeded by a reflection on the great benefits which he would derive from the alliance. This hope however as well as the expectations raised by the apparent impression produced on his mind by the remonstrances of the Agent, and which had induced the Government to forbear from resorting to coercive measures were entirely disappointed.

9 All the facts above stated taken together constitute the most undoubted proof of a disposition on the part of the Rajah decided ly adverse to the alliance, and a resolution to defeat or thwart the views with which it was formed by every means in his power

10 Impressed with the conviction the Governor-General in Council had no course to take, but to abandon the alliance or to compel the Rajah to fulfil its stipulations, and afford adequate security for his future adherence to them.

11 The objections to the first were obvious and decisive. It would neither have been consistent with the honour of the Govern ment, nor with the security of the country from those dangers against which the alliance was intended to provide, nor with those essential interests which are prospectively involved in the policy of enforcing on the part of other states an adherence to the obligations which they may contract with the British Government.

12 These are the sole objects of any hostile demonstrations, or of any measures of the same character which the present and future conduct of the Rajah of Rewah may have rendered indispensable against that Chief and of which the accounts may reach you from the proper officers or from any other quarter

13. It is not intended to demand any concession from the Rajah which will affect his rights or possessions, unless his resistance and the further proofs which he may furnish of actual combination with the Pindaries and generally of inimical dispositions towards the British Government or its allies should unavoidably lead the Governor-General in Council to extend his views to other modes of coercion and beyond his present purposes, which is strictly limited to the exaction of adequate securities for those rights which we our selves derive from the Treaty

Letter No. 6.—The letter intimates the proceedings of the British Government regarding their invasion of Rewa and terms offered to the Raja.

FROM—J WAUCHOPE, AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Banda, 3rd May 1813

The dispatch of Government to your address of the 4th ultimo a copy of which I have received, will have put you in possession of the origin and progress up to that date of the operations against Rewah.

2 I have now the honour to inform you that the Rajah has not yet acceded to the demand which I was directed to make to him, as the only alternative by which he could arrest the progress of the invasion of his country Colonel Martindell had in consequence continued his march from Panna, where he had waited for some days the arrival of the Battering Train

3 My last accounts, dated the 29th ultimo, left Colonel Martindell at Sahawul near to the Rewah frontier He then expected to be at the capital on the 3rd instant, where he would be joined by Lieutenant Colonel Barrell's Detachment from Mirzapore

4 The demand I was instructed to make to the Rajah was that he should repair in person to Colonel Martindell's Camp, or depute Vakeels fully empowered to submit to whatever conditions should be presented to him He was at the same time apprized that those conditions would not go to affect his rights or possessions, and he was assured of being received with every consideration for his rank and safety to his person, in the event of his personal attendance in Camp

Letter No 7—The letter reports about the arrival of the Raja of Rewa in the camp of Col. Martindell on the evening of 10th May

FROM—J WAUCHOPE, AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp on the bank of River Tonse, 14th May 1813.

In continuation of my letter of the 3rd instant, I have the pleasure to inform you that the Rajah of Rewah arrived in Colonel Martindell's Camp on the evening of the 10th instant.

Lieutenant Colonel Barrell's detachment from Mirzapore joined Colonel Martindell on the 12th instant, after having sustained a trifling loss in its progress the particulars of which I have not yet learnt.

Letter No 8.—The enclosures reveal the condition of Holkar's affairs and the influence of Amir Khan, who was trying to dominate Holkar's affairs.

FROM—R. STRACHEY RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA.

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Sindhia's Camp 14th January 1814.

I have the honour to enclose extracts of two newspapers from Holkar's Camp and of one from that of Bala Bhow

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Extract of a newspaper from Holkar's Camp dated the 5th of January 1814.

Daji represented that the Nawab Amir Khan desired that Meena Bai should have nothing to do with the transaction of the Military or civil matters she should only concern herself with domestic affairs, and not meddle with those of state he also desired that four or five Mehals should be set apart for Jaidad to the Sillahdars. That afterwards, the Nawab Amir Khan had resolved to march towards Nagpur on a concerted plan with Ranah Zalim Singh and under these conditions "that a document be given in the name of the Nawab Amir Khan under the seal of Maharajah Sewoy Malhar Rao Holkar Bahadur constituting the Nawab Amir Khan absolute manager on the part of the Holkar state of all concerns whatever he may advise being approved of that no correspondence such as that of Derma Kooer shall be carried on with any tributary Rajahs and no negotiations regarding war or peace with the Peshwa Sindhia, or the British Governments shall take place without the advice of the said Nawab" That we may avoid being disappointed as before. The Bye on hearing this remained silent. It is probable that what the Nawab Amir Khan has set his heart on will be undertaken.

Extract of an Akhbar dated the 6th January 1814.

The Nawab Meer Khan the Bye and Daji Dewan having held consultation together it appears that first of all the pay of the Sillahdars with His Highness is to be settled and then that four or five Mehals are to be set apart for the Mahajans who have been called in by Dajee that Dajee should have the direction of affairs, and that the office of Colonel be continued as usual to Ethal Pant Tantia, for it is not advisable to turn out any of the old Ministers. Then after obtaining full powers from the Maharajah the Nawab would march towards Nagpur taking with him

Karim Khan Pindarah, and the Detachment would remain in the Pindary fashion The Nawab Amir Khan told the Ministers to investigate the accounts of the Battalions, Park, Topkhana, Pagas, Sillehdars, Cattle, Karkhanah and Toshakhana, and afterwards arrangements for the expenditure would be made

Extract of an Akhbar from Bala Bhow's Camp, dated the 7th of January 1814, *near Javud*

Ram Rao Nana said that the Nawab Meer Khan was assembling a force in Holkar's Camp for an invasion of Nagpur and that he would probably march shortly towards Nagpur Bala Bhow remarked that if the Nawab has this design it will be the worse for him, because the British Government are allies of the Nagpur Rajah, and they will in time render him assistance

(True translation)

G WELLESLEY

Letter No. 9—The letter reports the death of the Nawab Wazir of Oudh on 11th July at 11 p m

FROM—J BAILLIE, RESIDENT AT LUCKNOW

TO—J ADAM, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

Lucknow, 11th July 1814

With genuine concern I announce to you for the information of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General the sudden and unexpected demise of His Excellency the Nawab Vizir at eleven o'clock p m this instant the 11th of July

I am now in the palace and happy to be enabled to add for His Lordship's satisfaction that I see no cause to apprehend the smallest disorder or confusion in the capital or dominions of Oude in consequence of this melancholy event

Mr Wilson, Surgeon to the Residency, who is now with me in the Palace ascribes His Excellency's death to apoplexy or the bursting of a blood-vessel near the heart

It is my intention to remain in the palace till the accession of His Excellency's eldest son to the musnad and the conclusion of all the ceremonies and arrangements connected with that occasion, for the purpose of witnessing and assisting at which I have summoned the Commanding Officer of the troops with all the troops at the station

Should any reinforcement be deemed necessary I shall use the authority vested in me to call the troops from Cawnpore

Letter No 10—The letter contains two enclosures one of which a paper of intelligence gives information about the forces of the various Chiefs in Hindustan.

FROM—F WARDEN CHIEF SECRETARY TO BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Bombay Castle, 28th August 1816.

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to communicate, for your information, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Resident at Baroda, dated the 15th of this month with its accompaniment, conveying intelligence regarding the forces of the Native Chiefs in Hindustan.

To—FRANCIS WARDEN ESQUIRE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT BOMBAY

SIR,

I have the honour to furnish you for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council with the enclosed paper of intelligence regarding the forces of Native Chiefs in Hindustan

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

Baroda — J R. CARNAC

15th August 1816. — Resident.

Extract of a letter from Chishti Mean alias Ismail ud-din, dated Godra 19th Ramzan 14th August 1816 received 15th August 1816

After compliments.

The present news is that the Pindarrahs about 50 000 strong are encamped at Peeplaud, a town about 25 Coss from Ujjain.

The troops of Jean Baptiste reckoned 25 000 are at Rajkot a town about 25 Coss north of Ujjain he has 50 guns with him.

Holkar's troops said to be nearly 25,000 strong (including followers) are encamped at Rampoorah Bhanpoorah they have 40 Guns with them.

Morar Rao Powar the Governor of Dhar died lately he had with him a force of 5 or 6,000 men at that time. Raghonath Bapoo was encamped at Ujjain with about the same number on Powar's direction marched and attacked them. The Dhar forces

were defeated and plundered Raghunath returned to Ujjain Maharajah Dowlat Rao Sindhia is encamped at Gwalior with a force amounting to 100,000 men, including all discription of people

Meer Khan has with him 15,000 men and 50 Guns, he is besieging Jaipur

Sindhia, Meer Khan, Jean Baptiste and all the rest of the Chiefs are collecting troops, and they say that there will certainly be a war with the English this year and on that account troops must be assembled by every one Kustnajee Pandit who is now Governor of Godra examines every person who arrives there with the greatest scrutiny being afraid that any Emissaries from the British Government should be sent to learn their present state of affairs

(True translation extract)

J R CARNAC,
Resident

Letter No 11.—R Close took charge as the Resident from G. Wellesley.

FROM—R CLOSE, RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Gwalior, 17th March 1816

I have the honour to inform you that I arrived in Dowlat Rao Sindhia's Camp yesterday morning and that I have today assumed charge of the duties of this Residency

Letter No 12—The letter of which the first 12 paras are missing is important. This letter and its enclosures explain the circumstances and motives of a treaty that was about to be concluded between Jaipur and the British This treaty and the one concluded with Bhopal were likely to precipitate a situation that might require resort to arms for deciding certain issues For this purpose precautions had to be taken on certain lines which are suggested in the letter and its enclosures.

FROM—J ADAM, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—C METCALFE, RESIDENT AT DELHI

Fort William, 20th April 1816

[The first 26 pages of this letter are missing in the volume It appears from the Index that the letter has been addressed to C. Metcalfe, Esquire, Resident at Delhi.—ED.]

either to postpone or to relinquish altogether the demand on account of Subsidy for the first one or two If you shall be satisfied of the necessity or expediency of extending this indulgence in either form to the state of Jaipore, you will be pleased to insert a stipulation to that effect in the Treaty or render it the subject of a separate engagement. The amount and period of the instalments in which the subsidy is to be paid, will be regulated according to your discretion consulting the convenience of both Governments

13. If the resources of Jaipore were in a condition to admit of their bearing such a charge, it would be reasonable to expect that state to defray the expense which the British Government would incur in settling the country and restoring the Rajah s authority by the employment of means exclusive of the established subsidiary force. In the actual state of Jaipur however and adverting to the benefit to be derived to our own interests from the re-establishment of tranquillity and order in that Government, it is a service which the Governor-General in Council would willingly render to the Raja of Jaipur without requiring a reimbursement of the expense. At the same time if it should be practicable to obtain reimbursement at a future time for those expenses without imposing too great a burden on the finances of the state of Jaipur and if the demands of such reimbursement should not appear to be likely to derogate from the character of our procedure for liberality His Lordship in Council is disposed to think, that it would be advisable to stipulate for it, provided a disposition to comply should appear on the part of the Rajah.

14. The Governor-General in Council is sensible of the superior advantages on every account of obtaining a cession of territory in lieu of Subsidy but the position of Jaipur between which and our frontier the possessions of other Chiefs intervene appears to present an obstacle to this arrangement in the present instance, for although the intervention of those possessions which belong to allies or dependents of the British Government does not operate as any impediment to our Political and Military communications with Jaipur yet it would constitute a material obstruction to our administration of the Civil Government of a territory situated beyond them For the present therefore the commutation of the subsidy for territory cannot be contemplated It is to be expedient, however even as a to the Rajah to pay the subsidy with regularity to insert a clause providing for the assignment of territory in the event of any failure or material delay in the pecuniary payments

15 It is considered a point of material importance to promise for the maintenance by the Rajah of Jaipur in a state of constant efficiency of a body of horse to be at the disposal of the British Government for all purposes of common interest. The accounts of this force must be regulated by the means of the state, and provision should be made for the due execution of with regard both to the numbers and the condition of the troops It will be

necessary therefore to secure to the British Government the right of periodical inspection and muster of the troops or to devise other means more consistent with the wishes of the Rajah's Government for effecting this object

16 One mode of accomplishing this arrangement the object of which is to obtain the services of an useful body of irregular Horse at all times would be for the British Government to undertake to raise and maintain the troops of which the Rajah would defray the expense This would in fact be a virtual augmentation of the Subsidiary force and an increase of Subsidy, but the troops thus raised should be understood not to be for the immediate service of the Rajah in ordinary times but to be ready for general service when required by the British Government Under such an arrangement it might be practicable to relieve the British Government from a part of the expense of the independent cavalry now in its pay without losing the benefit of its services or to augment that useful description of force without additional expenses A body of five or even three thousand good horses would constitute a very useful addition to our force when it might be required to undertake active operations and would be preferable to a much superior numerical force of more questionable efficiency You will be pleased to regulate this part of the arrangement according to your judgment formed on the information you may obtain, unless you should be desirous of referring the question to Government and time should admit of the reference without inconvenience

17 Exclusive of the stipulated contingent the Rajah must engage to bring forward his whole military force and to employ all the resources of his country in cases of joint war

18 An article providing for the arbitration and award by the British Government of all questions arising between the Rajah of Jaipore and other states will necessarily form a part of the proposed treaty and its provisions will embrace any claims to tribute from Jaipore which may be advanced by Sindhia or Holkar The Governor-General in Council is satisfied that neither of those chiefs possesses any just claim to tribute from Jaipore By the stipulations of the Treaties concluded between the British Government and those Chiefs respectively in 1803 and 1806 they relinquished all claims on the allies of the British Government of whom the Rajah of Jaipur was at that time one Any existing claims therefore must have originated since the dissolution of our alliance with Jaipore in 1806, and it is the belief of His Lordship in Council that no obligation for the payment of any fixed or regular tribute has been incurred by the State of Jaipur since that period, whatever may have been the sums forcibly exacted from it or the ostensible ground of those exactions Notwithstanding this conviction His Lordship in Council will prepare to receive and examine any claims they may bring forward in an amicable manner and see justice

cuted without delay It is calculated that the force can be assembled at Muttra and Rewaree in the first week of July a period which is considered to be well adopted for the advance of the troops as being a season in which we act with considerable advantage against a force such as that which is the most likely to be opposed to us namely the troops of Amir Khan aided by bodies of Pindaris whose attempts to create a diversion by making predatory inroads into our provinces will be materially obstructed by the state of the rivers while on the other hand, time will be afforded for the negotiation and conclusion of the treaty and for any other preparatory arrangements which it may be necessary to concert with the Rajah. It is extremely desirable that the Rajah of Jaipore should be made sensible of the importance of maintaining secrecy regarding the object and progress of the negotiation in order that the success of the whole arrangement may not be exposed to hazard by a premature disclosure of our views to those who must be interested in thwarting them.

27 As soon as the treaty is concluded or the negotiations shall have arrived at such a stage as to render any longer concealment of the object impracticable or unimportant, it will be desirable that the troops should concentrate at the points above designated with the least practicable delay On this subject you will be prepared to correspond with Major General Marshall Commanding in the field and with Major General Sir D Ochterlony who will have reassumed the command of the third division of the Field Army and will be prepared to assume that of the troops destined to advance into Jaipur

28 As soon as these preparations are completed or nearly so or at such earlier period as you may judge advisable, you will make a public and official declaration of the conclusion of the Treaty with Jaipur and you will be prepared to communicate that circumstance in an especial manner to Amir Khan. The intimation to Amir Khan should run thus that the alliance with Jaipur involves no adoption of the hostilities which may have been waging by that state, against any of its neighbours and of course is not a procedure enimical to him specifically But that as the tenor of the connection will bind us to protect the state of Jaipur from any demands but such as we shall have on investigation recognized as just his exactions from that territory must cease. Further that as the British Government pledges itself not to suffer the continuance of any foreign troops within the dominions of the Rajah of Jaipur he must necessarily withdraw his forces beyond those limits within which he can have no claim to remain either on his own account or on that of Holkar who renounced all pretension to tribute from Jaipur by the treaty of 1806. It may be added that at a proper time the British Government will not object to listen to any claim which Holkar s Durbar may produce, but that whatever may be the merits of this question, they cannot justify Amir Khan in remaining in the territory of Jaipur after the solemn notification of

its having placed itself under the protection of the British Government and in the absence of any title on his part to object to that arrangement He must be apprized that should he disregard this explanation the British troops which are advancing into the Jaipur territory in great force must necessarily be obliged to attack any thing that might them, for the consequences of which he alone will be responsible and that in such an event his retreat from Jaipur will no longer be sufficient but that he having by this deliberate and unprovoked act of hostility against the British Government compelled it to regard him as an enemy It will not cease to prosecute operations against him or any who may attempt to support him until they shall be deprived of all their possessions and their power be utterly broken and destroyed This is merely stated as the general tenor of the language to be held to Amir Khan and your communication will be condensed, enlarged or modified according to your discretion under a near view of the circumstances of the case

29 In adverting to Holkar's supposed claims or to any other matter referring to his Government, it will be proper to avoid any thing that can be construed into an admission of Amir Khan's right to negotiate on the part of Holkar, a right which has never been recognized by the British Government and the acknowledgement of which might eventually prove embarrasing

30 A communication to the same effect as yours, should be addressed to Amir Khan by Major General Sir David Ochterlony on entering the Jaipur territory, and that officer will be empowered to correspond with Amir Khan on all points connected with the evacuation of Jaipur by that Chief and his confederates

31 It is considered to be desirable to avoid entering on any negotiation with him on other points Overtures have at different times been made by Amir Khan to the British Government for placing himself under its authority on receiving a Jagir for his personal maintenance and a provision for his troops His propositions have always been of a nature too extravagant to merit attention even supposing them to have been dictated by a spirit of sincerity, which there is too much reason to doubt It is possible that similar overtures may be renewed by Amir Khan or that some of his subordinate Chiefs may desire to take service with the British Government, I am instructed therefore to state that the Governor-General in Council does not contemplate the occurrence of any circumstances which will render it expedient to accept of those offers and if made, it is his Lordship's desire that they may be civily declined Should the alliance with Jaipur contrary to expectation lead to more extensive measures and operations than are now contemplated, it may become expedient to consider the means of detaching a portion of Amir Khan's troops from his interests, but there will be sufficient time for considering that subject hereafter

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32 I have already observed that it is not the expectation of the Governor-General in Council that Sindhia will adopt any measures of an extreme nature to oppose our alliance with Jaipur unpalatable as that arrangement will unquestionably prove to him, the particular grounds of this expectation need not be stated here, as they will be perceptible to you from your knowledge of the actual condition of his Government and the general state of his political relations. It will be obvious to you that our projected alliance with Nagpur is likely materially to diminish Sindhia's chance of exciting other powers to unite in any designs he may meditate against the British Government.

33 The forbearance of Sindhia will also it is hoped, be secured by the moderate and conciliatory tone which it is the intention of the Governor-General in Council to hold towards him relative to this affair as well as by the state of preparation on all sides to meet any hostile movement on his part in which he will perceive us to be. You will receive with this dispatch a copy of the instructions which will be addressed to the Resident with Sindhia on the subject.

34. In considering the consequence of our alliance with Jaipur it is necessary to advert to its probable effect on the mind of the Rajah of Bharatpur whose conduct has at different times afforded such just ground of displeasure and distrust to the British Government. The Governor-General in Council is willing to hope, that those sentiments of mingled fear and dislike which at one time governed his conduct have given way to a better inclination and that satisfied of our Government entertaining no hostile feeling towards him he is disposed to act as becomes his near relation to it still it will be expedient as soon as our forces are prepared to advance into Jaipur to apprize the Rajah distinctly of the object of their movement both to remove any alarm he might entertain and perhaps to conciliate his confidence by this display of our own. You will be pleased to consider whether it would be expedient to invite him to put in motion a body of his troops to act with ours and should this be deemed by you advisable you will represent the requisition as made in consequence of the Rajah's personal assurance to the Governor General that the Bharatpur troops were always ready to take the field whensoever His Excellency should call for their services

35 His Lordship in Council does not apprehend that the same considerations require a similar communication to the Government of Machery but it will be desirable to apprize that Government also both as a proof of friendship and because the resources of the country may be useful and the use of the roads through it, convenient, during the progress of operations in Jaipur It is probable that the Government of Machery will tender the services of a body of troops which it would be desirable to accept in order to establish the habitude of their co-operating with our forces. In like manner the zeal of the hereditary Chiefs of Dadree and Ferozepore

and the principal Jagirdars will probably induce them to make an offer of their service It might on the same principles be advisable to accept their services and to render their troops as well as those of Macherry and Bharatpur subservient to the defence of the passes against any attempt at predatory incursion This employment of them may be more desirable than to carry them into Jaipur where adverting to the ample force of British troops their services would not be necessary and they would contribute to consume the resources of that impoverished country may perhaps injure our cause by their want of discipline The presence of the Macherry troops especially in Jaipur might be unpleasant to the Government of the latter country owing to the circumstances of their former connection and subsequent disagreement On these points you will determine in concert and communication with Major General Sir David Ochterlony

36 I have now adverted to every point on which instructions appear to be requisite at the present time The Governor-General in Council will be happy to receive an early communication from you on any part of these instructions on which explanation or more explicit direction may appear to you to be requisite and His Lordship in Council invites the fullest and most unreserved communication of your sentiments on every branch of the important subject of this dispatch

37 I am directed to transmit copy of a letter of this day's date to the Acting Adjutant General, relative to the military preparations and arrangements connected with the service in contemplation Copies of letters addressed to the Government of Fort St George and Bombay and to the Resident at Hyderabad, Poona and Nagpur, are enclosed, you will be pleased to apprize the Residents at those Courts and the Court of Dowlat Rao Sindhia of the conclusion of the treaty with Jaipore, as soon as it shall have taken place You will also be pleased to notify the same circumstance to the Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundelkhand as well as to Major General Marshall and Sir David Ochterlony

38 You will correspond confidentially with Major General Marshall on all points of a military nature referring to his authority, and you will maintain with Sir David Ochterlony the most unreserved communication on every part of the question political and military, keeping him informed of the progress of your negotiations and proceedings

Communication made by Roy Ram Singh, Vakeel of the Rajah of Jaipur to the Persian Secretary

The sum of the Maharajah's wish is that the Treaty of alliance which was concluded during the administration of the Marquis Wellesley should be renewed, so that by the friendship and assistance of the British Government he may be relieved from the exaction of the Southern Chiefs, and reposing in peace and security,

manifest his attachment to the British interests. The Maharaja is anxious that certain places forming part of his original possessions which in consequence of the enmity of the late Maharaja Mahadjee Sindhia have passed into the hands of others should be restored to him. Leaving all these points however to the pleasure of the British Government, he has communicated them to the Resident at Delhi by whom they will no doubt have been reported to his Lordship The Maharaja depends on the ancient friendship and harmony subsisting between the two states for the manifestation of his Lordship s kindness in this affair

(Sd.) J MONCKTON
Persian Secretary to Government.

FROM—THE RAJAH OF JAIPUR.

Received 15th March 1816.

In a propitious moment I had the honour and gratification of receiving your Lordship s letter conveying the pleasing accounts of your Lordship s safe return to Calcutta. The receipt of this happy intelligence for which I had been looking with anxiety has afforded me the most cordial satisfaction. As soon as I heard of your Lordship s being on your return to the Presidency I directed Roy Ram Singh to attend your Lordship He has accordingly had the honour to pay his personal respects to your Lordship and has communicated to you my solicitation for the renewal of the alliance, together with other particulars As your Lordship promotes the wishes of sincere friends and unravels their difficulties I entertain every hope from your Lordship s generosity The Roy by my orders has imparted to your Lordship the wishes of my heart with which I trust, your Lordship will comply if you have not already done so I shall wait with anxious impatience for your Lordship s answer to this amicable address Believe me to be in every respect the adherent and confederate of the British Government. The past and present circumstances are well known to your Lordship s enlightened mind. They are known indeed to all the world. Any explanation therefore on the present occasion is superfluous

The renewal of the Treaty of alliance would secure the tranquillity of my country and my future repose. No deviation shall ever occur on my part from the arrangement which may be concerted by your Lordship

Whatever that prince shall do will be meet and proper

For further particulars I beg leave to refer your Lordship to the communications of my confidential servant Roy Ram Singh.

Believing my friendly heart to be ever anxious for accounts of your Lordship s health, continue to gratify me by kind letters

(A true translation).

(Sd.) J MONCKTON
Persian Secretary

FROM—THE RAJAH OF JAINAGAR

Received December 1815

I hope that your Lordship has arrived safe at the Presidency, and that I shall have the satisfaction of receiving that happy intelligence from your Lordship

Roy Ram Singh who has been detained at Benares by indisposition, will now proceed to pay his respects to your Lordship and on presenting this friendly address to your Lordship, will impart to you my wishes From your Lordship's excessive kindness and friendship, I entertain the fullest hopes of my welfare

I trust that your Lordship will continue to gratify me by friendly letters.

(A true translation)

(Sd) J MONCKTON,
Persian Secretary to Government

FROM—THE RAJAH OF JAINAGAR

Received December 1815

From the communications of Roy Ram Singh, I am extremely happy to learn that your Lordship is on your return to that quarter By the favour of God your Lordship is endowed with every virtue From your Lordship, I entertain the greatest hopes in every respect God grant that they may be realized

Roy Ram Singh who is stationed with your Lordship (as my Vakeel) will have the honour to attend your Lordship on your return to the Presidency

As the dependants of both are the same I trust that your Lordship will give permission for that purpose, since it is consistent with the dictates of friendship For further particulars I have the honour to refer your Lordship to the Roy's verbal communications

For the rest, believing to be anxious for accounts of your Lordship's health, continue to honour and gratify me by kind letters

(True translation)

(Sd) J MONCKTON,
Persian Secretary to Government

Treaty of amity and alliance between the Hon'ble East India Company and the Nabob of Bhopal settled on the part of the Hon'ble Company by
by virtue of full powers vested in him by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Francis Earl of Moira Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter one of His Majesty's most Hon'ble Privy

Council Governor General appointed by the Hon'ble Court of Directors of the said Hon'ble Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies and on the part of the Nabob of Bhopal by duly empowered to the same effect by the said Nabob

Whereas the relations of amity have long subsisted between the Company and the State of Bhopal and the Hon'ble Company is cordially disposed to protect and befriend the state of Bhopal, the following articles are agreed upon to give full force and effect to the amicable disposition of the contracting parties

Article 1st

A permanent friendship and alliance are established between the Hon'ble Company and the Nabob of Bhopal. The friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both.

Article 2nd

The Hon'ble Company hereby guarantees the Nabob of Bhopal, his heirs and successors in the possession of all the territory now held by him and engages to protect his right in the same manner as its own from all enemies whatever

Article 3rd

Four Battalions of the Hon'ble Company's Native Infantry One Regiment of Cavalry and the usual proportion of artillery men and Ordnance attached with the proper equipment of ammunition and warlike stores shall be permanently stationed on the territories of the Nabob of Bhopal and the British troops shall at all times be at liberty to enter the said territories In part of the expenses of the above permanent force the Nabob engages to pay regularly to the Hon'ble Company the annual sum of by regular monthly payments of .. In the event of a failure in the payments of above stipulated the Nabob hereby agrees that the Hon'ble Company shall have the right to appoint a person to superintend the collection of an equal amount from the country

Article 4th

The Hon'ble Company taking into consideration the devastation to which the territory of Bhopal has been exposed for a series of years and the consequent inability of the Nabob to commence immediately the payments stipulated in the preceding articles agrees to relinquish the payments of the sum above stipulated for the first year calculated from the date of this Treaty and in further proof of its regard and consideration for the Nabob the Hon'ble Company agrees to take into consideration the remission of a portion of the stipulated payment for the second year

Article 5th

The Nabob of Bhopal agrees that the possession of the fort and town of Rayseen together with a small tract of land surrounding it shall be permanently vested in the Hon'ble Company to serve as a station for the Subsidiary force and a Depot for Military stores The Nabob further engages to admit the British troops into the other fortresses and places of strength in his territory at all times when the British Government may deem it expedient.

Article 6th

Although the Hon ble Company shall be at liberty to increase or diminish the number of its troops in the territory of Bhopal according to circumstances of which the British Government shall be the judge the said Company engages never to demand any further sum from the Nabob, his heirs and successors beyond the amount specified in the 3rd article

Article 7th

The Nabob of Bhopal hereby engages to afford every facility and assistance in procuring cattle, grain, etc, to be paid for at the fair market price for the use of the British troops and the Nabob further engages that no duties shall be levied on any articles for the use and consumption of the British troops at any time serving in his territories

Article 8th

Whenever the Hon'ble Company shall be engaged in hostilities, the Nabob agrees to assist the Hon'ble Company with all his forces and the resources of his dominions, and the Nabob will at all times exert himself to facilitate in every possible manner the collection of supplies for the British troops within the limits of his own territories

Article 9th

The Hon'ble Company will exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhopal and the Nabob shall retain unimpaired his uncontrolled authority over his subjects and family

Article 10th

As by the second article of the present treaty the H
Company becomes guarantee to the Nabob of Bhopal
security of his country against all external enemies, the
hereby agrees that if any misunderstanding should arise
him and any other state or Chief he will in the first
submit the cause of dispute to the British Government
abide by its decision If from the obstinacy of the other
amicable terms can be settled then the Hon'ble Comp
to assist the Nabob with the forces stationed in his
obtain his rights

Article 11th

Although the Nabob retains the exclusive command of his troops yet he hereby agrees to act during the period of a war regarding their disposition in every respect in conformity to the advice and counsel of the British Government.

Article 12th

The Nabob engages not to enter into nor pursue any negotia tion with any foreign state or Chief whatever without the know ledge or approbation of the Hon ble Company s Government and he renounces for ever all connection with the Pindaries

Article 13th

The Nabob engages neither to entertain in his service nor permit to reside in his territories any European or American or any Native Subject of the Hon'ble Company without the consent of the British Government.

Article 14th

This Treaty consisting of 14 articles having been this day concluded by on the part of the Hon'ble Company and by on the part of the Nabob of Bhopal it is hereby agreed that the ratifications shall be exchanged within fifteen days from this date after which the Treaty shall be in full force and effect. Done at Banda this of

(A true copy)

J ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To—HENERY RUSSELL, ESQUIRE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

SIR,

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of instruc tions addressed under this day's date to the Resident at Delhi together with the several documents referred to in those instruc tions.

2 You will observe that while it is the hope and expectation of the Governor General in Council, that the formation of an alliance with Jaipur and the execution of the measures and arrangements immediately resulting from it, will be accomplished without involving the British Government in hostilities either with Amir Khan or with Sindhia it has yet been judged expedient to adopt our military arrangements to the possible occurrence of the opposite contingency

3. With this view it is expedient to consider without delay the disposition which it may be proper to make of the troops in the Deccan now in advance, and the arrangements which may become requisite for augmenting and supporting them. These

arrangements will eventually be affected by the success of the negotiation which Mr Jenkins has been instructed to commence with the Rajah of Nagpur It is unnecessary to advert to make great improvement in our defensive arrangements in the Deccan, which will result from the establishment of a Corps of British troops on the Nerbudda, and the direction of the military resources of the Rajah of Nagpur His Lordship in Council is not aware that this arrangement will render advisable any change in the position to be occupied by the subsidiary force serving with the Nizam, or the vicinity of Ellichpur will still present the most favourable position for that Corps, with reference both to its immediate objects and to its communication with the force on the Nerbudda On this point you will however consult Colonel Doveton, and decide according to the result of your combined judgment If the negotiation at Nagpur shall terminate in the establishment of an alliance with that state, it will probably be judged expedient to remove the station of the Hyderabad force permanently to an advanced point in the line of Ellichpore or Amraoti according to the plan that was discussed in the year 1810, and to push the Poona force on to Jalna The details of this plan and of the measures which may become necessary for completing the line of defense from Jalna westward will form the subject of future consideration, but you will be pleased in communication with Mr Elphinstone to give your attention to the subject and to report your opinion for the information of the Governor General in Council

4 A point for immediate consideration is, the adoption of measures for reinforcing the Hyderabad Subsidiary force in consequence of the considerable reduction of strength which it will undergo by furnishing the Corps to be stationed in the first instance in the territory of Nagpur, the formation of the Subsidiary force in the dominions of the Rajah of Nagpur, and the accession to our interests of the Government of that state will supersede the necessity for rendering the force remaining under the immediate personal command of Colonel Doveton equal in strength to what was deemed proper under opposite circumstances but it should still be maintained in a condition to act separately and if need be, offensively and its actual strength should be regulated by this consideration The Government of Fort St George will accordingly be instructed to correspond with you on this subject and to be prepared to comply with your application for the advance of one or more Corps of Native Infantry (in which arms alone it is presumed that any addition will be requisite) to reinforce Colonel Deveton or to supply the place at Secunderabad of such Corps as with a view to save time you may judge it advisable to order on from thence In the period of the season when these instructions will reach the Government of Fort St George no cause of alarm from predatory incursions can exist so as to oppose their immediate execution

5 These arrangements rest on the supposition that the negotiations at Nagpur will succeed. In the opposite event they will not be necessary as the existing dispositions will in that case be maintained unaltered.

6. These are the only instructions that appear to be requisite for your guidance at the present moment with reference to the views and measures of Government connected with the negotiation with Jaipur The total amount of force which will be in advance in the Deccan together with that which will be assembled in Guzerat and on this side of India will, it may be expected, be sufficient to meet even the improbable contingency of a rupture with Dowlat Rao Sindhia The Government of Fort St. George will however be prepared to support the advanced Corps to such extent as may be practicable and even eventually to bring forward the whole of their disposable force for the service.

7 In considering the precautionary arrangements which it will be necessary to make, your attention will not fail to be directed to the use that may be made of the troops of His Highness the Nizam in guarding the passes and in such other services they may be available for

8 It only remains to observe that on receiving from Mr Metcalfe an intimation that the treaty with the Rajah of Jaipur has been concluded and that other circumstances have induced him to disclose the nature and object of our measures with reference to that court, you will be prepared to notify the event to the Government of His Highness the Nizam, with such explanations as may be requisite to render that Government sensible of its importance of the general interests of the established states of India. Should you find however that the matter has become public or is likely to be so you will exercise your discretion with regard to a communication to the Nizam's Government without awaiting the receipt of an intimation from Mr Metcalfe. In either case you will represent the necessity of taking steps to prevent the growth of the predatory associations as the main and ruling inducement of the measure.

9 The real objects of the movements of the troops may without difficulty be concealed by the connection which they will naturally appear to have with the establishment of the force on the Nerbudda unallied to any objects of more extensive nature.

10. A copy of this dispatch will be communicated to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George and of Bombay and to the several Residents at Foreign Courts.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) J ADAM,

Secretary to Government.

Fort William

The 20th April 1816

To—MAJOR NICOL, ACTING ADJUTANT GENERAL

SIR,

His Excellency the Governor General in Council having resolved to commence negotiation with the Rajah of Jaipur with a view to the formation of an alliance with that state, I am directed to request, that you will communicate to His Excellency the Commander in Chief the resolutions and intentions of His Lordship in Council connected with the proposed measure which I now proceed to explain to you

2 The basis of the projected alliance is the extending to the state of Jaipur the protection and guarantee of the British Government, and the establishing a Subsidiary Force of British troops in that country The first and immediate effect of the conclusion of an alliance on the basis just stated will be an obligation on the part of the British Government to emancipate the state of Jaipur from the lawless oppressions and exactions which it now suffers at the hands of Amir Khan and other predatory chiefs confederated with him, as well as to clear the country of all the foreign troops which now occupy it It will, further, be necessary, to reduce to obedience and subjection the Chiefs who have opposed the legitimate authority of the Rajah These operations may eventually lead to hostilities with Amir Khan and his confiderates and will at all events require not only the advance of a considerable body of British Troops into the Jaipore territory, but their employment there for some time before the tranquillity of the country can be established and its protection ensured by the presence of the permanent subsidiary force to be stationed in it

3 Another possible consequence of the proposed measure is that it may excite the jealousy or alarm or enmity of Dowlat Rao Sindhia to such a degree, as to stimulate that Chief to obstruct its execution or perhaps to resist it by force of arms

4 It is the confident hope of the Governor General in Council that neither of these contingencies will occur He thinks that Sindhia will not feel the occasion to be such as to authorize the exposure of his interests to the perilous consequences, which he must be sensible are likely to attend a rupture with the British Government in the relative condition of the two states, and His Lordship further expects that Amir Khan whose interests are more immediately affected by it will perceive the inutility as well as the danger of resisting us, so as that he will abandon the hold he now has on Jaipur without a struggle

5 While however His Lordship in Council has every reason to indulge this hope, motives of obvious prudence and precautions demand that we should place ourselves in a state of preparation for the opposite result a policy which will moreover prove the most effectual security against its occurrence.

6 The foregoing brief sketch of the views and expectations of the Government with relation to the projected alliance with Jaipur will render obvious to His Excellency the Commander in Chief the objects of the Governor General in Council, the arrangements of which I proceed to state the general scope together with the request of the Governor General in Council that His Excellency will be pleased to carry them into effect in such manner as he may judge to be most expedient.

7 The primary object is to have the means of assembling a powerful force of Infantry Cavalry and Artillery—European and Native—where they may be ready to advance into Jaipur as soon after the conclusion of the Treaty as circumstances may render expedient in order to give effect to its provisions It is considered to be of importance that the force destined for this service should be on a scale calculated to over by its superiority any disposition which Amir Khan or his confiderates might otherwise manifest to oppose it, or at all events if they should hazard an appeal to arms to place the result of a contest as much as possible beyond the reach of fortune. It occurs to His Lordship in Council that this force should be formed into two divisions of adequate strength to enter Jaipore, at different points and to unite or act separately as circumstances and the judgment of the Commanding Officer may point out. I am further directed to express the wish of the Government that the whole force destined to advance into Jaipore may be placed under the command of Major General Sir David Ochterlony whose political talents and experience added to his knowledge of the intentions and views of Government exclusive of his distinguished professional ability render him peculiarly qualified for this important charge. This command should be exercised by Sir David Ochterlony independently of the Military control excepting only that of the Commander in Chief. On questions of a political nature not provided for in his instructions he will refer to the Resident at Delhi to whom and to Sir David Ochterlony himself the necessary communications will be made under the authority of the Governor General in Council.

8 It is the wish of the Governor General in Council that the force should be ready to assemble at the destined points as early as may be practicable in the month of July

9 The period of the advance of the troops into Jaipore will be determined by Mr Metcalfe in concert with Sir David Ochterlony Mr Metcalfe will also maintain a confidential correspondence with Major General Marshall, Commanding in the Field on all points connected with the comptemplated service.

10 Besides the force above referred to it will be necessary to provide the means of assembling at a short notice at Cawnpore a Corps of reserve of such strength as may be practicable. The object of this measure is to check any disposition which might be manifested by Sindhia to obstruct or oppose our proceedings with

relation to Jaipur, though as already intimated this is deemed to be an improbable contingency His Excellency the Commander in Chief will also no doubt advert to the expediency of maintaining the force in Bundelkhand in a state of efficiency and preparation for movement and of eventually strengthening it, if practicable

11 With these arrangements it will be necessary to combine such further dispositions as may be requisite for the defence of the British provinces from predatory incursion in such points as will not be covered by vicinity of the divisions above referred to or secured by the state of the rivers at that season of the year and His Excellency is requested to take this subject into his particular consideration as it is probable that in the event of our being opposed either by Amir Khan or Sindhia our enemies will have recourse to predatory inroads into our provinces as the most effectual means of harassing us and creating diversion in their favour

12 With reference to this possible danger His Excellency is requested to bestow his attention on the defence of the provinces of Mirzapore and South Bihar, the neighbouring districts although in the rainy season they may be considered as nearly secure against incursions If the proposed negotiation with Nagpur shall terminate in the establishment of an alliance with that state, the security of the province of Bihar against predatory inroad will be materially augmented, but it will not be altogether prudent to rely exclusively on the means which that alliance will afford of preventing the Pindaries from penetrating our provinces in that direction

13 With reference to the defence of the North Western frontier, I am directed to observe that the troops of the Rajah of Bharatpore and Mackery, of the hereditary Chiefs of Dadie and Ferozepore and the principal Jagirdars to the Westward of the Jamuna will probably be available for that purpose On this point it is recommended that Major General Marshall and Sir David Ochterlony should correspond with the Resident at Delhi

14 His Lordship in Council concludes that the Commander in Chief will deem it expedient to maintain a sufficient force at Kurnaul or the advanced position of Lodiana with a view to render that frontier secure although no apprehension or danger from that quarter can be reasonably entertained

15 Besides the preparations on this side of India such a disposition will be made of the Subsidiary forces in the Deccan and in Guzerat as will enable those troops to repress any disposition to give obstruction or co-operate effectually in the execution of any measures which may become necessary to be undertaken

16 His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be aware of importance of carrying into effect the measures above prescribed in such a manner as to prevent the object of them from transpiring and the several preparatory arrangements should therefore be conducted so as to produce the smallest possible degree of public attention His Excellency is requested however to give directions for

the separate and unconnected movements of single Corps towards the frontier stations to instruct the officers of the Commissariat and other Departments to commence immediately such preparations in their respective branches of the services as can be made without producing the effect above alluded to and generally to put the whole arrangement in train of execution subject to the precautions enjoined.

17 Under the supposition that the Commander in Chief will employ one or both of the Corps of Rohilla Horse and adverting to the expediency of retaining a Corps of that description for internal services, His Lordship in Council requests that the instructions issued in consequence of the resolution of Government of the 29th ultimo for separating Gardner's Corps may be suspended, and that it may remain embodied and be disposed of in such manner as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may think proper

18 In conclusion I am directed to request that the Commander in Chief will consider this letter to convey a general sanction for authorizing arrangements regarding the movements of Corps or involving expense connected with the projected service as would in ordinary case require the previous sanction of Government and the delay of a reference of which to the Governor General in Council would be injurious to the public service. His Excellency is requested however to cause early information to be given to Government of any instance in which he may judge it expedient to exercise the authority that the necessary communications may be made to the proper Departments.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Council Chamber

The 20th April 1816.

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) J ADAM,

Secretary to Government.

To—THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR EVAN NEPEAN BARONET GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY

SIR,

The repeated solicitations of the Rajah of Jaipore having recently been renewed with augmented earnestness and the general situation of our affairs appearing to be favourable for carrying into effect the instructions which this Government has received from the Hon'ble the Secret Committee for negotiating a Treaty of alliance and Subsidy with the state of Jaipore, we have instructed the Resident at Delhi to commence a negotiation with the Rajah founded on his renewed overtures and we entertain a confident expectation that it will terminate in the formation of an alliance between the two states, and the permanent establishment of a British Subsidiary force in the territories of Jaipur

2 Your Hon'ble Board is aware that that country has, for a long time past, been over-run by large bodies of predatory troops under the command of Amir Khan and other confederate Chiefs whose opperessions and exactions have reduced it to a condition of the greatest distress The first effect of the conclusion of the proposed alliance therefore, will be to impose on the British Government the obligations of clearing the country of those marauders and of re-establishing the legitimate authority of the Rajah on those of his feudatories who have taken advantage of the deranged state of his affairs to throw their obedience

3 We entertain a confident hope, that the measures we propose to pursue will enable us to effect these objects without involving the British Government in hostilities with Amir Khan, or the other leaders who now occupy a great part of the Jaipore territory

4 In like manner although it must be presumed that the establishment of our influence in Jaipore to the exclusion of that of any other foreign state, must be extremely unacceptable to Dowlat Rao Sindhia, we are disposed to believe that that prince will not venture to obstruct our views by any measures of a nature calculated to involve him in the perilous consequences which he must feel assured would attend a rupture with the British Government in the relative condition of the two states

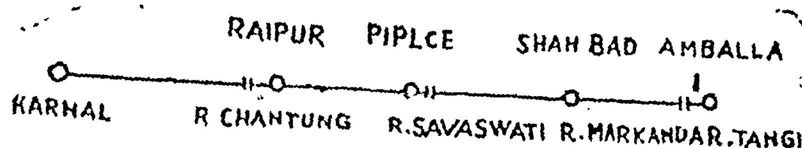
5 While however we have every reason to indulge in these expectations, motives of obvious prudence and precaution demand that we should place ourselves in a state of preparation for the opposite result, a policy which will moreover prove the most effectual security against its occurrence

6 Measures are accordingly in progress for assembling a large force on the North Western frontier of these provinces for the purpose of advancing into Jaipore in execution of those provisions of the Treaty which the British Government will be required immediately to perform Arrangements are also on foot for providing the means of assembling a force if necessary in a position where it will be calculated to deter Sindhia from giving way to those feelings of dissatisfaction or jealousy which our proceedings at Jaipur must be expected to create Other military preparations adopted to the probable state of affairs will be made on this side of India

7 In addition to these, it will be advisable to make such a disposition of the forces in the Deccan and Guzerat, as shall promote the same object or enable us eventually to meet any hostile movement of Sindhia by an immediate and combined effort against every part of his possession

8 The enclosed copies of our instructions to the Government of Fort St George and to the Resident at Hyderabad and Poona, will apprize your Hon'ble Board of the arrangements proposed with regard to the troops in the Deccan It remains for us to request

following diagram will give some idea of the nature of the route—



The *Tangri* was a 'treacherous and impetuous torrent' which required a bridge of 10 arches of 60 ft. span with deep and massive foundations.

The *Markanda* was a dry, broad space of sand for the most part of the year but during the rainy season the collected drainage of the neighbouring Himalayan Range decended down the river in mass. "The volume of water as it approaches, appears to the spectator like a moving wall, and in a few minutes the broad channel previously dry is swept by an overwhelming tide. A more troublesome and dangerous obstacle to transit than the Markanda cannot well be imagined."[1] The very nature of the stream for bad ferry boats or wooden bridges; permanent works could only proceed at a slow pace. The project under consideration was a massive masonry work extending over 500 yards and comprising 30 arches each 2 of 36 feet span.[2]

By May 1856 the roadway, proper, however between Ambala and Karnal, had been completed and metalled with the minor streams bridged. On the Tangri and the Markanda crafts with casks were used as means of transport when the first rush of the floods had subsided.

The whole route then, from Karnal to Ferozepore was practically open by May 1856 except at 4 or 5 difficult places. It is even recorded that horsed carriages could run up from the terminus at Calcutta right up to "within a few miles of Ambala"[3] Of the 201 miles—

185 miles were completed and metalled: 150 bridges: of different sizes were ready (most of them of several arches, some having between 10—20 arches):—

	Rs.
Total Cost	21,36,700
Cost per mile inclusive of bridges ..	23,076
Cost per mile (exclusive of important bridges)	12,076

[1] Administration Report, volume III page 48.

[2] Administration Report, volume III, page 48.

[3] Administration Report, volume III, page 38.

(The cost per mile compares favourable with that of the other sections of the road.)

Work on this road steadily went on and it was to play a great part in the siege of Delhi in the following year.

VII.

At this stage of its progress, we might leave the Grand Trunk Road for a while, and consider the part played by some of the men who were responsible for its construction. The natural difficulties of the route we have already considered at some length. To these, as we have seen, were often added the question of funds, the dearness of material, the scarcity of labour and the inclemency of the elements. But the road was of the vital importance, and in comparison the difficulties and the enormous cost shrank to nothing. The important question was to find qualified and capable officers who would work conscientiously, with the strictest regard to economy and not simply fritter away the money entrusted to them.

The first place naturally belongs to Lt.-Col *Napier*. For the energetic and able manner in which the work was carried on as well as for enthusiastic co-operation in all engineering and military question, the Punjab Government was indebted to him for he spared "neither time, health, nor conveni nce to the duties entrusted to him, for which the Board cannot too warmly thank him."[1] In the appreciative comments that Lord Dalhousie made on receipt of a report of the *progress made in road-construction* in the Punjab (1849–54), Lt.-Col. Napier is given "the honour that is due to him ...for the deep devotion with which he has laboured in the discharge of many and various duties of *his important office*" and "his eminent success equally conspicuous in all departments. Whatever may be the credit due to those whose efforts have been directed to the physical improvment of the Punjab, a principal share of that credit is justly due to Lt.-Col. Napier, whose professional abilities, unwearied industry, and judicious guidance have contributed so largely to the material result which has happily been attained."[2]

In the same letter all employed in the Public Works Department were congratulated warmly for the "spirit and energy with which the work had been carried on." Among the names particularly mentioned are those of (1) Lt. *Oliphant* of the 3rd

[1] Administration Report volume I, Page 137.

[2] Letter 298, Volume XV.

Division of the Lahore-Peshawar Road (Jhelum Division), specially for the "organisation of labour." This officer had already been personally congratulated by the Governor-General in 1853 when the road through the Kharian Pass had been opened for the passage for mail-carts and sufficiently advanced to allow the march of troops through it. [1](2) Captain *Robertson* and *Mr. Ninian Steel* of the 4th and 5th Divisions (Rawalpindi Section). (3)Lt. *Henderson* of the 6th Division (Attock Section) who "had a varied and difficult task to perform". (4) Lt. *Gully* of the 7th (Peshawar) Division who had made slow though steady progress in spite of natural difficulties and scarcity of labour. (5) For "the general plan of the work, the careful consideration of details and the scientific application of means to the end sought which characterize the whole of the work which has been undertaken in constructing a line of road from Lahore to Peshawar the highest credit was give to Lt. *Taylor* who had been entrusted with the general direction and superintendence of the work".

John Lawrence,--the Chief Commissioner, was also greatly interested in the progress of the Road and kept himself regularly informed about it. He was specially interested in the question of planting trees on the roadside and drew up a lengthy memorandum, running over several pages on the tree question, which will be taken up in detail later on. The interest he took in the work is proved by the profuse comments and criticism in his almost illegible script in the correspondence regarding the road. In one of the letters, concerning a section of the road between Phillaur and Wazirabad, Lawrence insists that it should be called a portion of the Grand Tunk Road.[2] On another occasion, when the comic muse and decided to enliven the History of the military roadway a D. C. had fought with an engineer over the question of the lands lying on the sides of the road and employed his thana people to expel the gang of men working under the engineer. To solve the difficulty Napier had proposed that ground 10 ft. wide on either side of the road should be taken up. John Lawrence while asking for further particular wrote on the margin that if land was so "urgently wanted" well, "it had to be bought."[3]

From what has been said in this and previous chapters the lively personal interest taken by Lord *Dalhousie* is self-evident.

[1] Letter 330, volume XV.

[2] Letter 2687, Supplementary volume.

[3] Letter 678, Supplementary volume,

He was not an armchair critic, but had travelled up the route, fully appreciating the difficulties which these pioneers had to face and never forgetting to encourage and congratulate them from time to time. In the report of which we have talked at length, he wrote "the Governor-General can personally testify to the formidable nature of his (Lt. Henderson, Attock Division) work; having himself witnessed the great operations of blasting the cliff over the Cabul River with a charge of 18,000 lbs. of powder 3 years ago, and traversed the rugged line on which the officer was acting." To some it is given to perform the work "to others to inspire." Dalhousie was an inspirer of all those who were working on the road

There are several references in his private letters to Sir George Couper which throw an interesting sidelight on the question. "I have returned," he writes in November 1851, "to Simla by the new road which I commenced one year ago (1850) and which when it will be finished will not be surpassed. ......by any mountain road in the world. About 40 miles are now finished..... My project is to extend it to the Chinese frontier. I hope to see it well advanced though I shall not see it finished, and I shall feel a right to be a little proud of it "[1] We can well imagine with what thrill of satisfaction, a man of his nature, who could feel proud of a small branch of the Grand Trunk Road, viewed the prospect of a rapid completion of the work itself, which in his own words "by its usefulness would repay a thousand fold the labour and the treasure it has cost......"[2] The joy that he felt on receiving the Report in 1854 he hastened to share with his dearest friend Sir G. Couper. In his characteristic way he described the 3,600 miles of road completed, 880 under construction, 2,700 surveyed and 800 traced out in five years time! "This is the report of *one* branch of the Department of Public Works, in *one* province, recollect it surely serves to show that we are not so inert as is supposed."[3]

VIII.

To summarise briefly the progress made by 1857—

Lahore to Peshawar—of 261 miles—192 completed (not metalled).

Lahore to Ferozepore—Unmade.

Lahore to Beas—Completed efficiently.

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[1] Page 180, Private Letters of Dalhousie.

[2] Dalhousie's Minute: (Ramsay Muir, Making of Br. India) ...

[3] Page 327, Private Letters of Dalhousie.

Beas to the Sutlej—Unmade.

Ferozepore to Ludhiana —Completed efficiently.

Ludhiana to Karnal—Almost complete—difficult stream unbridged.

Karnal to Delhi—Unfortunately no mention is made of this portion of the road either in the Report or in the letters. To guess, however, from Reports after the Mutiny, the condition of this road was not very satisfactory; in fact, "the worst along the whole of the Grand Trunk Road."[1]

[1] Administration Report, volume V, page 17.

CHAPTER IV

"THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD (1857—1886)."

The storm of the Mutiny passed by in 1857-58 and British statesmanship was strained in every timber to the last degree of tension. We have seen how the plans of the Punjab Engineers had been upset by this unforeseen hurricane. We have now to take up the story of how the Grand Trunk Road was completed after the storm had passed by and peace had once again been restored in the land.

The strain on the finances caused by the Mutiny had been very great, and all public works, not of military or political importance, had necessarily to be postponed for some time. Had not this been the case the Grand Trunk Road would have been completed and metalled at a much earlier date than it actually was. Much of the permanent roadway had been constructed, the obvious gaps being, Ferozepore to Lahore, Beas to Lahore, Delhi to Ambala, difficult places in the Peshawar-Lahore section and the streams in the Ambala region. The "bridging" of streams was the most important problem to be solved. Not much progress in this line, however, was possible immeidately after the Mutiny.

We will consider the roadway, as before, in 3 convenient sections :—

(a) Peshawar to Lahore.
(b) Lahore to Ambala.
(c) Ambala to Delhi.

II.

As we have already mentioned the elaborate plans prepared n 1856 could not be carried into execution, and a moderate es-imates of 11 lakhs only had been allowed to make the *Lahore-eshawar Road* available for traffic, and for bridging the therto unbridged streams, by temporary structures of wood. ogress was somewhat retarded for a time on account of ficulty in procuring labour. In 1850 Lord Canning travelled ng the whole length of the road and determined that it should be metalled throughout as early as practicable.[1]

1860-61 was a bad year for roads, hardly any progress being made in any of the roads. In 1861 the metalling of the road was properly begun. The metal used was kunker or broken stone the latter of many varieties according to the kind of stone

[1] Administration Report, volume VI, page 32.

available at different places. The work was carried on vigorously and by 1864 the road was metalled throughout to a width of 12 ft., except for few short gaps, and to a greater width in the upper parts of the line where abundant slate shingle was procurable. 'Fascine roads had been constructed across the sandy beds of the rivers, to meet the bridges of boats with Metalled approaches on either side'. These metalled approaches were in fact, short diversions of the Grand Trunk Road required every year to meet the shifting position of the boat bridges. In some parts, *e.g.*, between *Rawalpindi and Jhelum* a second even a third coat of metalling had been applied for some miles (50miles of 2nd; 38 of 3rd coat betweenRawalpindi and Jhelum).[1] The construction of railing for the high embankments had also been commenced in the Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock and Peshawar sections about this time. The railings and earth-works were almost completed by 1866 the business henceforth being to keep the road in proper repair and renew the metalling from time to time. In 1870 the *Lahore to Jhelum* section, which had been deteriorating for the last 2 or 3 years owing to the heavy additional traffic caused by the construction of the Railway and insufficient allotments of funds, was made over to the officers of the Nothern State Railway which was being constructed on one half of the road. The necessary repairs and renewals were carried out and the road restored once again to proper order.[2] In 1875, an assignment was made from the provincial funds for the maintenance of this section.

The years 1878—1880 were darkened by war clouds in the west, and there was frequent transit of troops, war-material, commissariat along the Grand Trunk Road. The immense traffic caused a severe strain especially north of the Jhelum River, where the metal, by 1879, was completely worn away and the road deteriorated to such an extent that nothing short of a new coat of metal of the full thickness could restore it to its previous good condition.[3] Though rates had increased considerably and contractors were rather diffident to take up the work, it could not be neglected, and by 1882 the road was put in a fair state of repair.[4] The completion of the Railway to Peshwar diverted some of the heavy traffic of the road and made its restoration all the more easy.

[1] Administration Report, volume X, page 60.

[2] Administration Report, volume XIX, page 105

[3] Administration Report, volume XXVI, page 115.

[4] Administration Report, volume XXVII, page 181.

The Report of 1861-62, gives us an imposing table of th bridges under construction in this section[1]:—

Deena.—112 miles, 3 spans of 60 feet. Piers on well foundations.

Bishendour.—130th mile, 3 spans of 60 feet.

Vah.—192nd mile, 10 spans of 30 feet.

Gondul.—216th mile, 5 spans of 40 feet.

Bridge—162-250th mile, 12 spans of 30 feet. Piers on well foundations.

Bara.—258th mile, difficult, foundations 18 feet deep.

Hurroo.—204th mile, 10 spans of 40 feet.

Bagh Bacha.—10th mile, timber bridge on well foundations.

Bhimber.—70th mile, 15 arches of 30 feet span.

Chekoree.—82nd mile, 13 spans of 40 feet.

Bukrala.—120th mile, 12 spans of 30 feet.

Leh.—163rd mile, 1 span of 270 feet (timber).

(The last 5 had not yet been commenced).

This imposing list and innumerable minor bridges, whose names are not even mentioned give some idea of the difficult problem of providing outlets for the proper drainage of this area. The gaps provided in the embankments seldom proved adequate during the rains and very often had to be enlarged according to the needs of the year. Of the more important bridges the Hurroo was opened for traffic in 1863, the Vah and Göndul bridges in 1864; Deena in 1868; the *Bakrala* bridge in 1865; the *Sohan* bridge, a large bridge near Rawalpindi, 15 arches of 63 feet span, in 1870; the *Leh* bridge between Rawalpindi City and the Sudder Bazar in 1870: the *Bag Bacha* bridge ten miles north of Lahore begun in 1867 and completed in 1868.

A passing reference might have been made to a project submitted by Major Rovertson in 1858, for driving a tunnel under the bed of the Indus, at Attock.[2] A permenent means of crossing the Indus was greatly to be desired, and was considered to be one of the primary military necessities of the Punjab. Sir John Lawrence was in favour of the idea and willing to allow

[1] Administration Report, volume VIII, page [illegible].

[2] Administration Report, volume [illegible], page [illegible].

the construction of an experimental shaft. The sanction of the Government of India could not be obtained for some time, from considerations of finance, and it was proposed to run a steam boat between Attock and the opposite bank. The "Fox" gun-boat was for a time, stationed as a ferry boat at Attock.[1] But the force of the stream proved too much for her. The experimental shaft was at last sanctioned, but no sooner had the work begun than the Engineers were faced with another formidable difficulty. This was a large influx of water into the west gallery which necessitated the temporary suspension of the work. A chainpump and horse gin were ordered from Roorkee which were only temporarily successfull in meeting the influx of water. Though the work had been pushed on rapidly in the interval leaving only 285 feet of a total length of 1,505 feet to be completed, it was stopped by order of the Imperial Government in 1862. The work was not resumed till 1867 when water from the east shaft and gallery was pumped out. By the end of the next year the galleries from either side were joined[2] and the passage under the river opened. A large quantity of water, however, enterd the tunnel and required to be continually pumped to keep the passage clear. It had subsequently to be abandoned as too dangerous and expensive.

III.

There were two routes between *Lahore and Ambala*, as we have already seen, the one *via* Ferozepore and Ludhiana, avoiding the Beas alogether and important chiefly from the military point of view; the other passed through the important commercial town of Amritsar, crossed the Beas, touched Jullundur and threaded its way over the Sutlej at Phillaur meeting the other routes at Ludhiana. Of the first, the sections between Ferozepore and Ludhiana and Ludhiana and Ambala had been efficiently completed by 1857 except for the bridging of some difficult streams near Ambala, *e.g.*, the Ghaggar. Of the second, the portion between Lahore and the Beas had been completed long ago, the 4th coat of metal being laid in 1859. The *Beas to Sutlej* section was, however, in a very bad condition, and it was not until 1858 that the Supreme Government sanctioned the reconstruction of the old road, which was to pass close to the towns of Jullundur and Phagwara, as best adapted to the military and commercial needs of the country.[3] The sum of one lakh was reserved for this purpose.

[1] Administration Report, volume VI, page 44.

[2] Administration Report, volume XIV, page 68.

[3] Administration Report, volume V, page 17.

The difficulty about this section (Beas to Sutlej) was, that the land in this area was low and necessiated a large embankment which could not be finished before 1860. The embankment by obstructing the natural drainage of the Doab created a problem in itself. The waterway provided was very inadequate, and great damage was done to the road during the floods especially in 1878 when an additional waterway had to be provided (by the construction of metalled gaps) to allow the flood water to escape through the embankment which ran almost at right angles to the direction of the river.[1] Another precaution was also taken in 1878, to save both the Grand Trunk Road and the Railway from the destructive floods of the Beas River. Spurs were constructed at the head of the Beas River (near Mauli and Naushahra) and 5 miles of the Miani and Naushahra Road (Hoshiarpur District) were embanked,[2] the object of these works being to confine the Beas River, and prevent the excess water from it at flood time from finding its way into the neighbouring lowlands, and thereby causing considerable damage to both the Road and the Railway.

It was originally proposed to macadamize the entire road from Delhi to Lahore when this section (Sutlej-Beas) had been metalled.[3] The 6 inch of metal laid, proved too weak to stand the constant wear and tear to which it was subjected, and until it had been raised to 9 inches the road could not be considered to have been finished. The original width to which the road had been metalled was 16 feet, but the cost of maintaining it was very heavy, and in 1867 the width was gradully reduced to 12 feet, except in the vicinity of large stations.[4] Several layers of metal were consolidated from time to time, the material chiefly used being Kunkar.

The difficulties in corssing the *Ghaggar*, north of Ambala, have been mentioned in the previous chapter. The bridge over th river was begun in November 1861, the superstructure being completed in 1867, and the 1,500 feet of railing for the approaches to the bridge in 1870. The Ghaggar also meets the Ambala to Kalka branch of the Grand Trunk Road about half way between the two stations. Here, it is an unsolved problem even today, and very frequently we have complaints from motorists in the local newspapers about the "primitive dithering" bridges across

[1] Administration Report, volume XXVI, page 115.
[2] Administration Report, volume V, page 17.
[3] Administration Report, volume VI, page 32.
[4] Administration Report

the stream unable to support vehicles exceeding one ton in weight. Another important bridge between the Sutlej and Lahore was the masonry bridge spanning the *West Beya* River, between Jullundur and Amritsar, completed in 1872. The river was formerly crossed by a bridge of boats maintained by the Raja of Kapurthala, very ill-suited for the passage of traffic along the Grand Trunk Road.[1] Hence the need for a proper masonry bridge.

The *Ferozepore to Lahore Road* did not lag behind and was ready by 1863. The chief problem of this section was the very lengthy *crossing of the Sutlej* at Ferozepore, about 5 miles long, including several channels of various widths into which the river had divided, crossed by boats bridges. The Executive Engineer in 1861, to improve this tedious crossing had prolonged the embanked road-ways from the south-side into the river channels, thus shortening the crossing by 2 miles. This work was continued the next winter and another mile of the crossing saved. The embankment was protected by spurs and its object was, to divert the various streams of the divided river which bore down upon it into other more central channels.[2] The spurs were placed on the up-streams side, to check the current in the flood season and encourage the deposition of silt. The work was severely tested by the high floods of 1863, "which rose, agitated with waves, within a few inches of the embankment." It proved equal to the occasion, though damage was subsequently repaired and raised.

IV.

The last division of the Grand Trunk Road, between *Ambala ond Delhi*, had not been in a very satisfactory condition during the Mutiny. The heavy traffic, moreover, during the two dark years of the Mutiny, and especially the siege of delhi, had further impaired the road-way, and the rapid reconstruction was one of the urgent duties of the Punjab Government. The work to be done was two-fold (*a*) repairing and metalling the road, (*b*) the bridging of the streams. Of these, the first was obviously the easier of the two, and every effort was made by 1859 to remove the reproach that this section was among the worst for travelling along the whole of the Grand Trunk Road. Indeed, by that date, except for 2 or 3 miles, the road

[1] Administration Report, volume XIV, page 72.

[2] Administration Report, volume VIII, page 64.

had been metalled along its whole length in some places 2 or 3 times over.[1]

The bridging of the streams, especially those near Ambala, was not such an easy business. These streams with their broad sandy beds and periodical floods, presented great engineering difficulties. Temporary bridges had been thrown across these and many other minor streams to tide over the period of acute financial stringency after the Mutiny. Bridges of a permanent nature were, however in contemplation. In 1959, a Civil Engineer was deputed to take sections across the whole of the country between the road and the hill range, and accurately calculate the waterway, which would have to be provided for by costly viaducts. Careful surveys, designs and estimates were prepared. Most of the streams, *e.g.*, the Markanda and the Tangri, had not only to be bridged, but metalled road-way across their beds were required to shorten the crossings.

Of the numerous bridges of different sizes we need consider only two, *i.e.*, the *Markanda Bridge* and the *Tangri Bridge*, both between Shahabad and Ambala. The former was properly begun in 1861; and though the work was retarded for a time by the unusual floods of October 1863, which came down in full force long after the actual termination of the rainy season, filled in the excavations, and carried away a considerable portion of the material collected close to the work[2]. the bridge was opened for traffic by the close of 1865[3]. A new 'apron and curtain wall' and the parapets were finished by 1866. The work for protecting the up-stream wing, when completed the next year, gave the finishing touch. The floods of 1871, however, proved very severe, and it had to be supplemented by a 'screw-pile spur' of 600 feet.

The *Tangri Bridge*, on account of the want of supervision, could not be commenced before October 1864, though the necessary material had been collected some time previously[4]. The bridge when complete was very severely damaged by the heavy floods of 1871; and had to be renewed in the course of that year.

[1] Administration Report, volume V, page 17.
[2] Administration Report, volume X, page 8.
[3] Administration Report, volume XII, page 69
[4] Administration Report, volume XI, page 77.

V.

The important rivers of the Panjab, as we have seen, were crossed by *bridges of boats* the *Sutlej* at Phillaur and Ferozepore; the *Beas* at Beas; the *Ravi* at Shahdara near Lahore; the *Chenab* at Wazirabad; the *Jhelum* at Jhelum and the *Indus* at Attock. Iron Pontoon Bridges, used in many parts of the Grand Trunk Road outside the Panjab, had been discarded in the very beginning, because the rivers here had "rocky beds, spreading waters and shifty shores."[1] Besides, they were very costly, nor easily procurable nor available as transport for military purposes, whereas the Jumna Pontoon Bridges chiefly served a commercial purpose.

Though Ranjit Singh had paid great attention to boat building, inland navigation had not flourished to any very great extent in the Punjab, and at the time of the British occupation the boats in use on the chief ferries were of indifferent build with very weak cordage. It was very necessary, therefore, to build an efficient fleet of boats to bridge the rivers in winter and serve as ferries during the rainy season, with adequate mooring chains and anchors. The work was begun soon after the annexation and most of these bridges were ready, and had been opened for traffic by the winter of 1854-55. The chief business after the Mutiny, therefore, was to maintain these bridges in proper order repair and renew the superstructure whenever necessary, and shorten the river-crossings by embankments (*e.g.*, at Ferozepore), fascine or metalled road-ways.

The annual cost of maintaining these bridges often mounted to the heavy sum of 2 lakhs, inspite of the fact that some of them, *e.g.*, the Phillaur bridge (Rs. 2,636 in 1883-84), yielded a profit. The reason presumably was, that not all of the boats used in the bridges belonged to Government; some of them had to be hired. The Report for 1882-83 calling attention to the boat bridges, maintained 'in the land of the five rivers' gives the following interesting table:—

	Number of Government boats.	Number of hired boats.	Length in feet.
Sutlej at Phillaur ..	33	10	1,658
Sutlej at Ferozepore ..	60	8	2,914
Ravi at Shahdara ..	31	..	1,200
Chenab at Wazirabad ..	33	24	2,537
Jhelum at Jhelum ..	6	23	983
Indus at Attock ..	38	2	1,296

[1] Administration Report, volume I, pages 182.

Among all these bridges, it was the *Ravi Bridge* at Shahdara alone that was kept up throughout the year. All the others were dismantled during the floods, the boats being used as ferries to carry travellers across the swollen rivers.

During the period under review, several of the boat bridges were abolished on account of the construction of Railway bridges. The Delhi boat bridge was the first to be abolished when the under-road-way of the Railway girder bridge was opened for general traffic in 1868. The *Beas Bridge* was no longer maintained after 1870 except temporarily in 1871 when the Railway bridge was injured by the floods. Consequently it is not mentioned in the table for 1882-83 quoted above. The combined road and Railway bridge at *Attock* was completed by 1884, and the boat bridge was, therefore not re-established after the rains that year. The bridges at *Wazirabad*, *Jhelum* and *Phillaur* were abolished in 1884-85 and ferry trains substituted in their place.

In one of the old letters,[1] dated 30th January 1855, we come across an interesting reference to the boatmen of Attock. The "Village of Mullah" as Mcleod, the writer of that letter, reports "was long held in *Jagir* by the boatmen of Attock." The Jagir was worth Rs. 1,000 per annum and had been granted by the Moghul Emperors 300 years previously, as remuneration to the boatmen for their services on the ferry at that place. The village Mullah was situated in the Rawalpindi District, Hasanabdal Tahsil, and derived its name from the trade of the grantees. Mcleod recommended the releasing of the village to the boatmen during the pleasure of the Government, and the Governor-General was pleased to sanction it

VI.

It will be noticed, that we have hardly given any figures regarding the expenditure on the road, in this chapter. To try and give any estimates whatsoever is a hopeless task. The figures available sometimes include, sometimes exclude, the cost of metalling, bridging, even of repairing and to juggle with them is merely to make confusion more confounded. All that we can say is, that both the Imperial and the Provincial Governments shared the cost.

One figure, however, we might quote with advantage, as throwing some light on the problem of the repair and up-keep

[1] Letter No. 973, Volume XVI.

of this grand military road-way. The list of the Reports (1885-86) with which we have dealt has the following :—

"The usual repairs of the Grand Trunk Road from Delhi to Peshawar (563 miles) were effected at a cost of Rs. 3,45,846."

The road-way had, no doubt, cost a fortune to construct. Its up-keep will none-the-less cost a fortune every year.

CHAPTER V

"Conclusion"

I

Col. H. R. Goulding, in an article contributed last year to the *Civil and Military Gazette* (April 22, 1925) gave a very interesting account of the "crossing of the Ghaggar 41 years ago—" the Ghaggar where it crossed the branch road between Ambala' and Kalka. The stream had not at that time (1884) been provided with any sort of bridge whatsoever. The Ghaggar in the summer was a wide expanse of sand with two or three ankle-deep channels meandering lazily in their downward course. Even so, the river could not be negotiated in the ordinary way and the horses of the *dak-gharris* the usual means of conveyance in those times, had to be replaced by bullocks, to haul the carriage through the sand and water. During the monsoon the swollen Ghaggar presented quite a different spectacle, and travellers and the mail could only be carried across by elephants. Relating this personal experience in August 1884, Col. Goulding thus describes the crossing "side by side the two huge beasts entered the water, cautiously feeling the way with their trunks. We were now exposed to the full force of the current, which was running at great speed and gaining velocity with each step as *we got nearer the mid-stream. The red brown waves, crested* with foam and carrying with them broken branches, uprooted [illegible] their raid were rising higher and higher. [illegible] atch the methods adopted by the elephants....First the trunk felt under water, then one massive leg was cautiously advanced and firmly planted, and at the same time the elephant swung round to face the current.... Slowly and patiently this process was repeated until the shallows were reached...Some idea of the force of the current may be realised when it is mentioned that notwithstanding the clever manoeuvering of the elephants and their enormous strength, the landing was effected half a mile below the starting point."

[illegible] important branch- [illegible] 4, we can well imagine the condition of the travellers when the bridges had not been built and the means of conveyance were in no way efficient on the main line itself. The Grand Trunk Road, of course, was the arterial line of postal communication in the Punjab even before the Mutiny. The *dak-gharris* in addition to their usual business of carrying the mail, usually gave a lift to travellers

going up or coming down the road. The *Govenment Bullock Train*[1]—consisting of covered waggons drawn by bullocks—ran along the line as far as Lahore, at a pace of 3 miles per hour for eight months in the year discontinuing only during the rainy season. Its primary object was the transportation of Government stores, but it also conveyed large amount of private goods and a considerable number of passengers, thus proving a great boon to the public. Private companies which ran their carriages and waggons from Calcutta to Karnal, had not in 1856 carried their business into the Punjab, but only awaited the proper completion of the road. In addition to horses and other pack animals *ekkas*, the *palanquin*, which from times immemorial has been the favourite means of conveyance of the Indian traveller, was a very common sight on the Grand Trunk Road.

In December 1853, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs in India, requested the co-operation of the Commissioner of the Punjab[2] in the construction of Electric Telegraph from the Sutlej *via* Lahore and Attock to Peshawar. The work which had been commenced sometime previously was vigorously carried on in 1854, and by October the line was in working order as far as Lahore. By March 1855, the telegraph communication was carried as far as Attock[3] and soon continued to Peshawar. The telegraph followed the route of the Grand Trunk Road throughout the Punjab, providing instantaneous communication between all the large northern stations. The wire was supported by posts of Himalayan firtimber, which though excellent for the purpose, could not withstand the ravages of white-ants and required periodical renovation. In difficult places, such as banks or beds of rivers, solid masonry pedestals were used, while the wire was carried across the great rivers by means of cables underneath the surface of the water. There was no subterranean line, though originally it had been proposed, for safety's sake, to carry the line underground beyond Attock.[4] Eventually it was found, that even the Peshawar *Pathan* treated the telegraph "with as much respect as any other people."[5]

Fortunately for the English, this rapid means of communication had been established before the storm of the Mutiny swept over the land, connecting the important military stations

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[1] Administration Report, volume III, page 67.

[2] Letter 391, volume XV.

[3] Letter 1056, volume XV.

[4] Letter 391, volume XV.

[5] Administration Report, volume III, page 70.

situated along the Grand Trunk Road. During the crisis the military and political correspondence was carried on by telegraph. Orders of vital importance were communicated by those means and measures concerted with the commander of the forces before Delhi. It gave the British an immense advantage over the mutineers. To quote one instance, the authorities of Lahore, warned by telegram of the disaster at Delhi, disarmed the troops before they could obtain information by post. "The ignorant Sepoys," wrote Lt.-Col. Edwardes to Montgomery in 1858, "rising against European civilization, were slow to appreciate its (telegraph) imperial triumph, and the wire was not cut down till it had done its work and electrified the Empire."

II.

To provide a mere road-way from one end of India to another would by itself be useless, if it were not supplemented by serais and wells at suitable intervals, and shady trees along the roadside to protect the travellers from the scorching rays of the sun. Kings of old had realised this, and Sher Shah, we are told, even as Asoka before him, had caused serais to be built 10 *kos* apart, with accommodation both for Hindus and Muhammadans; fruits trees were also planted along both sides of the highways. Jehangir, to surpass his predecessors, had ordered serais of brick and stone (not mere mud as by Sher Shah) to be constructed 8 *kos* apart while proper baths and tanks of fresh water were to be installed in each, with regular attendants to look after them. Mulbery and other broad-leaved trees were planted at every halting station between Lahore and Agra; *kos* minars 20 to 30 feet high also being erected along the same road.

Under the East India Company dak bungalows had been erected along the Grand Trunk Road at intervals of about 10 miles. Those near a post office were placed under the control of the Post Master-General; the others were handed over to the local Executive Engineer. After the annexation of the Punjab when a continuation of the Grand Trunk Road to Peshawar was taken in hand, it was proposed to "place serais, or hostelries, with camping grounds for troops, guarded by police officers at convenient intervals, along the main lines of road; a set of buildings which within the same enclosures....shall include the hostelry, with store-houses and accommodation for travellers, a *thana*, and a *tahsil*, at which an officer vested with some judicial powers would generally reside."[1] The project was very econo-

[1] Administration Report, volume I, page 131.

mical, and very easy and efficient on paper; and though the Report of 1851-53 takes pride in having accomplished most of the work, especially between the Sutlej and the Chenab, as so that "this portion of the road is not inferior in these respects to the best ordered division of the Grand Trunk Road in Hindustan," we have the incriminating letter No. 2388 (vol. xiii) which leads up to suspect that things were not so satisfactory as they were painted. The letter complains that rest-houses were badly wanted for European soldiers and their families travelling by bullock-train and directs the Commissioners to give positive orders for all the Police Chowkis and Serais along the Grand Trunk Road to be made available when required. In the same letter Mr. I. P. C. Dillon (Offg. Supdt., Mail and Train Establishment Jullundur Division) reports with regret to the Post-Master-General, of the death of Anne Hughes, a young soldier's daughter[1] (died on 14th June 1858).

After the transference in 1864 of the maintenance of staging bungllows, *etc.*, from the Postal Department to the Civil Authorities, whatever shortcomings there might have been were rapidly made good, and every year after this we hear of additions and improvements made. The same year the works for water supply for travellers in the Margalla Pass in connection with the Nicholson monument were completed.

Incidentally we might observe that, in the good old days when living was not so dear, people were much more hospitable than they are now. Even the Government was not unaware of this, for in one of the letters of 1849, we find it stated that at Jhelum and Rawalpindi difficulty of accommodation was not felt, "because the travellers partake of the hospitality of the residents".[2]

No one was more aware of the utility of *plantations* on the roadside, nor more desirous of encouraging them than Lord Dalhousie. In this, he was ably seconded by John Lawrence, who drew up a lengthy memorandum running into several pages on the "Tree question." 'The tree questions' briefly put was the controversy, as to how the trees were to be planted—whether in the form of avenues or in topes. The chief argument used against avenues was that,they were merely ornamental and did not offer the same effectual shade to travellers nor were so easily

[1] Letter No. 2388, volume XV.

[2] Letter 147, volume XII.

reared as topes. In the latter, the young plants sheltered each other and could be more easily and economically looked after.

The measures,[1] to encourage the growth of trees, proposed by Lawrence and others in favour of topes, were—

(a) *Groves* to be planted 3 miles apart on the main roads; land to be given rent free to care-takers.

(b) *Trees* to be planted round Government buildings.

(c) New *cuts from canals* to be made only where the Zimindars were willing to plant trees on both sides of the water-course at intervals of 14 feet.

(d) *Proclamation* to be made informing the people of the desire of the Government to encourage plantations.

(e) Certain *rémission of assessment* at the time of revision.

It is difficult to say which paty gained the victory temperarily for we have hardly any records to work upon. According to the later reports, however, trees were planted "both in avenues and groves." Their upkeep was a costly undertaking, the figures for 1884-85 and 1885-86 being 81,000 rupees. The trees commonly planted on the road sides were—the Shisham, Siris, Kiker, Babul and even Farash (Tamarisk). Several species of ficus especially the Pipal and the Bor (Banyan) were also popular trees with the planters.

III

One of the most brilliant chapters in the History of the Grand Trunk Road has yet to be mentioned—the part played by the road-way during the *Mutiny* of 1857. Indeed, it would be no exaggeration on our part to make the rather bold statement that "the Grand Trunk Road saved India." Incidentally a boon to commerce, this grand road-way had been constructed chiefly with the Military object of linking together all the important military stations of the Punjab. It was natural, therefore, when the Mutiny broke out and Delhi fell into the hand of the rebels, for the 'Moveable column' proposed by Nicholson to be organised along this very route. The rapid movement of troops, whenever and wherever required was only made possible by the Grand Trunk Road, then not quite complete. The 'Guide Corps' when the news reached Peshawar marched from Mardan to Attock (a distance of 30 miles) in one day a "worthy beginning of one of the rapidest marches ever

[1] Letter No. 3541, Supplementary volume.

made by soldiers."[1] Thence they pushed on to Delhi, it being necessary to give General Anson every available man to attempt the recovery of that imperial city. This distance about 580 miles or 50 regular marches was accomplished in 21 marches with only 3 intervening halts, and those made by order. Would this rapid march have been possible without the Grand Truck Road ?

But no one could appreciate its utility more than the Punjab Government itself. "It was along this road," says the Report for 1856-58, dilating upon the importance of the Cis-Sutlej Section "that the troops stores and siege-trains proceeded to the siege of Delhi. It may be truly affirmed that, at that rainy season of the year, if there had not been this good road if the line had been in the same condition as it was five years ago; the vast amount of material and munitions of war could not have reached the scene of action; and that without this road it might hardly have been possible to take Delhi at least during the Autumn of 1857."

This great road-way which had played such an important part during the Mutiny has also served India well during the Second and Third Afghan Wars and the numerous border compaigns. The recent Military manœuvres at Attock on and in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk Road, conclusively prove that it has not lost its military significance even in modern times.

Such is briefly the story of the Grand Trunk Road in the Punjab. The Railways some have feared will diminish to some extent the importance of the road ,both from a military and commercial point of view. But the steam engine, which has antiquated the bullock-cart and the *dak-gharri*, is today in its turn being superseded by motor-cars requiring petrol instead of steam, and no rails at all. Tourists all over the world prefer the motor-car to the Railway because it gives them more freedom to move about as they like. The motor lorry is fast becoming a favourite means of conveying heavy loads; in modern warfare its utility, both as regards speed and convenience has fully been realised. During the Great War (1914—18) as also in the Third Afghan War, the railway proved utterly inadequate to meet the strain of the traffic in the Punjab. A Road Board was created in 1918, which later on became the Communication Board to consider

[1] Mutiny Reports, volume II, page 136.

the question of communication whether by rail, road, water or air. Special attention is being paid to the roads by this newly instituted Board, and we may be quite sure that the Grand Trunk Road will not easily lose the prestige it has enjoyed from antiquity. The future is full of possibilities. Only events will show whether the engine on rails, even when driven by electricity, will be able to compete successfully with machines which do not require rails or, what is the same thing, whether the railway will supersede the road-way. We feel justified, therefore, in concluding with the quotation with which we began this Monograph :—

"The cost of the road is great, but it is justified by the importance of the line and the substantial goodness of the work itself. It is of value both to the Government and the people of India."

K. M. SARKAR

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(I)

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